VOLUME XXXIX.

SILK TIES, Etc.

NE-THIRD THEIR

ACTUAL VALUE.

121 & 123 State-st...

will offer a large stock of ele-

Mack Lace Embroidered.

Crepe Lisse,

Crepe Duchene,

French Brocade,

Silk Grenadine, &c.,

At 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

ALSO

360 DOZEN 3-BUTTON

In Brown, Drab, and Gray,

At 50c.

SLIGHTLY SPOTTED.

gular price of same, \$1.00.

The STATE OF AMERICA-IN THE CIRREQUIT of the United States for the Northern
Court of the Court of the Park Religious
Charles I. Bowditch, Wm. G. Weld,
J. Sorrill on their intervention. Notice is
given that in pursuance of a decree of the said
citered of record in said cause on the fourth (4)
December, A. D. 1877. I. Henry W. Bishop,
In Chillegry of said Court, and as such Master,
Lew of ten (10) o'clock in the foremon of Saide ninth (10th) day of March, 1878, at the front
the building now used by said Court as a Courtlinema as the Republic Life Building, numbers

said Court.

Ary 4, 1878.
In Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United for the Norther District of Illinois.

AUCTION SALE.

Estate of John A. Huck, Deceased

utile notice is herby given that in pursuance of an extended by the Fronate Court of Cook County, sets, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1878, we to Monday, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 deck in the foremon of that day, at the fate resist of John A. Huck, deceased, on the northeast set of North Clark-St. and Fulerton-av. Chicago, set county, sell as public auction for cash, to the stand beat bidder therefor, the following the set of North Courts, and Fulerton-av. Chowlings and pools, as for hillard-table, oil-paintings, ornates carriages, burgy, harnesses, horses, ow, and all presonal property of said estate upon said prem-

RECEIVER'S SALE.

virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Cook Sty, Ill., enhanced on record Feb. 20, 1678, in a changing where Frank G. Briely is complained and law G. Ciancy and Mary A. Clancy are defendants, d. Clancy are defendants, d. on Monday, March 4, 1678, at 10 o'clock a. m. os. 156 and 156 West Washington-st., in the City of the Cook Country, sell at public auction that the country, and the public auction to highest bidder for cash all the interest which is din me as Receiver in said cause in the the good chattels of the late firm of Clancy & Braley, congot horses wagon, harness, safe, scales, trucks, 2009, shovels, office furniture, wagon-covers, 200. MR HOFFMANN, Receiver, 1882, Ill., Feb. 22, 1878.

that of John A. Huck, Deceased, John A. Huck, Deceased, John A. Huck, Deceased, John A. Guessed, ar hereby notified and requested to the present such claims to the Probate Court of ulv., Illinois, for the nurpose of having the meted at a term of said Court to be held at the Court. Room, 77 Cirr. St., in the City of Chiefle Cook Country, on the third Monday of April 38, being the 15th day thereof. Dated Chicken. Secondor. SMALL & MOORE, Attorneys.

REASURY DEPARTMENT

con or Comproller of the Currency. Washes, Dec. 3, 1871.—Notice is bereby given to all a who may have claims against the Taind National of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented thington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal thereof, within three months from this date, or all be disallowed. Comproller of the Currency.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

"JOSEPH"

UNCEMENTS. Political.

A MERTING OF THE FOURTH-lay at the Armory on Indiana-sv., thand Thirtieth-sts.

ndard Manufactures E AND FACTORY. 74, 76, 80 & 82 Weshington-st, E.Y.

S PREPARATIONS

ITT'S BEST SOAP and effective Soap for the Laun-Washing purposes ever offered free on receipt of 20 cents S'TTIE TOILET SOAP. rest vegetable offs. Unrivaled to Bath. For use in the Nursery i uple box. containing three cakes

BITT'S SOAP POWDER BITTS

EAST POWDER. BITT'S SALERATUS.

BITT'S REAM TARTAR

BITT'S POTASH. PIETOR will give an ounce of ounce of impurities found in

de bu all Dealers. PECTIONER1.

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 h and spward at 25, 40, 60e per h. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. OIL-TANKS. DIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,
17 & 40 West Lake Street.
ON YOLGO. UCTION SALES. 0. P. GORE & CO.,

RPETS oths, Table Oil Cloths. March 2, at 9:30 a. m., r Suits.

amber Suits, Desks. ier Mirrors, HOLD GOODS. P. GORE & CO., Auction A. BUTTERS & CQ.,

ure, Fixtures, and Burglar f the City Savings Bank,

lated and Harrison-sts., AUCTION, March 2, at 10 o'clock a. III roof Safe, cost \$1,800; Office Deska, eding Desk, Office Railing, Leise es, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. W. Spofford, Receiver. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. , POMEROY & CO., REGULAR SALE, arch 1, at 9:30 a. m.,

OR SUITS. W CHAMBER SETS, , EASY CHAIRS, AND USEHOLD FURNITURE.

Plated Ware, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. YON, Auctioneer,

th Elison, Pomeroy & Co...
and the public his services in selling all kinds of
und Real Estate at Auctionthe times. References givenmercial lottel.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

BARGAINS

REMOVAL!

Field, Leiter

& Co.

EXPOSITION BUILDING,

Will, until their removal (about

March 9) into their

New Store, on Wabash-av.

Between Madison and Monroe-sts.,

OFFER

In Every Department of their

RETAIL,

Silks, Dress Goods, Suits, Cloaks,

Shawls, Cloths, Furs, Housekeeping Goods, Hostery, Underwear, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Notions, Car-pets, and Upholstery, at

Extremely Low Prices!

FOR SALE.

Heavy Wisconsin Ice for sale, delivered

WASHINGTON ICE CO.

n track of any railroad leaving Chicago,

BARGAINS

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENT.

Manufacturers' F. & M. Ins. Co., Assets. BOSTON ... \$1,150,000.00

iabilities (including Capital and Rein-

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.,

Neptune F. & M. Ins. Co., Boston, Assets. Liabilities (including Capital and Rein-surance fund)

Boylston M. Insurance Co., Boston.

ARE IN STOCK.

LINDSAY BROS.

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

SEWING MACHINES. WEED

"ARE THE BEST." Ask to see them, or address WEED S. M. CO., Chicago, III.

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

If the lastile street, in the City of Chicago, country of Cook, and State of Illinois, will self as directed a said decree, at public auction, to the highest and said decree, at public auction, to the highest and said decree, and particularly described as follows, to wit: All the railroad of the said Chicago and said-laided Company made or to be made, extending the said company made or to be made, extending the said company made or to be made, extending the said company made or to be made, extending the said company made or to be made, extending the said company and report purchased by the construction of said railroad, all the engines the construction of said railroad, all the engines the said company active to the said chicago and low and the said company active to the said chicago and low and the said company active to the said chicago and low and the said company active to the said company sain the said company and 90 WASHINGTON-ST.
No preferred Stockholders. All members share in the management and participate equally in the profits it is worthy of most careful investigation.
HARRISON KELLEY. Sec. OPTICIAN.

DIANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building. PRICELESS

Fine spectac es suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micropes, Barometers, &c.

NEW STORE. CHAS. W. BARNES,

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENCY 90 WASHINGTON-ST. Rents collected, taxes paid, estates managed. Special titention given to the interests of non-residents. Accounts rendered monthly.

WANTED-SOUTH WATER-ST. PROPERTY. Will buy for cash, a store on South Water-st., be

Rodgers' Pocket Ruives, Razors, and Scissors a specialty; also Pittols, Games, and Novelites, at KEL-LEY'S, 88 Mediconst., Tribune Buliding.

TEAS. TEAS. -The choicest in the work prices-Largest Companisaple article-pleases en ATTENTION Gold and Blakel trimmed, and SLATE MATTELS.
PEORASCO & RUMCKET 965 STATE-ST

SPECIAL

3 & 4 Bryan Block.

Home Insurance Co., Columbus.

Hoffman Fire Ins. Co., New York. Capital 877,345.27
Liabilities (including Capital and Rein 279,089.26

MERCHANT TAILORING.

141 & 143 Dearborn-st., ICE.

ed for the Spring Season in this cool climate.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE

In an old established concern of twenty years' standing in this city can be secured by the right person who has from \$8,000 to \$10,000 to put into business with his services. Must have energy, good business qualifications, and be capable of taking entire charge of a department. Salary first year \$1,000, with interest in profits. Best of references required. Brokers not recognized. Communications confidential. Address O 33, Tribune office. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE A first-class stock of Dry Goods. Address C. WHI'll NEY, Drawer 544, Chicago P. O.

GERMAN STUDY LAMPS. FINE ASSORTMENT. COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS AND OIL CO., 222 Clark-st., between Jackson and Adam

FIRM CHANGES.

NOTICE. Calvin E. Webber has this day retired from the Fruit and Fancy Grocery business lately carried on by him at 112 South Waterst. Chicago, and has been succeeded by the undersigned, who will continue said business under the name of C. E. Webber & Co., at the old stand.

EDWARD N. STANLEY. Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BISHOP & BARNES was dissolved Sept. 1, 1877, by limitation, the junior partner, W. W. Barnes, remaining at Norwich. Conn., and the senior partner, A. Bishop, continuing the business at the same store, under the firm name of A. BISHOP & CO., where they are daily receiving all the new and nobby styles on Men's, Youths', and Children's Soft and Stiff Hata, &c. A. BISHOP & CO., 164 State-st., corner Monroe.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between Chs. Andersen, John C. Olsen, and Adolph Nickelsen, under the firm name of Andersen, Olsen & Co., has to-day been dissolved by mutual agreement. John C. Olsen and Adolph Nickelsen will continue the business under the firm name of John C. Olsen & Co., and are authorized to collect all outstandings and to pay all liabilities of the late firm.

JOHN C. OLSEN.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1878. ADOLPH NICKELSEN. REMOVALS.

REMOVAL

We have this day removed from our old stand, corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st., to our new and commodious warshouse, corner Clark and Taylor-sts., where we shall carry a more complete stock of Iron, Nails, Steel, &c., than ever before. Our office will hereafter be at 68 Washington-st., Portland Block, where we shall at all times be glad to see our friends.

March 1, 1878. JNO. V. AYER'S SONS.

NOTICE. Lazarus Silverman has this day bought Martin Lamfrom's interest in the business of Lazarus Silverman,
who slone will carry on the Banking and Exchange
business as heretotore, collecting all debts due to, and
assuming all liabilities of, the firm, Martin Launfrom
withdrawing therefrom on this day.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Chicago, Feb. 28, 1878.

ENGLISH SOAPS. LOW'S ENGLISH SOAPS. FOREIGN.

Russian Press Comments on Great Britain's Brag and Bluster.

The Czar Determined to Secure the Legitimate Results of the War.

England Still Making the Most Extraordinary Naval Preparations.

War Vessels of All Nations. Orders to That Effect Issued

The Straits Closed to the

by the Turkish Government. Austria Will Not Fight, but Keeps an

Eye on Bosnia and Monte-German Comment on the British

Straits of Dover. Humbert Reminds the New Pope

that He Is King of

Scheme to Dominate the

Italy. CHILLS AND FEVER.

THAN THE PRIVER.

[By Cable to The Catego Tribune.]

LONDON, March 2—6 a. m.—The signing of the peace treaty is generally expected to nt opportunity of buying occur to-day, but its full conditions cannot be learned before Monday, or even later. Uncertainty and alarm still continue here,

> last night is regarded as showing a stron probability that England need not become further involved. War preparations are now so far advanced that nearly 60,000 men could be put aboard transports within ten days. There is danger that

THE ARDOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS of Parliament may yet force England into ment leaders to avoid it. A large wing of the party are wholly dissatisfied with the Government's recent policy, and have been kept silent with dimently. They have now agreed to wait until the terms of peace are definitely known, and, should the treaty be as detrimental to England's interests and honor as they fear it will be,

THEY WILL MAKE SUCH DEMANDS immediate declaration of war or a dissolution of Parliament. Of course, an appeal to a general election at this time would involve great delay, but it could be made pending the assembling of the Conference. By the time the latter had assembled, the new Parliament would be assembled also.

100 hword THIS PLAN, am informed, meets the views of even Lord Beaconsfield, who would then have the certainty of taking the country along with him, for there can be no doubt that the war party would have at least three-fourths of the new Parliament. With such backing the Government could go into the European Conference determined to obtain certain important concessions from Russia, or else to fight.

ENGLAND WOULD BE NO MORE BOUND by the decision of the Conference if it went against her than Russia and Turkey were a year ago. Whichever way the matter is to be finally settled, it is evident that the present uncertainty cannot be long continued.

has given orders to the Military Governor of the Dardanelles not to permit the passage of any more war-ships through the Straits. This is evidently in anticipation of possible attempts to reinforce the fleet by vessels of the Channel squadron recently arrived at Malta. It appears as though the understanding between Turkey and Russia were com-

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1 Replying to the recent article in the London Standard, which declared that the sword would have to decide unless Russia made concessions, the Agence clared that it would only make war on behalf of British interests. Russia has respected and satisfied those interests; therefore either the Standard is misinformed, or England will act in opposition to her formal declaration. As regards concessions, the European Cabinets know that Russia is resolved to maintain the essential result of the war. She will always show herself disposed to accept every means of reconciling the inviolability of tals result with the interests of third parties, but threats and military preparations are a bad way of attaining a peace ful understanding."

ENGLAND. PEACE MESTING.

LONDON, March 1.—March 10 is the date fixed for renewing the attempt to hold a peace meeting in Hyde Park.

TO-MORROW.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Lord Derby, in reply to an in-quiry of Lord Granville, said he had reason to believe the treaty of peace would be signed to-

to be published to-morrow, show an increase of £85,000, half of which is for the transport of troops. The estimates show it is the intention to commence 4 first-class fron-clads and complete 5 fron-clads, 28 corvettes and gunboats, and 30 torpedo boats. The above increase is exclusive of the portion of the ante of £5,000,000 which has been devoted to the navy.

LONDON, March 2—5 a. m.—A telegram from Constantinople says it is probable that the British fleet will be withdrawn from Touzla to

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

PREPARED.

LONDON, March 1.—A Vienna correspondent, referring to the persistent rumors of Austrian preparations for mobilization, says: "There is little preparation to be made. For the last seven years these preparations have been going on, and since last year, when the possibility of such a measure arose, the plans have been worked out to the very smallest detail."

SECRET MEETING.

VIENNA, March 1.—A secret meeting of members of the Austrian Delegations was held last night, and the credit to be demanded by the Government discussed. No decision was reached, but it is anticipated the credit will finally be approved.

LONDON, March 2-5 a. m.-A Berlin special says Austria, in consequence of Germany's con-fidential representations, has abandoned the idea of war, but would occupy Bosnia and Herzegovins if Russia persists in her pretensions.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

A Vienna despatch says: Count Andrassy has informed the spokesmen of the Delegations that the vote of credit is absolutely necessary. He added that the Government would be satisfied if it was passed by a small majority.

PESTH, March 1.—The Hungarian Delegation

has determined not to vote the credit if it is in-tended to be applied for the occupation of Bos-nia and Horzegovina. The Delegation desires a full explanation of the Government's intentions. London, March 2—5 a. m.—The discussion on the vote of credit at the preliminary meeting of the Austrian Delegation lasted several hours. One section was ready to vote the money unco ditionally, while the other was only willing to do so on the condition that it shall not be used CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

A telegram from Bucharest, received in Paris, states that Austria is concentrating troops a

AN EXPLANATION LONDON, March 2-5 a. m .- A Vienna dis patch says the willingness of Russia to grant concessions to Austria arises from the fact that the Princes of Roumania and Servia have re-solved to accept Austrian protection if it is

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SLOW PROGRESS.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—intelligence fro Constantinople says: "The Russian Plenipo-tentiaries manifest irritation at the slow prog-ress of negotiations. If the negotiations are not completed in a few days, it is expected the ixing the date when the treaty must be signed. MOVING SMOOTHLY.

LONDON, March 2-5 a. m.—A Constant

elegram of Feb. 28 says the Porte is fully pre pared to sign the treaty of peace except the clause concerning the iron-clads, on which Russia is unlikely to insist, and hence the signature of the treaty is expected on Saturday. A St. Petersburg correspondent has reason to believe Raines at disposed to come to an amicadic attrangement regarding the Straits, but irritation at England's posed design to form an offensive alliance

THE COMING CONFERENCE. resolution to bring about its meeting is unshaken, and it will probably meet in spite of the present apathy of the Powers on the

INCIDENTAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The Golos says: "Typhus is increasing rapidly among the Russian troops in Roumania. All of the Roumanian railway carriages are infected. It is absolutely necessary for the army in Turkey to return by sea, and not through Roumania."

PRINCE MILAN. BELGRADE, March 1.—Prince Milan arrived here to-day. The populace received him in an unusually enthusiastic manner. A PROTEST.

BERLIN, March 1.—The North German Gas

attacks the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction bill now before the British Parliament, and charges the English Government with seeking to claim jurisdiction over foreign merchantmen passing through the Straits of Dover, which the Gazette claims to be an international water-way for the trade of the whole world.

MISSION ABANDONED.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Athens states that M. Tricoupis has abandoned his mis sion to the courts of the Foreign Powers.

EVACUATED.

LONDON, March 2—5 a. m.—A Constantinople correspondent understands that the Turks have evacuated the lines of Boulair.

BARRED OUT.

LONDON, March 2-5 a. m.-A dispatch from Gallipoli, Feb. 27, says a telegram to the Turkish Minister of War orders the Governor of the Dardanelles to prevent any more men-of-war, whether British, French, or Austrian, from entering the Sea of Marmora.

ANOTHER UPRISING.

ATHENS, March 1.—The inhabitants of Mount
Olympus have risen and declared for union with Greece. Five hundred and fifty volunteers from Greece have joined them, with two steamer-cargoes of rifles.

NAPIER AND WOLSELEY, THE PROPOSED BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF. New York Times.

Lord Napier, the proposed Commander-inChief of the British army in the field, was

chief of the British army in the held, was born in 1810; but although nearly 70 years of age, there is no abatement in his physical vigor. The gallant spirit which made him so popular as the leader of light cavairy during the East India campaign in 1857 is far from burned out yet. He is tall and soldier-like in burned out yet. He is tall and soldier-like in appearance, though, unfortunately, his eyes, which from the constant glare and irritation of dust and sand look dull and heavy, are screwed up tightly together as if in pain, and seem scarcely calculated to threaten and command. He is a great rider, and when at Gibraltar is on hours, and hours. horseback continuously for hours and hours, that rock and its neighborhood being essentially a land of bridle-paths. He is up early, and soon after daybreak mounts his favorite horse, soon after daybreak mounts his favorite horse, and rides for an hour or so, accomplishing a large amount of inspectional work, closely and minutely peformed. No one knows better than he that the safety of the fortress he commands might be imperiled by any neglect on his part. He is said to be one of the best Governors Gibraltar has ever had. Although not an engineer officer of wide experience, having taken part in no slege operations other than the reduction of hill forts, we he showed great skill in the construction of the defenses of Lucknow. In his private and social relations he shines no less than in his professional capacity. He is the most kindly of men, but he is a soldier above all. "Put more soldiering into it, and fewer girders," he said to a young engineer at Chatham, who pointed out to the General

a piece of work in which the civil had been exsited at the expense of the military art. Lord Napier has very strong and decided views on the necessity for educating all officers early and thoroughly well to their work, so that they may be the real instructors of the men they command. He extends hearty sympathy to young officers of all arms, provided only they are cager to improve themselves professionally. He seeks them out, brings them forward, makes them the companions of his lone rides, converses freely with them, and encourages them in their efforts to rise in their profession. He has seen considerable of active service in the field. It was while in command of the expedition to rescue the Abysinian captives that he followed up his victory over King Theodore by the storming of Magdals in April, 1988, and for which services he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Napier of Magdals. In Janusry, 1870, he was appointed to succeed Sir William Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Iudia. After serving in the East a few years, he was appointed to the Governorabin of the fortress of Gibraitar. Two years ago a general consensus of opinion in England pointed to him as unquestionably the man who would be helected to command in any great emergency. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces, openly declared, at a banquet given as that time in Lord Napier's honor, that such would undoubtedly be the case, and the statement when it went forth was warmly indorsed and approved by the British public. Lord Napier is said to have deprecated the notion himself, suggesting that, inasmuch as he had had his opportunities, and had done his best with them, it would be better to let others have their chance. It is true that he has not had much practical experience of stragetical movements on a very extended scale; but what English General has! He has been a steady and persistent student of the the theory of war, he has seen much had fighting, has many of the higher faculties of leadership,

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

LONDON, March 1.—The annual report of the receedings of the National Rifle Association, which is just published, contains the following:
The Council gladly take this opportunity of
expressing the warmest thanks to the Council
and members of the National Rifle Association of the United States on behalf of the riflemen of the United Kingdom for the friendly welcome and hospitality accorded to their representatives, for facilities given them for practice at range, and for the scrupulous impartiality with which everything connected with the match down to the minutest detail was carried out. Their reception from first to last in the United States was such as to make every member of the British team feel that the spirit of friendly rivalry in which the challenge had been received was fully understood and reciprocated by the American nation."

The report also contains details of the match at Creedmoor.

LONDON, March 1.—Willis, Percival & Co., bankers, have failed; liabilities. £850,000. The failure is attributed to heavy losses by bad debts.

latiure is attributed to heavy losses by bad debts.

The Financier, referring to the failure of Willis, Percival & Co., the Lombard-street bankers, says: "Willis, Percival & Co. were private bankers of 108 years' standing. A favorable liquidation is expected. No suspicion of the embarrassment of the house seems to have been entertained. The members of the firm are littly routed. The members of the firm are littly routed by the failure of Gerussi Brothers & Co., Greek merchants, of Finsburg, who owed them £250,000.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.
LONDON, Eng., March 1.—John Ruskin, the
well-known writer, is reported dangerously fil

from overwork.

John Ruskin's illness is brain fever.

EARL RUSSELL.

EARL RUSSELL.

Earl Russell's condition is greatly improved.

DIED.

Richard Bright (Conservative member for East somersetshire) is dead.

CUBA.

INSURGENTS SURBENDERING. HAVANA, March 1.—Yesterday afternoon the insurgents in the Central Department defiled before Gen. Martinez Campos, at Puerto Principe, surrendering their arms. The insurgents in the neighborhood of Trocha also surrendered their arms at the same hour.

MADRID, March 1.—In the Cortes to-day i MADRID, March 1.—in the Cortes to-day it was announced that the Cuban Central Committee, the Executive and chiefs of the insurgents, had surrendered. A vote of thanks to the Generals and army in Cuba was immediately adopted, and the Cortes went in a body to congratulate the King and Queen.

SAMOA.

A DENIAL San Francisco, Cal., March 1 .- Referring to a London dispatch of yesterday to the effect that Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of the Phil Islands, has been ordered to Samoa in consequence of a recent request by the Samoan au quence of a recent request by the Samoan authorities for British protection, the Alta will publish a denial to-morrow, based on statements made by the Samoan Prince Mamea, while lately in this city. Prince Mamea went to Flji before coming here to find out the feelings of the native Princes and Chiefs as to the English rule forced upon them. He went back to his people and reported that the Flji Islanders would be glad to get rid of the English yoke.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAMPHAUSEN'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, March 1.—The statement that Camphausen, the Prussian Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Ministerial Council, has resigned, is confirmed by later dispatches. Though originally a Liberal and a Free-Trader, his compliance with Bismarck's wishes regarding the proposed Imperial-taxation schemes brought on him the determined attack of the Nation Liberal party, which compelled his resignation.

Nation Liberal party, which compelled his resignation.

Berlin, March L.—The Emperor William has not yet signified his decision respecting Herr Camphausen's resignation.

Paris, March L.—The Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier, President of the Senate, and half a dozen other Senators, have withdrawn from the Orleanist group known as the Constitutionals. This probably secures the passage of the Government bills on amnesty and state of siege.

Konigsburg, March L.—The ice has disappeared from the harbor, and navigation is completely restored.

THE KING AND THE VATIOAN.

ROME, March I.—The Italian Government has warned the Vatican authorities, through the Inapector of Police, that they could take no measures to prevent possible disturbance at the Pope's coronation, as the Pope did not recognize the King of Italy. The Vatican is indignant, and it has been decided that the coronation shall be strictly private. An understanding between the Papacy and Italy is as far off as ever.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Preparation for the Execution of the Silver Law.

The President Reticent Regarding Thursday's Congressional Compliment.

Preliminaries at the Mints Being Rapidly Pushed Forward.

Description of the Design to Be Employed in the New Dollar.

A Product of Between \$3,000. 000 and \$4,000,000 Expected Monthly.

Provisions of the House Committee's Postal Savings-

Bank Bill. Reduction of the Debt During the Month of February,

\$2,250,237.

THE SILVER LAW.

SHERMAN'S PREDICTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The Silver law is still discussed. No opinions seem to have been changed. The Secretary of the Treashave been changed. The Secretary of the Treasury now claims that the use in aliver is temporary. He calls it a feverish temporary tendency. He predicts evil for the country from the bill, but promises the most faithful execution of its provisions. The funding of 6-per-cents into 4-per-cents, he says, is almost stopped. He predicts great embarrassment if the bonds return from Europe in large quantities, and thinks this is the only measure which can be procured from this Congress. He thinks that at least twenty Senators who voted for the bill will not support Senators who voted for the bill will not su

McMillan, Cameron of Wisconsin, and Win-dom have made their final stand upon the pres ent bill, and will go no further. Secretary Sher-man believes the Bullion-Certificate bill, which

Currency Committee, says he does not expect any immediate relief from the bill. He thinks the demand for silver at the Custom-House will cause a rise. Buckner thinks the bill likely to be adopted by the control of the committee will be one to put silver builton.

mittee will be one to put saver punton
ON THE BAME FOOTING WITH GOLD
bullion, and authorize the Issue of silver bullion
certificates for the actual amount of deposits
of gold certificates, for only, and not as in case of gold cert 25 per cent over amount of deposts. He the

Representatives Cox and Monroe, of Ohio, are displeased with the veto, on the ground that it says the Silver bill is dishonest. They say it places them in a faise light. places them in a false light.

THE PRESIDENT

manifested no disposition to talk on the subject
of the bill to-day. One gentleman spoke of the
bill, and was answered by an inquiry as to the
state of the cotton crop in South Carolina. The
gentleman replied that he was not a planter, gentleman replied that he was not a planter, and didn't know anything about cotton, and then again turned on the Silver bill, saying that Congress seemed to be in some haste. "Yes," said the President, "indecent haste," and then proceeded to again question his visitor about the cotton eron.

proceeded to again question his visitor about the cotton crop.

The Treasurer of the United States is making every preparation for the disbursement of silver when the time come. He hopes to pay the salaries of members of Congress for March in silver dollars. The monthly pay of a member is \$417, the weight of which in silver will be about twenty-five pounds. There are about 300 members and delegates, so that the weight of silver required to pay the House of Representatives will be 7,500 pounds, or three tons and three-quarters. But of course the members can receive coin certificates.

quarters. But of course the members can receive coin certificates.

PIRST INTENTIONS.

The first intention of the President in vetoing the Silver bill was to transmit a very brief measage of ten or a dozen printed lines premising that after the discussion of the subject in Congress nothing new could be said, though he had given it all proper consideration, and he found himself constrained to withhold his signature, because he thought the measure impaired the credit of the nation, and involved a violation of faith with its creditors. Secretary Sherman, however, was anxious to add the statement in regard to the division of the public debt, showing the portion incurred in gold, and the understanding in regard to each portion of the debt, and this led to a longer measage, and the final shape in which it appeared.

Notwithstanding Secretary Sherman's assur-

HOW THE LAW MAY BE EVADED.

Notwithstanding Secretary Sherman's assurances that the Silver bill will be honestly executed, some friends of the measure have doubts, and think the law may be temporarily defeated by unfriendly construction. There is no decision as to the mode of issuing the new dollar. Congress left it to the discretion of the Secretary. When the dollar is coined it becomes current money, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury only, and not to the demand of citizens. If the statement of some Treasury officers is correct, the law may be interpreted so that silver could well be treated as gold reserve. The effect would be to exchange gold for silver, and under such construction all silver coin would be treated on the Treasury books as gold, and be placed in the coin balances, and not get into circulation. Very few think Sherman would have the sudacity and temerity to so construct the law. so construct the law.

Some Government officials say that the Secretary of the Treasury will not use silver to pay the interest on the public debt. This statement is made on high authority.

THE MINTS.

THE MINTS.

MAXINO BRADT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

WASHINOTON, D. C., March L.—The Director of the Mint to-day telegraphed to San Francisco and Carson Citv. Nev., to discontinue the coinage of all gold and subsidiary coin. The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint has been ordered to get out his meiting pous, and the work on the dies is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Dr. Linderman says that by the middle of April the mints will be coining the new dollar at the rate of \$3,500,000 a month. As an evidence that the mints are in good condition, the

VER'S SALE

INSURANCE.

People's Insurance Co., Trenton. Assets
Liabilities (including Capital and Reins
surance Fund). 447,461.10

Not Surplus. 8 153,681.27

London Assurance Corporation.

OUR SELECTIONS

TAILORS,

Choice Patterns of Medium Weight Goods especially adapt-

FINANCIAL. **MONEY** to LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassan-st., N. Y.,

9 PER CENT. NO COMMISSION. PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO.

RICHMOND'S We can convince you is the Best Cooking Range IN THE WORLD. Send for information. ISAAC W. BANGS & CO., Sole Accords 20% Stellars.

Of the late firm of Bishop & Barne 148 STATE-ST.

WANTED.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY SUPPLIES. The Board of Commissioners of Cook County will receive proposals until 12 noon of Monday, March 17, 1878, for the furnishing of all the Printing, Stationery, and Binding, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hets and Caps, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Beer and Liquors, Groceries, Bread, Milk, Butter, i.e., Wheat and Graham Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, Corn, Oats, Hav, Straw, and Cow Feed; all kinds of oils, tin and hardware required for use is the various County Institutions during the year ending Dec. 31, 1878. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. For blanks, schedules, and all other information reliative to above apply to E. A. Filikins, Clerk of Board. NOTICE.

Lord Derby also said a rumor had reached him from many quarters, which he hoped was true, that Russia had abandoued her idea of the ces-sion to her of the Turkish fleet.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, March 1.—It is stated in the loubles
I Parliament that the navy estimates for 1878,

saying that for the short month of Feb-the mint in that city coined \$5,500,000 in trade dollars and subsidiary coin. This is rade dollars and subsidiary coin.
THE LARGEST AMOUNT COINED

r. Linderman says it will be easy to place the ladelphia Mint on an equal footing. The son Mint will run exclusively on the new er dollar, but the first colonage will be Philabhia, owing to the dies being made in that. It will require at least a week to prepare dies for the presses. What is known as the ab" is already prepared. This is a piece the hardest steel, on which is cut in relief or ed character the devices of the colo. In sing the die a piece of steel of the proper and shape is annealed or acticuted, and the is struck on the face of the die. man says it will be easy to place the

ontrols and be struck on the sacrow and be struck each day, and about eight blows are necessary to finish the die. After each blow he die is again annealed. Sometimes two blows day have been given each die, but this is rare. twelve dies will be necessary, all of can be made from one hub in a reck, if two blows can be given each die a day. t will require seven or eight days to convey the ies to California and Nevada after they are e, so that it will be a fortnight before the coinage can begin there.

DESIGN OF THE NEW DOLLAR.

The following letter was yesterday sent to the ecretary of the Treasury, and was to-day reurned with its recommendations approved, the ecretary directing that the necessary orders be used for carrying it into execution:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE DISCROSS OF THE MINT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 876.—SIR: If the bill to authorize the coinage of standard silver dollar, which has lately passed oth Houses of Congress, and is now awaiting Excutive action, should become a law, it is expected at the mints should be placed in a position to excute with promptitude the requirements of the case far as the coinage is concarned. In order nat there may be as little delay as possible in commencing the coinage of the new dollar, it is a pecesary that a full supply of dies should be prepared a anticipation of the bill becoming a say. I therefore transmit berswith a pecimen or experimental piece of new design has I have caused to be prepared, and which I have the honor to request may be approved and dopted. The act authorizing the coinage of a tandard silver dollar provides that there shall be not the silver dollar provides that there shall be not the silver dollar the devices and supersciptions revised by the act of Jan. 18, 1837, Sec. 13 of thich reads as follows: "That upon the coins truck at the mint there shall be the following decices and legends:
"Upon one side of each of said coins

shall be an impression emblematic Liberty, with an inscription of the liberty, and the year of the coinage, and the reverse of each of the gold and silver there shall be the figure or representation of agle with the inscription 'United States of cica,' and a designation of the value of the

. 18 of the Coinage act or 1837 further pro-that there shall be upon the coin the inscrip-"B Pluribus Unum," and that the Director ides that there shall be upon the coin the inscripion "E Pluribus Unum," and that the Director
it the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary
if the Treasury, may also cause the motto,
"In God we trust," to be inscribed upon
uch coins as shall admit of such motio. In seordance with the provisions of these laws, I have
elected the accompanying plece from various deigns which have been prepared at the mint. The
obverse of the coin bears a free cut head of liberty,
crowned with a Phrygian cap, decorated with
wheat and cotton, the staples of the country; the legend "E Pluribus Unum," thirteen stars, and the year of coinage. On the
reverse, surrounded by an olive-wreath, is
an eagle with outspread wings, bearing in his falons a branch of elive and
a bundle of arrows, emblems of peace
and war; the inscriptions, "United States of
America," and "One dollar," and the motto, "In
God we trust." This specimen, while it possesses
all the requirements of the law in devices and superscriptions, has been selected not only for the beauty
of its design, but also for the exceptionally low relief of the devices insuring protection from abrasion, and enabling them to be brought up in striking by a minimum pressure. Very respectfully,

H. R. Linderman, Director.

The Ron. John Sherman, Secretary of the

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March I.—Acting under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury and in anticipation of the Silver bill becoming a law, the Director of the Mints has ts for the run to their full capacity on the new silver dollar, in connection with which gold only will for some time be coined. It is probable that a supply of working dies will be ready in about ten days, and, in the meantime, silver bullion will pass through all the processes of putting it in chape for coining into dollars, except that of stamping, and for which particular operation the capacity of the mint is in excess of other coinage will be occasioned by the dies not now
ng ready. It is thought by the middle of April
coinage of the silver dollar will be at the

he Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the

rate of \$3,500,000 per month. The supply of fractional silver coins at the mint and different Treasury offices is sufficient, to meet any demand likely to arise for several months to come. The mints are all in excellent condition, with a skilled force of workmen, and everything is in shape to meet the large amount of coinage de-yolved upon them by the new law. IN THE CABINET.

tion to be taken to carry out the provisions of action to be taken to carry out the provisions of the Silver bill. Secretary Sherman is to put the mints at work promptly and industrious-ly, and Secretary Evarts will at once open correspondence with the Governments of the countries composing the so-called Latin Union, and of such other European nations as the President may deem advisable, inviting them to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing the use of bi-metallic money and securing a fixity of relative value between those metals.

THE SILVER BILL, INDORSED The Silver bill was to-day sent to the Depart-

THE SILVER BILL INDORSED.

The Silver bill was to-day sent to the Department of State by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the indorsements of the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate to the effect that the bill passed, notwithstanding the veto of the President.

Beecial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1—It will be two weeks before the first silver dollars are out, but by April they will be coming out at the rate of 100,000 a day. George E. Morgan, the English engraver, whose desirn has been accepted, will have the hubs fluished on Monday, having done all the work possible prior to the passage of the bill. The manufacture of dies will be the work of ten days more, after which coining will proceed as rapidly as possible. The Mint has been thoroughly overhauled, dirt cleaned away, furnaces remodeled, and everything done to push work as fast as possible. The Government bought a lot of silver a week ago, and has at this mint nearly \$250,000, but will receive \$300,000 more from New York today. There need be no fear of idling, for the mints are anxious to do all the work they can, and find work for as many people as possible.

New York, March 1.—The United States Assay Office here shipped \$285,646 in silver bars to the Philadelphia Mint.

PRESS COMMENTS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

PRESS COMMENTS,
THE REW YORK GRAPHIC (IND.).
Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March L.—The Graphic to-day is almost entirely devoted to the discussion of the Bilver bill and its effect. It says: "The days of shrinkage are over. It is safe now to purchase staple goods or property of any kind. As there is a certainty that the market from this time forth, with slight exceptions, will be a rising one, those who take advantage of present prices are certain to reap a rich reward in the not distant future. Do not buy trash; nor is it wise, as yet, to invest in real estate. Real estate is the last kind of fixed property to go down in value, and it is also the last to feel the effects of a rising market. There is little prospect, therefore, that land will be much affected for the next year or two. The first offect will be experienced in goods for which there is an immediate consumption. The catook market by and by will show the changed

sirable investments will be offered capitalists on every side. Railway bonds, which have been abnormally high on account of their assumed safety, will also soon experience a decline. Investors will not be satisfied with 3 or 4 per cent, when general business will not afford them a return of 6 to 10 per cent. Factories of any kind ought to be a good purchase. Snips, houses eligibly located, and railway stocks that have paid dividends housetly during the panic, afford a large margin for a rise. Well-selected mining property is also a good investment. In short, staple goods of all kinds are a good purchase, and the experienced business men in all departments of trade can now afford to mortgage their future, that is to say, it is a fair business risk from this time forth to buy anything for which there is a public demand. There is a redundant paper currency in the country, nearly \$750,000,000, in addition to the gold and allver which is the basis for this enormous issue of greenbacks. This year amount of coinage will be required to use to full the country of greenbacks would not trust them in trade, because of the losses which were sure to follow investment hereafter. No great amount of coinage will be required to use to the uttermost every dollar of money, as well as individual credit, in the transaction of business. We do not want more paper money. There is too much in the country to-day, but we do want all the real money we can zet, all the gold and silver coins we can mint, and every ounce of buillion that is available should be made the basis of further issues. We hope our silver friends in Congress will see to it that there is no more inflation, and that if any movement is made that affects our finances, it shall be in the direction of putting a good gold or silver dollar behind every greenback to The Tribune.

made that affects our finances, it shall be in the direction of putting a good gold or silver dollar behind every greenback issued by the Government."

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE (IND. REP.).

Special Disputch to The Tribune, growing hopeful, says: "It is the President's own fault that his message, clear and straightforward as it was, counted less with Congress than a newspaper editorial. For the first time the United States has a President who is thus shown to be powerless, not only with his own party, which he has displeased, but with the opposite party, whose good will he has not been able to win. The bill is less injurious in its immediate than in its direct effects. It causes no great inflation. It forces upon the public at once no great amount of depreciated coin. It compels no dishonoring of the national obligations. Give us, in spite of this bill, ten months more of freedom from the schemes of the country planted on the solid rock of specie. Meantime the great danger to which this bill subjects us is the rapid return of Government bonds. Fortunately the money market was never in a better condition to absorb them. Our banks are choked with idle capital. If it can but be utilized in taking up these bonds and holding them henceforth at home, the national blessing. And so let us be of good courage. This country has weathered many a storm, and we may yet weather this, one. The nation has always paid 100 cents on the dollar, and the people have not yet decided, even their representatives in Congress have not yet conscientiously decided, that they ever mean to pay any less."

"FURTHER SILVER LEGISLATION NOT WARTED." Cancinana Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The Double Standard is restored. The Silver Dollar that was, is, and shall be evermore.

That which is most to be deprecated about the President's message is its virtual indorsement of the theories that the people, in reclaiming their rights in silver, are doing something that disturbe credit. They are doing nothing of the kind. The restoration of the dollar of the cont

the rehabilitation of credit. If the markets are shaken for a few days, the fact must be attributed to such misapprehensions as those which the President has permitted himself to entertain and express. If there is no derangement, that will be proof that the intelligence of the people sustains them in the practical assertion of their finalienable rights, and the execution of even-handed justice.

The old specie basis is restored. Let us resume upon it. It is lawful for the mints to strike 40,000,000 allver dollars before resumption-day. Let us have every dollar of it ready in the Treasury for resumption, or issued to.

in the Treasury for resumption, or issued in change for greenoacks. Further silver legi change for freehoacks. Further silver legisla-tion is not wanted, and it cannot be accom-plished. Possibly a majority of both Houses might be found for some amendments, but two-thirds votes cannot be given to anything additional that has been or is likely to be proposed. Bosides, Congress has something else to do. Too much time has been spent on this subject already. The money Rock of Ages is restored for the country to rest upon. It will be well to give it a long rest we Rock of Ages is restored for the country to rest upon. It will be well to give it a long rest up on all questions that involve the standard of

Rock of Ages is restored for the country to rest upon. It will be well to give it a long rest upon all questions that involve the standard of valuation.

There is now no policy so strong as to do nothing more about the dollar, with the exception of the work in the mints. The Silver law is an admirable settlement of the long vexed question; and, even if it were not so excellent, it should be accepted in good faith, and all parties and persuasions of men should make the best of it exactly as it stands.

A few uneasy members of Congress may think to advertise their special seal by perseverance in agitation, but they will mistake the signs of the times and the sentiment of the people. Public opinion will turn sharply against them, and they will be instructed and admonished that silence is needed to make their silver speech as good as gold.

"FURTHER LEGISLATION NEEDED."

3. Louis Republican (Dem.)

It is to be hoped, now the Silver bill is a bill no longer, but the law of the land, and the country once more guaranteed the advantages of a bi-metallic currency, that the antiallyer men will see the necessity for discontinuing their onslaughts on the credit of the country. They have done so much to convince the foreign bondholders that silver remonetization meant repudiation, let them see, now that they have lost the battle, what they can do to undo their ugly work. It is annovneed that the subscribtions to the new 4 per cent loan average about \$100,000 a day, and are mainly secured in St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, which are the very strongholds of the silver moneetization from this city they can very easily allay the panic they have done so much to create and make the silver dollar an efficient means of increasing the sales of the 4 per-cente, as well as a great aid in the execution of the Resumption act. Further legislation is needed, however, to accomplish all that is possible in this respect, and this legislation can hardly be secured if the anti-silver people continue their opposition in, the same Insane way

debt and the greenback debt will both be lightened.

"SUPPLEMENTARY LEGISLATION."

Linuville Courier-Journal (Dems.).

It remains now for Congress to proceed to such supplementary legislation as will perpetuate the fruitage of this victory. The wrong which was perpetrated by the stealthy demonetization of silver has been righted, and the legal-tender character of the old silver dollar has been restored; but the bill, as amended by the Senate, leaves silver a subsidiary colu, and future legislation should be directed to placing it on an exact equality with gold, where it stood previous to the act of demonetization. The relation of silver to gold can be fixed by law so that the owner of silver buillion can receive coin certificates for all they deposit with the Government, receivable for customs, taxes, and public dues. The silver dollar of 412% grains may, by full coinage and free circulation, through proper ancillary legislation, return to the value it bore at the time of demonetization—100.46 cents in gold.

very allowed to deposit more than \$30 in one day; this special issue of bonds, to be called postal savings honds, is to draw interest at the rate of a per annum, these bonds to be exchangeable at par for 4 per cents, also for United States notes, with interest computed to the day of presentation. The postal money-orders are alists.

ALSO REDEMMABLE IN CURRENCY,

and at designated money-order offices. The names of depositors are to be confidential; the names of depositors are to be confidential; the moneys received to be applied to the redemption of bonds. Provision is made for the redemption of the bonds in a special issue with United States notes to be legal-tender for all debts and dues except exports and the public debt to the amount of 10 per cent of the actual amount of postal money-orders and postal savings bonds at any time outstanding; provided that the entire amount of this special issue shall not exceed \$50,000,000. The special issue is to be used entirely for the redemption of postal savings bonds.

THE STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A recent investigation of the records of the Internal Revenue office with reference to the condition of the stocks of whisky in the United States, shows that on the 1st of January last the amount of tax-paid spirits in the hands of wholesale dealers and rectifiers was 17,145,379 gallons, but there were several districts throughout the country from which reports were needed to give the exact amount. These districts are the fol-lowing: Fourth California, Dakota, Third Georgia, Second Missouri, Fifth and Sixth North Carolina, Fifteenth Ohlo, Ninth Pennsylvania, Third Texas, Washington Territory, and Wyoming. It will be within bounds to say that the quantities returned from these districts will not augment the number of gallons in the hands of wholesale dealers and rectifiers beyond 18,000,000. The department is as yet unable to approximate in a satisfactory manier the stock in the hands of 155,000 retail import dealers throughout the country, though as yet unable to approximate in a satisfactory manner the stock in the hands of 136,000 retail it of the probable that there are about 10,000,000 gallons the distributed. The entire stock in the country, exclusive of that in bond, will scarcely exceed 28,000,000 gallons. Though this cannot be regarded as altogether an official statement, it is, nevertheless, a fair deduction from the records as shown in the Internal Revenue Department on the first of the present year. The quantity in bond is about 13,000,000 gallons, which would bring the stock in the country to about 45,000,000 gallons. This is very low as compared with the amount ascertained to be held in previous years. The report of Commissioner J. W. Dundass for 1871 showed the quantity of spirits in the United States not in the internal revenue warehouses on the 15th of November, 1870, at 45,083,293 gallons, while on May 1, 1871, the quantity was 41,185,715 gallons. The quantity in warehouses June 30, 1871, was 6,744,350 gallons, from which it seems that there is now being carried a much larger stock on hand.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE NEW YORK PENSION-OFFICE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Something the excitement which attended the passage of the New York Pension-Office bill in the Senate accompanied its passage in the House to-day. Chittendon has been hitherto recognized as the foremost supporter of the Administration. To-day he arraigned the Administration for, as he day he arranging the Administration for, as he termed it, jeopardizing the payment of a large amount of persons by obstinately clinging to an appointee. He thought the resignation of Cos-ter should have been demanded when he failed to file his bond. Chittenden was elected by some Democratic votes, and played the dem-agogue when he called the attention of the country to the fact that the passage of this bill showed that the Democratic party desired to bonds required are \$250,000 in unincumbered real estate. care for the pensioners. It appears that the

DOORKEPER POLK. In the examination of Doorkeeper Polk to-day, it appeared that the Doorkeeper of the last Republican House performed the duties with a much smaller force than that now antorized by law. The investigation is about

INVESTIGATION WANTED. Ex-Representative Edwin R. Meade, of New 10rk, made an argument before the Judiciary Committee to to in support of a resolution for the investigation of Government interests

agreed to the section relating to spices without alteration, and reduced the duty on silks from 50 to 40 per cent.

THE RESUMPTION-REPEAL BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee considered the bill to repeal the Resumption act, and postponed the subject. Some predict that the Committee will take no final action for one month. The Committeemen indicate a desire to ascertain the effect of the Silver law before taking section on the resumption question.

The Committeemen indicate a desire to ascertain the effect of the Silver law before taking action on the resumption question.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The House to-day oassed the following private bills: To relieve E. A. Clifford, late Postmaster at Evanston, Ill., from the loss of \$600 worth of stamps from his office; a bill for the relief of the workmen employed in the construction of Poverty Island lighthouse, Lake Michigan; a bill for the relief of James Pishback, late Collector of Internal Revenue, Tenth Illinois District; one for the relief of Murphy & Goode, of Indianabolis; and passed a pension for William A. Davis, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry.

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

Representative Aldrich also introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 as an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, for continuing work on the Chicago Post-Office.

LOSSES ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

It is claimed that the Government loses \$150,000 monthly by the illegitimate, sale of postage stamps.

postage stamps. Blaine's defense of the timber-thieves in Mon-Blaine's defense of the timber-thieves in Montana turns out to have no just foundation, and his attack on Secretary Schurz to be equally unjust. Blaine attempted to play the demagogue by depicting the sufferings of families whose supply of wood had been taken from them in winter by the Government. The seizures of the Department were not from such stores, but from wood-dealers who had cut 2,500 cords from the Government lands, and were selling it to citizens for \$5 and \$6 a cord. All the Department asked was that these dealers should pay the Government \$1 a cord. As to the demand of the Mississippi Democrats, which Blaine was upholding, that the trials of timber-thieves shall be in a certain county at a special session of the United States Court, this Department had two objections: First, most of the defendants reside in the county designated for the trial, and, second, the Democrats Department had two objections: First, most of the defendants reside in the county designated for the trial, and, second, the Democrats have so reduced the appropriations available for the expense of collecting evidence that the Government cannot possibly get ready for trial at the day named, and it is this fact that prompts the desire for a speedy trial in the county where the indicted have powerful influence.

prompts the desire for a speedy trial in the county where the indicted have powerful influence.

SHORT OF PUNDS.

To the Western Associated Press.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March I.—The following circular letter was sent by Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land-Office, to-day, to fifty-three of the employes of that Bureau, including twenty ladies: "Want of appropriation to pay for the necessary clerical force has forced upon the Hon. Secretary of the Interior the alternative of dismissing or granting leave of absence without pay to a very large percentage of the force of this office till such time as it may please the Congress of the United States to make such appropriation as will enable him to again avail the Government of your services. The option of saying whether you will accept a leave of absence without pay or be discharged is unfortunately the only one that can be offered. Those of you who accept leave will be required to state in a letter to the Commissioner that you relinquish all claim for pay during such leave. It deeply grieves the Hon. Secretary of the Interior and myself to take the action imperatively demanded of us under existing laws, but it can no longer be avoided."

THE PUBLIC DEST.

The March statement of the public debt is as follows:

Total without interest.\$ 442,882,124 ...\$2, 191, 900, 381

Interest accrued and not yet paid interest paid by the United States. Interest repaid by transportation of mails etc. Balance of Interest paid by the United States. 9, 109, 191 28, 787, 203

POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS.

The bill to authorize the issue of I ings bonds and for other purposes, by Representative Phillips, has received the majority of the Housand Currency Committee, and will acted on by the Committee next. To prominent member, says the report

acted on by the Committee next Tuesday. A prominent member says the report in favor of its passage will be nearly unanimons.

The House Committee on Padific Railroads to-day held a prolonged session, at which the details of the Texas Pacific bill were further considered, and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow, when a wote upon the main question will be taken. Mr. Blair and Mr. Luttrell, of the Sub-Committee, have presented a minority report favoring the Southern Pacific proposition, Mr. Morrison is oppo 'd to granting Government aid to any of the rival projects. Mr. Cole has not yet indicated his position.

granting Government aid to any of the rival projects. Mr. Cole has not yet indicated his position.

PPP DAVIB.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Representative Singleton, of Mississippl, gave the House and country a chapter of unwritten history this afternoon, which, if true, is shother affirmation of the old adage that the devil is not so black as painted. The impression has always been that Jefferson Davis was the head and front of the Southern Rebellion; but Singleton tells another story. In discussion of the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war, the Republicans have drawn the party line, and the burden of their complaint has been that Jeff Davis might at some time or other become a beneficiary. To-day Singleton had read a letter from Davis, in which he asks the adoption of an amendment forever excluding him from the benefits of the bill if that would aid its speedy passage. Taking this letter as a text, Singleton went on to say that he was a better Rebel than Davis, for when South Carolina took the initiatory steps for secession, in 1860, he wanted Mississippi to co-operate with her at once, but Davis held back, and always declared that secession was not the remedy for the wrongs of which the South complained. He went into the Rebellion reluctantly, and only after his State had seceeded, and then as a matter of duty, for he believed his first allegiance was due his State. At one time the Mississippi delegation feared that Davis would not be up to the mark at the trying moment. This rehearsal of allegad facts places Davis in an attitude toward the Rebellion different from that he was always supposed to occupy, as the moving spirit of the proceedings that led to the secession of the Southern States.

THE RECORD

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Mr. Shelley ntroduced a bill to aid the Great Southern Rail road Company to construct a line of raflway in Georgia and Florida. Referred. It provides that the company may issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$15,000,000, payable in fifty years, in gold, at the rate of 5 per cent into annum, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to indorse the guarantee of the United States for the payment of the interest on said

Mr. White asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to institute legal proceedings against such persons as
have engaged in the importation of fron and tinplates galvanized with any metal otherwise than by
electro-batteries, that have fraudulently or illegalfy paid less than the legal rate of
duty thereon, or who have fraudulently
caused to be levied or collected less than the legal
duty thereon, and to enforce the penalties thereon, both in the civil and criminal courts of the
United States.

Mr. Whyte explained that the resolution would
enforce the collection of \$30,000 of unpaid daty
that has been evaded by the importers of tinplates.

Mr. Banks objected.

Mr. McCook, from the Committee on Military
Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase the site of and attach
to the Vicksburg National Cemetery the GrantPemberton monument. Referred.

Mr. Crapo, from the same Committee, reported
back the bill allowing Light. B. F. Toxier, U. S.
N., to accent a good medal from the President of
the French Republic. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the
Whole (Mr. Sparks in the chair) upon the private
calesdar.

The Committee rose and reported thirty-five directing the Secretary of the Treasury to insti

foreclosure. Charges of fraud are made against the officers and Directors.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day agreed to the section relating to spices without

The transportation of the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill to provide ocean mail service between the United States and Brazil. Ordered

Mr. Cannon presented the views of the minority. Mr. Cannon presented the views of the minority. Same order,
On motion of Mr. Waddell, the bill to prevent specuation in postage stamps by postmasters (which entailed, he said, a loss of \$100,000 a month to the Government) was made the special order for Wednesday next, and the House adjourned till Monday.

It was then announced that the Democratic caucus had been postponed till Monday evening.

THE STOCK-GAMBLERS.

Attempt of the Big Ones to Crowd Out the Little Ones.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The regular brokers, having extremely hard work to make a living, have turned upon the irregulars, and propose to exterminate them. Recently the Stock-Exchange instructed the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to withdraw their instruments from the independent blackboard exchanges, popularly known as "bucket shops," under penalty of having their reporters excluded from "Change at the expiration of their present contract. The reason was the belief that the prevailing dullness in bus ness among regular brokers was attributable to the diversion of custom by the "bucket shops," the diversion of custom by the "bucket shops," which charge less rates and permit smaller transactions. The Telegraph Company hesitated long, saying they doubted their legal right to discriminate. There are 116 "bucket shops" in this city, each of which pays \$25 per month for each investment. The annual income from this source is estimated at \$75,000, and undoubtedly the real reason of hesitation was the dislike to destroy such a profitable nest-egg. Notices were served on the outsiders that they could have no instruments after March 31. As the shops depend upon the instruments in question for their business, the enforcement of the above notification would instantly close them up. The proprietors claim that, in law, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, being chartered, cannot refuse them the benefit of its instruments in compliance with the usual terms. They therefore intend to resist the contemplated removal, and have employed counsel to contest the question in the courts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The British steams Canopus, from Liverpool, Jan. 31, for Boston put back with her rudder loose, and refitted and sailed again Feb. 23, has again returned with her machinery disabled.

The British steamer Pembroke, from Boston, Peb. 12, for Liverpool, put in here to-day short of coal, with her boats and rails lost and cargo shifted. Arrived-Steamship England, from New York.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived, steamships
Baltic, from Liverpool; California, from Glas-

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—A week age

the management of the Sentinel announced to the compositors that the price of composition the compositors that the price of composition would have to be reduced to 30 cents, and gave them until this evening to decide. Several conferences were held, but without success, and to-night at 8 o'clock the entire force laid down their sticks and marched out of the office. The foreman and two men are now at work, and the office will issue a half sheet to-morrow. President Shoemaker says he will have plenty of printers to-morrow, and be able to appear as usual on Sunday.

CHAPLAIN BEECHER. CHAPLAIN BELUILI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Henry Ward Beecher made his first appearance as a militia chaplain to-night at the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard of New York State. More than 5,000 complimentary tickets had been issued, and the armory was not After hattalion. packed in every part. After battalion drill and dress-parade by the regiment, Col. Austin introduced Mr. Beecher to the troops

chaplain was affired in a sait of combridge in a short address Mr. Beecher the regiment for the honor coupen him, and, comparing the cost of the standing armies of Europe within the cost of the standing armies of Europe within the cost of the standing armies of Europe within the cost of the standing armies of Europe within the cost of the standing armies of Europe within the cost of the standing armies of Europe within the combridge of the cost of the standing armies of Europe within the combridge of the cost of the that the regiment of which he was henceforth a member would maintain its high standing. The address was loudly applauded. After music,

FIRES.

SUBTERRANEAN CONFLAGRA-TION. Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
PITISTON, Pa., Feb. 22.—A few weeks since

the Superintendent of the Butler Colliery Company was apprised of the startling intelligence that his mines were on fire. The announcement was pregnant with alarm. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of property, real and personal, were unexpectedly menaced. Ruin and the dire results of bankruptor, the destruction of several handsome fortunes, produced a tremor of sensitivences, not to say feveriah anxiety that spread throughout the valley. Your reporter visited the scene of so much suriosity, and unhesitatingly admits the impressiveness of the hour in conpection with the circumstances. Standing upon the crust of terra firms beneath which, at a depth raging from fourteen to 150 feet, thunder and crackle the coal, and gases, and rock. According to the estimates of the best engineers this mammoth furnace at present embraces about twelve acres of the most valuable coal lands in the valley, and is daily increasing its boundaries. Thousands of people have already visited the neighborhood, many of them coming hundreds of miles to verify the astounding rumors that have gained credence in engineering and geological colleges. A congress of mining engineers has been convoked with a view of eliciting, by the interchange of thoughts and free discussion, the most feasible plan to limit the catastrophe. Their decision has been formally engrossed, and with due pomposity and red tape flourish it has been laid before the patient owners of the mine. Divested of the verbinge of the document, the paper states that the usual mode of estinguishing fires by water is impracticable, inasmuch as the verb is above the water level; that the most economical and safest plan is to excavate a trebch twenty feet wide, and a tis greatest depth 150 feet, around an area of about forty acres. All of this vanuable property must be surrendered to the prestige of the internal fires. Located on this tract are several caveholes—popenings from the surface—extending down 100 feet or more exposing, through crevices of the carth through crevities in the rocks end, there is no stretch of imagination that can compass the extent of damage to property and probable loss of life. Thousands upon thousands of acres of improved land in the Wyoming Valley, incending the richest and most fertile in the State of Penusylvania, are threatened. The best information at hand justifies the conviction that this extended and despoiling calamity is directly attributable to the criminal recklessness of a company of vagabonds who mhabited for a season last December the worked portion of the mine in which the fire is raging with so much fronzy. The consequence cannot be estimated at this writing.

AT ROME CITY, IND.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 1.—A telegram from Rome City, Ind., reports an extensive fire at that place early this morning, entirely destroying the large woolen mills owned by Clapp, Flaher & Zimmerman. Nothing was saved. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, with no insurance. The mills have not been in operation for nearly a year, but were to have been started up in a few days. The fire is ascribed to an incendiary.

AT WEST NEWTON, PA.
PITTBURG, Pa., March 1.—C. P. Markle &
Son's paper-mill, located at West Newton, Pa.,
together with the stock and valuable machinery, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the rag-room, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is \$100,000; inaured for \$47,000. The insurance is distributed among a number of home and Eastern companies in small amounts.

AT PLAINFIELD, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., March 1.—The residence of E. T. Hyland, in Plainfield, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The family narrowly escaped with their lives. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. The building was insured for \$500 in the Hartford, which is

AT WINNECONNE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—The Sentinel's Winneconne special says an incendiary fire destroyed property to the amount of \$2,400 to-day; insurance, \$1,250.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 483 at 10:25 yesterday morning was caused by a fire at No. 120 North Paulina street, owned by Mrs. Adler, and occupied by James Crossman. Damagel \$20. Cause, nuknown.

CANADA.

Patronized by the Government-Mon treal.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ALLANBURGH, March 1.—The laborers on ections 19 and 30 of the Welland Canal struck Sections 19 and 30 of the Welland Canal struck for higher wages to-day, and had a grand pro-cession up the canal. They had been receiving 90 cents per day, and want \$1.25. This is thought to be the prelude of a general strike among the laborers on the canal works,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WELLAND, March 1.—There is a general strike

here among laborers on the canal for an in-crease of pay. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
PORT HOPS, March 1.—The Midland Railway

having repaired all damages occasioned by the ate disastrous flood starts regular freight and

having repaired all damages occasioned by the late disastrous flood starts regular freight and passenger trains to morrow. Traffic on this road has been nominally at a standstill for the past two weeks.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March I.—The Dominion-of-Canada Riffe Association held their annual meeting here. The yearly report referred to the Wimbledon competition and the defeat of the British team at Creedmoor; and a more thoroughly practical method of selection, as well as additional training, was recommended for the Wimbledon teams. The team for 1878 has been selected as follows: One from Ontario, five from Quebec, twelve from New Brunswick, two from Nova Scotia. A large number of distinguished military men attended the meeting. Col. Gzowski, the President, announced that the Minister of Militia had authorized him to state that the Association would hereafter be acknowledged as a national institution, and that the Government would provide the necessary funds to have Canada represented at Wimbiedon. He said that, although the Canadian team did not win the Kolapore cup last year, their shooting was better train in previous years. He expressed the opinion that this year Canada, for the first time, would be able to compete for the Queen's cup, and that, if there was to be an international match this year, two Canadians should be admitted to the English team; and, for these reasons, he thought the greatest care should be

onin the selection of the team. Maj. Mel'herson, Col. Peters, and others dwelf expressly on the necessity for proper coaching, and agreed that the system found to be best in their own regimental teams should be adopted with regard to Wimbledon. A vote of thanks was passed to the Government for its recognition of the Association, and in so cheerfully enabling them to continue the sending of a team to Wimbledon. The Hon. Mr. Jones. Minister of Militia, expressed the

discussing, which, he believed, were more important than was generally understood. Col. Growld was re-elected President of the Association.

Senator McDonald, of British Columbis, has arrived here to attend to his Parliamentary duties. He reports the gold quartz excitement on the increase at Cariboo. He says this is a bona-fide discovery, and there is no doubt that it will greatly benefit the Pacific Province.

Mowrmant, March 1.—The City Council of Montreal have resolved to petition the Lieutenant-Governor not to give his consent to the bill of the Legalature injureing the payment of the \$1,000,000 railway honus voted by both Montreal and Queocc.

treal and Quecoc.

The Irish Societies of Montreal have decided not to have a public procession on St. Patrick's Day, out of respect to the memory of the late

Pope.
The Emmet centenary will be celebrated here on the 4th of March.
The late William Workman left \$20,000 to build a Country Home for Aged and Destitute Protestants, and \$5,000 to the Western Hospital, besides a number of smaller bequests to with the besides.

tal, besides a number of smaller bequests to public charities.

Information has been received from Quebec to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Church is likely to amend his proposed Stamp-Duties act, so as to exclude from its operation transfers of collaterals given to banks as security for short loans. Ontario speculators and investors continue to instruct their brokers here to transfer their stocks from Montreal to Ontario registers, to escape the proposed tax upon transfers.

St. Johns, N. B., March 1.—Hanlon, of Teronto, writes that, owing to the race with Morris in June, he will be unable to row Ross till July. The contest is expected between the 8th and 15th of July.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Pritishung, Pa., March 1.—John Penny, a extensive coal miner and operator at McKee extensive coal miner and operator at McKeeport, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy
to-day. His liabilities are between \$200,000 and
\$250,000. His assets will pay about 50 cents on
the dollar.
George G. Negley, a real-estate owner and
operator, also went into bankruptcy to-day.
Liabilities, \$60,000. His assets consist of improved and unimproved city property, the value
of which is unknown.

NEW YORK, March 1 .- The Evening Pos says Jay L. Adams & Co., wholesale grocers, on Walker street, have been compelled to suspend because of the failure of J. I. Adams & Co., of New Orleans. The two iouses formed a general partnership. The sus tension involves a large amount and is important.
There were sixty-seven failures in this city in February. The aggregate liabilities were \$2,658,598; the assets were placed at \$605,000.
Yesterday the failure was announced of Whitlock & Anderson, importers and jobbers in woolen goods. Liabilities, \$175,000; assets, \$100,000.

LEWISTON, ME.

LEWISTON, ME.

LEWISTON, Me., March L.—The stockholders of the Bates Manufacturing Company, at a meeting called to provide for a deficiency of \$200,000, created by the late Benjamin E. Bates, the former Treasurer, decided to reduce the

the former Treasurer, decided to reduce the capital 7 per cent, or to \$875,000, and to creat 650 new shares, making the aggregate capita \$1,000,000. BIG RAPIDS, MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 1.—David E Stearns, of Big Rapids, one of the most promi-nent merchants in Northern Michigan, was adindred a bankrupt in the United States Court here to-day on his own petition. No figures of assets or debts are given. FOND DU LAC.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Wis., March I.—M. D. & G. N.
Millis, lumbermen of Fond du Lac, were adjudicated bankrupts on an involuntary petition.

Their liabilities exceed \$45,000; secured debts, GREENVILLE, PA.

MEADVILLE, Pa., March 1.—The extensive dry-goods firm of Gallagher & Thornton, doing business in Greenville and Sharon, Pa., have failed. Their liabilities are \$60,000; assets not known. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1.—The suspension of John I. Adams & Co., wholesale grocers,

was announced yesterday. Their liabilities are said to be about \$1,500,000. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., March 1.—The liabilities of
Evans, Clifton & Co., who failed a few days
ago, are stated to be \$124,000; assets nominally
higher, consisting of real estate.

SUVAROFF.

The Libel on the Russian Princess.

New York Times, Feb. 28.

The Princess Suvaroff, accompanied by Mile.

Anna Michelini and Count Kalouvrat, left the Windsor Hotel at 11:30 o'clock yesterday moruing for the Cunard steamer Scythia, and sailed for Europe at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. for Europe at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Princess looked very pale and careworn. She said she regretted very much that it was necessary for her to make such an unexpected and sudden departure. "But I have been made a subject of public curiosity through the efforts of a blackmailer," she said to a reporter, "and it hink it best to go home. I cannot expect to obtain peace and quiet in this country now. I could not enjoy myself in America, being stared at and pointed at as the subject of a great scandal."

could not enjoy myself in America, being stared at and pointed at as the subject of a great scandal."

Mile. Anna Michelini said: "The great trouble with the Frincess is that she is too tender-hearted. She does not assert herself enough. I have heard ill-informed people remark, since we have been here: 'O, that cannot be a Princess, because she peels herown oranges!' Oh she is not a Princess, because I have seen her clasp her own bracelets!' If the Princess had asserted her position, and demanded protection from the authorities, as she had a perfect right to do, she would have done better, perhaps, and would have created a sensation. But she was here for her health, and lived so quietly that few people knew she was here until the scandal came up which has now driven her out of the country. The Princess feels very badly over her treatment." Mile. Anna Michelini then assured the reporter that the Princess would hasten directly to St. Petersburg and lay the outrage before her family. She would endeavor to secure all the influence of the family of Suvaroff to procure redress for the outrage perpetrated upon her. The Princess would, she said, even use the influence of the Suvaroff family with the Czar in order to induce him to take an interest in having the guilty person punished. It cannot be an international case, added the taily, but only of international interest, and the Princess has family influence enough to secure the aid of the Russian Government in pursuing the guilty person. Count Kalonvrat will return to this country just as soon as he has seen the Princess safely home, and will return with ample powers and instructions to hunt up the black-mailer. "The end is not yet, and some people may be affected who do not now look for it," said the lady in conclusion.

When the Russian Princess Suvaroff, now in this city, received a letter signed with the un-

do not now look for it," said the indy in conclusion.

When the Russian Princess Suvaroff, now in this city, received a letter signed with the unknown name of P. de Mokzsycki demanding \$25 as the price of sunpressing certain scandalous personal revelations concerning her career which he threatened to publish if that sum were not paid him, she acted wisely and proparly in handing this letter over to the police, and we trust the scoundrel may be caught and published. But the Princess is unwise and mistaken when she undertakes to connect it in any manner with the recent reproduction in the Sus from the London Truth of the report of a lawsuit in France, in which one M. Delalage sued for the recovery of 12,000 francs which ne had loaned her, and recovered nothing, because, according to the Truth, "the smart Princess had made over all her seizable property in France to a relative, in the enjoyment of her confidence." If, in making this statement,

the Truth was mistaken, we will very cheerfully publish the lady's denial if it is expressed in appropriate language; as we will publish my other suitable explanation which she may desire to make. We must ber her, however, to abstain from alleging that we have expressed arthing but entire respect for her venerable father-in-law, the elder Prince Suvaroff; and she will allow us to add that when a threatens, as in the Times of vesterday, to mean to undertake first diplomatic and the warlike measures against the United States, as shows that the tossession by marriage of name known throughout the world dues not always carry with it a corresponding amount of discretion.

STATE AFFAIRS.

MAPLEON ME. March 1.—In the Separe, bull dividing the Counties of Chippews and Taylor and erecting the County of Flambeau, and a bull directing the Attorbey-General to commence suit against Cornell biniversites the title of the same to \$50,000 ac land now held by that College in this stat gether with a number of unimportant were indefinitely postponed.

Both Houses were greated with a storetition against the passage.

Both Houses were greated with a storm of petitions against the passage of the law taxing insurance companies.

A resolution was offered in the Senate for the companiesment of a recess on March 12.

Senator Price made an elequent report favoring the passage of a resolution for the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intextesting liquors in the State.

The Committee on Bulks, Banking, and Insurance reported strongly in favor of acceptance by the State of Gov. Washbern's gift of "Edgewood" for a reform school for girls.

A hill passed appropriating \$15,000 for the erection of a building for the Industrial School for Girls in Milwaukee, in the Assembly.

Bills passed providing for payment of labor in lawful money of the United States, and a joint resolution for bicurial assessors.

MINNESOTA. Sr. Paul, March I.—The Senate recalled the School Text-Book bill to give the friends of the School Text-Book bill to give the friends of the measure a chance to propose a new amendment regarding submission to the people, on which it is thought a compromise can be effected.

The bill increasing District Judges' salaries to \$3,000 per year was recommended for passage.

A House bill passed authorising the State Treasurer to borrow from the school or other permanent funds \$50,000 for the nursus of seed grain for grasshopper sufferes.

In the House, Speaker Gilman was elected one of the seven Page impeachment antagers, and authorized to appoint six others.

The Governor has appointed 3, 0. Farmer, of Fillmore County, to serve as Judge ad interim pending Page's impeachment.

VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A Richmond, Va.

special says Gov. Halliday to day vector the bill
prohibiting the reception of coupons for taxe
going into the school fund. The Senate su-

going into the school fund. The Senate su-tained the veto. There is a revolutionary sel-ing being daily exhibited by the readquister, who find themselves checkmated by the fig-ernor in every move they make looking to n-pudiation measures.

To-day the special joint order was the sle-tion of nineteen Circuit Judges. With rea-discourtesy to the Senate, the House adjour-ed, leaving the Schatz anable to do anything. This means the postponement of the election until the next session, when, it is feared the debt question will be made a test with the Judges.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to amend the interest laws so as to provide that any payment of usurious in-

as to provide that any parment of nanionin-terest shall be considered as payments on the principal of the debt, and to authorize cities and villages to construct water and gas-works, or to contract, with companies to supply water and gas. gas.

A joint resolution was adopted directing the firing of a national salute March 4 in honor of

the passage of the Silver bill by Congress.
In the House, the Senate resolution relative to a national salute was adopted.

CASUALTIES.

UNSATISFACTORY. NEW YORK, March 1.—The inquest on the was concluded this afternoon. Prof. Dorema, who was examined as an expert as to the cause of the fire, stated that no evidence had been offered which would furnish a chemical explanation of the explosion. The jury returned a verdict that Mr. Bennett and others cause to their deaths by the falling and burning of buildings No. I College place and 63 Barchy street, caused by an explosion, the origin of which is unknown.

FEARFULLY BRUISED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 1.—Robert McCarter, for a long time car-inspector of the Fort Wayne Railroad in this city, was so badly injured this morning while in the discharge of his duties that his life is despaired of. The train he was inspecting was started too soon, and he wasdragged for a considerable distance, being dreaffully bruised and injured internally. His wife and family live in Allegheny.

CRUSHED UNDER A TREE. ADRIAN, Mich., March 1.—Harry Jenkius, aged 5, accompanied his brother into the woods near here yesterday afternoon to see him fell a tree. The tree tumbled in a different direction than expected, crushing the little fellow's heaf and causing instant death.

ANOTHER VICTIM. RICHPORD, Vt., March 1.—Josie Atwell died last evening, being the fifth person, from drink-ing water from the poisoned well.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2-1 a. m.-Indica-WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Upper Lake Region falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, warmer and cloudy, followed by rainy weather.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 1.—The Saginay
River is entirely clear of ice, and inavigation is open. Boats are running. Large numbers of men and teams are coming out of the woods, there being no snow.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time. | Bar. | Thr Itu. | Wind. | Val. | Rn. | We

6:53 a.m. 50,148 42 00 5. E. 9 0 fair. 11:18 a.m. 30,132 47 62 5. E. 9 0 Fair. 2:00 p.m. 50,030 49 37 5 5 5 5 5 Fair. 9:00 p.m. 22,889 50 55 56 E. 6 0 Gentle. 9:00 p.m. 20,881 43 75 5 E. 12 0 Tarin 10:18 p.m. 20,881 43 75 5 E. 12 0 Tarin 10:18 p.m. 20,881 43 75 5 E. 12 0 Tarin 10:18 p.m. 20,881 43 75 5 E. 12

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 1.—In case quence of the low price of brooms, the broom factories of this section have been closed throwing out of employment 400 hands.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Commissioner-General McCormick says of the proposition that a deligation of American workmen visit the Park Exposition, the spirit in which the French manufacturers extend the invitation, and the second control of t values ariend the invitation, and the avantages to result to this country, cannot too highly estimated.

Dotlesrown, Pa., March 1.—The Doylesto Centennial, being the one hundredth annivers of the order to the Continental army to make the order to the continental army to make continuations.

A predent investment for any one troubled will a slight cold, hourseness, or some throat. Is a but its of Dr. Jayme's Expectorant, as it may save yo from much enflering and no little danger. It is not extend to the stablished curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands.

Annual Meeting of

Reports of O Be-election of the

Perpetual H Pursuant to adjournment the Board of West Park assembled in annual meetin corner of Halsted and Was half-past 8 o'clock yesterday half-past 8 o'clock yesterday in
Board was present, President
Beretary Millard read the
Thursday evening meeting.

Mr. Woodard objected to a
uies, because none of the obj
night before, and overruled in
mered in them. Three of
sere entered in the minutes
by the consent of the member
The Secretary stated that he
THE ANNUAL RE

THE ANNUAL R the President, Treasurer, ked whether he should rea On motion, the reports w In starting out, the Pres

mining the Presidency of go, he found not only a depi very large number of obliga-nich demanded immediate a and improvements of cor ed, but so in pratively necessary that the iter circumstance he i impossible to devote the foard to the reduction edness, as he would like to the reduction of the total concurrence, had it so; that in completing the work do be not be to the work done by day labor, tendence of competent fore himself.

Her particulars of the work done to the work done by the limited of the work done by the limited of the work done to the work d

imself.

For particulars of the work par he referred to the Engwhich, he claimed, it could be precedented results had been.

The President went on to a improvement was necessary at the parks acceptable as summitted. The President went on to improvement was necessary a the parks acceptable as summ he suggested that some alight in Douglas Park. He then p detailed description of the soulevards, with the improval ready been made thereon.

In November, 1876, negot menced for the purchase of menced for the purchase of menced for the purchase of over 20,000 trees from George Krick, which is nursery at Norwood Papurchase of over 20,000 trees very favorable to the Boarc purchased, over 9,000 had by parks, leaving still in the number of the parks and permission to five five years, if necessary, we having given a brief sum tions in the parks and boulevalunded to the troubles that the discovery of misdoings by of the Board, and disclaimed in the parks and disclaimed in the control of the source of t himself and every other mer as now constituted, any res

sociates.

The President poured forth the criticisms of the public counts of the Board as follow to disarm any criticism that the payment of legal fees du wish to state that the exam Machelke brought to light man a large amount of legal attenthe amount paid may have to average heretofore, it will be it is known how the interests suffered under the previous may of proper legal attention. A m would consider it good pointy to a As to the expenses in the suite Administration is in no fault, of the contemplated action of tempt to remove the present ma sourcey to Springfield was masporney to Springfield was mis hiscellency the position of any points in the report of the (a copy of which had been in might not be clear. All this which of any cause for removal lack of any cause for removal rection had proved unavailing, pelled to appeal to the law for presented by the eminent count that they have ably seconded our by the very moderate an anda-

In conclusion, President I gratulate the "honorable B proved financial outlook: proved financial outlook:
Within the past year \$45,000
extinguished, and arrangement
by which, during the ensuing
\$40,000 more will be paid off.
terest paid on our obligations
this reduction of debt will be ea
in our revenues of \$10,000 per
unfortunate complications wh
the attempted removal of mysel
the Governor, in October last,
tone had been promptly met.
to be able to inform you, howe
month last past all the indebte
nature to the amount of \$12,232
arrangements satisfactory to al
ande for the balance.

The report of B. Loewenths
follows, showing a detailed
recipts and disbursements di
ing Feb. 23, 1878:

RECHIPTS.

Received from H. Greenebaum, Received from H. Greensbam, urer.
Received from Town Collecto Greenebaum.
Received from Town Collecto 1876 and prior years.
Received from County Treasure 1876 and prior years.
Received from town Collecto 1877 and prior years.
Received from temporary loans Received from cancellasion of certificates. ed from A. C. Millard,

Total

DISBURSENES

Amount of vouchers paid in I

Greenebeum.

Amount of vouchers paid in I

Loewenthal

vouchers and the ledger found to agree. A were also offered and st

Following is

THE FINANCIAL S

presented by the Secretary
items received by him from
Feb. 28, 1878, with the dis-Cash received from pay-roil.

Prom sale of ice, Hummondt F
From sale of ice, Donglas Pa
From boat hire.

From sale of hay from parks
From sale of hay from parks
From sale of ducks. Central
From City of Chicago, refune
water-meter, Hummondt F

Total 1877 May 0 Deposited with Sept. 4 Deposited with Bept. 6 Deposited with Oct. 12 Deposited with Oct. 31 Deposited with Nov. 13 Deposited with Nov. 22 Deposited with Nov. 22 Deposited with Dec. 17 Deposited with Dec. 17 Deposited with Dec. 18 Deposited with 1878 Feb. 19 Deposited with

Total ... LIBARLITIES

Land bonds

Dus on land purchases

Interest due on above...

Line vouchers...

Line vouchers...

Line vouchers....

tion of the Old Set--The Perpetual Holden.

E AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.
Dispute to The Tribune.
L. March L.—In the Sonate, as Counties of Ohippews and cring the County of Flambeau, cting the Attorney-General to against Cornell University to the same to 300,000 acres of that College in this State, to number of unimportant ball.

mies.

was offered in the Senate for the
of a recess on March 12.

made an eloquent report famage of a resolution for the
the Constitution prohibiting the
ing liquors in the State.

se on Banks, Banking, and Ind strongly in favor of acceptance
foov. Washburn's gift of "Edgeorm school for girls.

appropriating \$15,000 for the
ridding for the Industrial School
raukee, in the Assembly.

roviding for payment of labor in
the United States, and a joint
stennial seast us.

United States, all 121

or bill to give the friends of the ce to propose a new amendment ission to the people, on which it is inpromise can be effected.

asing District Judges' salaries to was recommended for passage. I passed authorizing the State orrow from the school or other da \$60,000 for the purchase of mashoper sufferers.

c. Speaker Gilman was elected en Page imbeachment managers, in appoint six others.

Thas appointed J. O. Farmer, of ty, to serve as Judge ad interim impeachment.

VIRGINIA.
March 1.—A Richmond, Val.,
w. Halliday to day veloced the bill
reception of coupons for taxes
school fund. The Senate susco. There is a revolutionary feelity exhibited by the readjusters,
salves, checkmated by the Gov.
move they make looking to resures.

sures, poetal joint order was the elec-cen Circuit Judges. With great the senate, the House adjourn-Schate unable to do anything, the postponement of the election session, when, it is feared, the will be made a test with the

O., March 1.—In the Senate, bills ed to amend the interest laws so

hat any payment of usurious in-considered as payments on the sebs, and to authorize cities and struct water and gas-works, or to companies to supply water and

the Silver bill by Congress, e, the Senate resolution relative to the was adopted.

March 1.—The inquest on the victims of the Barclay street fire this afternoon. Prof. Doremus, ned as an expert as to the cause tated that no evidence had been rould furnish a chemical explationsion. The jury returned a

Disposed to The Tribuna.

a, March 1.—Robert McCarter, car-inspector of the Fort Wayne city, was so badly injured this in the discharge of his duties lespaired of. The train he was arted too soon, and he was dragrable distance, being dreadful-jured internally. His wife and legheny.

D UNDER A TREE.
Disputch to The Private.

., March 1.—Harry Jenkius, mied his brother into the woods lay afternoon to see him fell a timbled in a different direction ushing the little fellow's head int death.

THER VICTIM.
March 1.—Josie Atwell died
of the fifth person, from drinke poisoned well.

HE WEATHER.
IN CHIMP SIGNAL OFFICER,
C., March 2-1 a. m.—Indica-

pper Lake Region falling bar-geasterly to southerly winds, y, followed by rainy weather. beauto to The Tribune. Mich., March I.—The Saginaw clear of ice, and inavigation is running. Large numbers of are coming out of the woods,

OBSERVATIONS.

06 S. E. 9 0 Fair. 62 S. E. 9 0 Fair. 57 S. E. 5 0 Fair. 59 S. E. 6 0 Closed; 6 E. 12 0 Thris 75 S. E. 13 0 Thris

Almum, 36. L. OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, March 1—Midulgha. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

16 M. Fresh. 21 Cloudy.
28 N. fresh. 21 Cloudy.
29 S. E. fresh Cloudy.
27 Calm. Clear.
28 Clam. Clear.
29 Calm. Clear.
20 N. E. fresh Cloudy.
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APHIC NOTES.

Y., March 1.—In conseprice of brooms, the broom
section have been closed,
ployment 400 hands.
h 1.—Commissioner-General
the proposition that a delenear the workmen visit the Paris
it in which the French manthe invitation, and the adto this country, cannot be
l,
March 1.—The Doylestown
to one hundredth anniversally
Continental army to march
celebrated here to-day wit

ent for any one troubled with ess, or sore throat, is a bot-poctorant, as it may save you and no little danger. It is an yo, whose remedial qualities toutands.

Plu. Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weat

SUALTIES. BATISFACTORY.

MINNESOTA.

Reports of Officers.

Persent to adjournment Thursday night, he Board of West Park Commissioners resembled in annual meeting at their rooms, and Halsted and Washington streets, at least 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The full half was present, President Lipe in the chair. Iterary Millard read the minutes of the many evening meeting.

In Woodard objected to approving the minute because none of the objections raised the best before, and overruied by the Chair, were sent in them. Three of these objections are extered in the minutes by the Secretary the consent of the members of the Board.

The Secretary stated that he had THE ANNUAL REPORTS

ident, Treasurer, and Auditor, and ether he should read them. Committee without reading.
ing is an abstract of the President's

surring out, the President said that, on sing the Presidency of the Board one year he found not only a depleted Treasury, but large number of obligations outstanding demanded immediate attention. He also and improvements of considerable magnitude menced, but so incomplete that it was im-mirely necessary that they should be carried ward to completion: that on account of the circumstance he found it to be possible to devote the revenue of the lard to the reduction of the indebtbest, as he would like to have done, with the lard's concurrence, had it been possible to do that in completing the improvements with had been commenced it had been his aim savoid all fat jobs for contractors, by having the work done by day labor, under the supering the work done by day labor, under the supering the work done by day labor, under the supering the superin

swork done by day last, states a the superinsedence of competent foremen supervised by
seelf.

For particulars of the work done during the
sur he referred to the Engineer's report, by
which, he claimed, it could be shown that unprecedented results had been attained.

The President went on to say that very little
inprovement was necessary at present to make
se parks acceptable as summer resorts, though
he suggested that some slight changes be made
in Douglas Park. He then proceeded to give a
detailed description of the several parks and
hollwards with the improvements which had
already been made thereon.

In November, 1876, negotiations were commessed for the purchase of a large number of
tree from George Krick, which were contained
in his narsery at Norwood Park, resulting in the
purchase of over 20,000 trees and chrubs at rates
very favorable to the Board. Of the amount
purchased, over 8,000 had been planted in the
parks taving still in the nursery over 11,000,
which they had permission to let remain there
for five years, if necessary, without charge.

Having given a brief summary of the operations in the parks and boulevards, the President
alloads to the troubles that had been caused by
the discovery of misdoings by former members
of the Board, and disclaimed, on the part of
himself and every other member of the Board,
as new constituted, any responsibility for the
impulsities discovered, nor would he admit
un neglect of duty on the part of himself or asspeciates.

The President poured forth his wail regarding

Decrease of debt during present iscal year. \$45,470
Mr. McCrea said it only lacked five minutes
of 9 o'clock, the hour at which the officers were
to be elected.

Mr. McCres moved to adjourn, which was voted down—4 to 3.

Mr. Bennett submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHENRAS, There are doubts regarding the title of the members to the office of Commissioner of this Board; therefore,

Resolved, That the questions of the qualification and term of office of the different members of this Board be referred to the Committee on Qualifications and Vacancies with directions to report at an adjourned meeting of the Board.

The Committee was not appointed by the Chair.

Chair.
Mr. Holden moved that the Board proceed to

are holden moved that the Board proceed to

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS
for the succeeding year, and he afterward nominated Clark Lipe as President, and desired that the vote should be by acclamation.

Mr. McCrea objected. He said he did not object to Lipe as President, but he did object to paying him over \$2,000 a year for his services.

Mr. Holden sand the question of salaries had already been disposed of.

Mr. Millard nominated Mr. Muus as Auditor. It was finally agreed that the vote should be by ballot, and the balloting commenced. On the first ballot there were three votes for Clark Lipe and four blanks.

There was no election.

On the second ballot the vote stood four for Lipe and three blanks. Mr. Holden declared Clark Lipe to be President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Mr. Millard was nominated as Secondary.

Clark Lipe to be President of the board at ensuing year.

Mr. Millard was nominated as Secretary.

Mr. McCrea objected, on the ground that it was after 9 o'clock, and contrary to the resolution of the President himself at the last meeting. He called for the decision of the Chair, and said he could not go back on his own resolution.

Mr. Millard said it had been the custom heretofore to vote for the Secretary without making any nominations.

any nominations.

Mr. Woodard said that if nominations were to be declared in order, he would nominate Mr. McChesney, a man in whom the members had unlimited confidence, an expert, one who had been employed to straighten out the crookedness of the Board's transactions, and who would, as the speaker was informed by Mr. McCrea, be willing to take the place at \$1,500 a year, thus saving to the West Side voters a year, thus saving to the West Side voters \$1,000 a year.

Mr. McCrea seconded this motion, and sup

Mr. McCres seconded this motion, and supported the remarks of the last speaker.

The Chair declared nominations out of order, and the balloting commenced.

Mr. Beennett made a motion to adjourn, which was seconded by Mr. McCres.

The Chair said the motion was out of order, but subsequently put it to a vote, ordering the call of the roll.

The motion was again defeated by a vote of 4 to 3.

tary for the ensuing year, without nomination, by the same vote.

The election of Treasurer was next in order.

The ballot stood as follows:

Mr. Loewenthal was declared elected.
Mr. Muss was elected Auditor in the same manner.

Mr. McCrea renewed the motion to adjourn, which was voted down on a call of the roll.

numerous foreign officers, and I do not remember a single instance where fault was found with our system. Among these there was a Colonel of the French artillery, who was permitted to remain several months at my headquarters, and who very thoroughly studied our whole system of administration, and who considered our system of distribution of labor in our supplydepartments as greatly superior to the system in use in the French army, where all supplies are furnished by one department, that of the intendance. Again, in making comparison with foreign armies the totally different conditions of the problem should be considered, and to Illustrate this one has only to glance at the map of Prassin of France and then at the United States to see that a system working well in one case would not necessarily do so in the other.

Q.—Would it be better to have a single department of supply, whose duty it would be to encharge the functions of the Quartermaster's Commissary and Pay Departments? If so, give your reasons?

A.—It will be seen, from my reply to Question 2, that my answer to the question is in the nekative; that is to say, I know of no facts or reasons indusing me to believe it would be better to have one department to discharge the duties of Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments.

Q.—Would such as consolidation reduce the num-

ing me to believe it would be better to have one department to discharge the duties of Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments.

Q.—Would such a consolidation reduce the number of officers engaged in these duties? If so, in what proportion?

A.—I do not see how any reduction can be made in the officers engaged in these duties, beyond the chiefs of the two consolidated departments, unless there are idle or useless officers in any of them now, and they could be dispensed with without resorting to consolidation.

ag to consolidation. Cosmopolitan. KANSAS LANDS.

Two Curbstone Brokers Held to the Criminal Court on a Charge of Con-spiracy. There is in Chicago, as there undoubtedly is Criminal Court on a Charge of Conspiracy.

There is in Chicago, as there undoubtedly is in every large city, a class of men known as "curbstone real-estate brokers." They are usually adventurers or sharpers of one kind and another, and possessed of a certain degree of native shrewdness and business ability combined with a keen insight into the gullibility of their fellow-beings. They have no offices nor permanent abodes, and transact their business either about the streets or in places of public resort. They infest the large saloons that tolerate their presence, and not unfrequently make such places their head-centres of operation. They will live and thrive as long as the great West presents such a fruit-ful field for their speculations and peculations in wild-cat lands. They cheat and forge, misrepresent and lie, and care not for prosecution because of the difficulties standing in the way of a legal conviction for the crime of which they are generally accused,—conspiracy,—because

A PMV NEWS are generally accused,—conspiracy,—because they very rarely attempt, single-handed, to gull a sucker. If accused and arraigned, they offer the time-worn story of mispiaced confidence in the man from they obtained title to the lands

the man from they obtained title to the lands which they convey. All efforts to find that original deceiver are of course unavaling, and in the absence of proof of the conscious criminality of the broker, proceedings against them are generally balked at the outset. A case which was examined into resterday by Justice Haines is an instance of the operations of curbstone real-estate brokers in wild-cat lands, and from it the following story was gleaned:

About six weeks ago Mr. Frank E. Holman, the clerk of the South Park Commission, conceived the idea of investing a little of his money in Western land. Kansas land would suit him, and he so informed one "Col." W. C. Gibson, a man who is old enough to know the criminal code by heart, and who has a fragrant reputation about town. This Colonel introduced Holman one day in the Tivoli beer-garden to a man called PRANCIS LORD.

And the second s

him and got a deed signed in blank, and got the abstract, the copy of which he had given Holman. Reed silled out the deed after Bowman had signed it. Wituess denied having written the names attached to the deed and other papers. He did not see the deed and other papers. He did not see the deed and other papers. He did not see the deed and other papers. He did not see the deed and other papers. He did not see the deed and other papers. He did not see the deed and other papers. He did not go to the Notary's room, but waited down-stairs while Bowman and his wife went up and had the deed acknowledged.

Upon cross-eramination witness said that he had passed by the name of Miller. He met Gibson just shortly after New Year's. Bowman had told him that he lived at Bushnell, ill. He had first met him in Brunswick's billiard-hall. Saw him a few days previous to transferring papers to Holman. He didn't know where he was now. He bought only 330 acres from Bowman and paid him trade for the land,—gave him lots in North Indianapolis. He did not know the description of the property. He bought the 330 acres in November last. He saw Bowman's abstract of Kansas land. The abstract given to Holman was a true copy of Bowman's—signature of Stewart, Recorder, and all. He never told Holman that the deed was a bogus one, and never offered to settle with him. He never agreed to go to Holman's office to settle on account of criminal liability. He got \$193 from Holman and gave Gibson \$61, not a full third as agreed. Bowman had to in up the deed which he had given to witness, the one which had not been recorded.

Mr. Holman was again put on the stand. He testified that Reed, Scoullar's partner, had once shown him a deed signed by Francis Lord, and had said that Lord was Scoullar, and the deed a fraud.

The defendants made their title angesch.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Orders No. 7.— The following act of Congress is published for the

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

An Act for the removal of obstractions from the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, and for the preservation of the bublic property. Bs it enacted by the Sanate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$40,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the War Department, for the removal of sangs and other obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, and for the preservation of the Government vessels in that service.

Sec. 2. That the sum of \$6,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the War Department, for the purpose of opening the navigation of Red River above Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, and keeping such navigation open and free from rafus, and for the purpose of preserving the vessels and boats of the United States employed in that work.

Sec. 3. That this act take effect from the date of its passage.

ham, late Second-Lieutenant of Company D. Twenty-second lows Infantry Volunteers. Passed. H. R. 1, 142. For the relief of Charles W. Wood, late Company E. First Battallon Thirteenth United States Infantry, authorising the Secretary of War to correct his record so as to remove the charge of desertion now standing against him. Passed. H. R. 1, 108. For the relief of Lieut. Col. John Palterd, United States army (retired). This bill. provides that Patford be restored to the rank of Colonel on the retired list, he having held that rank prior to the passage of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of Gen. Samuel Crawford, and to nx the raint and pay of the retired officers of the army." Passed.

H. R. 62. Appropriates \$200 to defray expenses of transferring the remains of Pancoast Loose, a decessed soldler of Company L. Second Cavairy, who died from injuries received in battle with hostile Indians, from Virginia City, Mont., to the home of his parents in Schuylkill County, Pa. Passed.

S. 724. Granting a pension to Nancy E. McClelland, vidow of James D. McClelland, late Second Lieutenant Company "B," Pirst Tennessee Volunteers. Passed.

S. 725. To smend the 104th Article of War so as to read: "No sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into effect until the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officers ordering the court, or the officer commanding for the time being, and the sentence shall thereupon have been formally approved by him." Passed.

H. R. 3, 400. To provide for experiments and the purchase of movable torpedoes for military and naval defenses.

H. R. 3, 401. To theorporate the United States Board of Trade, and for other purposes.

H. R. 3, 402. To provide for the organization, equipment, and uniforming and maintaining an equipment.

ernment.

H. R. 3, 425. To provide for the organization, equipment, and uniforming and maintaining an Indian police force.

H. R. 3, 426. For the payment of costs incurred in cases removed from the State Courts to the United States Courts under Sec. 643 of the Revised Statutes. Statutes.
H. R. 3, 434. To place on thepension-rolls the name of Liout. A. M. Cook, of Crenshaw County, Alabama, a soldier in the war with Mexico.
H. R. 3, 462. To place the manufacture of brandy from cantaleups under the same rules and restrictions as the manufacture of brandy from apples, beaches, etc.

from cantalesps under the same rules and restrictions as the manufacture of brandy from apples, peaches, etc.

H. R. 3, 456. For the relief of Thomas D. Wright, of Milton, Ky., for the destruction of his property by the Federal troops in the year 1862.

H. R. 3, 477. Granting a pension to William T. Wyatt, late private Company E, Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

H. R. 3, 486, For the removal of the obstructions from the Mississippi River and its navigable tributaries, and for other purposes.

H. R. 3, 498. To authorize the consolidation of the Merchants' National Bank and the First National Bank, Fort Dodge, Is.

H. R. 3, 506. To authorize the lease of a portion of the Miltary Reservation of New San Diego, in the State of California.

H. R. 3, 510. Te remove the charge of desertion against Charles H. Grogins, late of Company B, Hatch's Battallon, Minnesota Cavalry.

H. R. 3, 524. To revive the law and extend the time of filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and men in the service of the United States.

H. R. 3, 535. To reduce the pay of officers of the navy, and to reduce the number of officers of the navy, and to reduce the number of officers of the navy, and to reduce the number of officers of the navy, and to reduce the number of officers of the navy, and to reduce the number of officers of the R. 3, 540. For the relief of soldiers of Company E, First Illinois Cavalry Volunteers.

S. 703. Granting a pension to Melvina A. Maltby, size a Brigadier-

H. R. 3, 540. For the relief of soldiers of Company E, First Illinois Cavalry Volunteers. S. 703. Granting a pension to Melvina A. Maltby, widow of Jasper A. Maltby, late a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.
H. R. 3, 436. To construct a road to the National Cemstery at Vicksburg, Miss.
H. R. 3, 432. To grant a pension to Bryant Dictsson, of Geneva County, Alabama, a soldier in the war with Mexico.
H. R. 119. Authorizing Willie P. Mangum, United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, to accept and wear a badge tendered him by the King of Portugal.
H. R. 3, 411. Granting a pension to George Fritz, First United State Dragoons.
H. R. 3, 482. To the relief of James Martin, Company D. Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers.
H. R. 3, 481. To stilize the product of gold and silver mines and to provide for issuing certificates of gold and silver bullion deposited.

A HINT TO THOSE CONCERNED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—In your issue of this morning is a brief but pungent article on the insufferable stench that was spread over our city last evening by the rendering establishments of Bridgeport and the Stock-Yards. You have struck the key-note, to which the voice of this outraged community quickly responds in full harmony. The public patience is thoroughly exhausted. Let the call be made, and thousands who have been so repeatedly annoyed, sickened, and disgusted by these intolerable stenches will gladly hasten to destroy these offending establishments root and branch. The offending establishments root and branch. The owners of them have long since lost all claim to the respect and consideration of the public by their continued violation of law and common humanity. But before entering of a project so laudable, under the circumstances of the case, I would suggest a visit to Dr. DeWolf, and the presentation to him of the compliments of the citizens in the shape of a thick coat of tar and feathers for his culpable neglect of the duties of his office, and his venal toleration of such flagrant nuisances. Hoping a Vigilance Committee may soon be formed to remedy the abuses arising from the inefficiency of our city officials, I remain, yours very truly.

ANTI-STENCE.

THE WINTER OF 1834-'5.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, March 1.—If your correspondent,

W. Claypool, had kept as careful a record of the winter of 1834-'5 as he has of the winter of 1842-'8, his statements would be more in acordance with the facts. I resided twenty miles west of Peoria, near the present Villag of Brimfield, at that time, and recollect that the winter of 1834-5 was one of the mildest ever known in Illinois,—so mild that ladies crossing the open prairie in midwinter laid off their shawls. This mild weather continued till Feb. 1, when there came a snow-storm, followed by three terribly cold days, known East and West as "the three cold days." And if the ice on the as "the three cold days." And if the ice on the Illinois River was strong enough to bear up teams, it must have been after that time. His record of the winter of 1842-'8 is very accurate. I well recollect the terrible snow-storm of Nov. 15, and the severe cold accompanying it, and the long, bitter, cold winter which followed,—one of the longest and coldest ever known in Illinois. April 1 crossed a stream fifty yards wide on horseback on the ice, and farm work did not begin till nearly May 1.

P. ATKINSON.

THE MILD WINTER AND CROPS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

BLACKBERRY STATION, III., March 1.—This has been the most remarkable winter for its mildness and mud ever experienced by the oldest inhabitant. The mean temperature of the three months past was 20 degrees above zero at 7 a. m. Of February, at 7 a. m., 27% degrees: mean temperature of February, 1877, 265-14 degrees; of the three winter months, 241-5 degrees. The frost is out of the ground. Farmers have been plowing the last week. If the weather should continue dry and warm a the weather should continue dry and warm a large amount of grain will be put in this week and next. Much more wheat will be sown this year than last. If it can be sown the first part of this month, a good crop will be assured. We rarely fail of a good wheat erop if sown the last of February or the first of March. If oats are sowed early, and sprout, they are liable to be killed by frost. In April, 1873, on the 16th of that month, the mercury sank to 16 degrees showe zero at 5 a. m. Oats that were up were killed by frost. There is now every indication of an early spring. Wild geese, robbins, and other spring birds, have made their appearance. B.

WINNEBAGO FAIR. WINNEBAGO FAIR.

Special Correspondence of The Probuse.

ROCKPORD, Ill., March 1.—H. R. Enoch, the new Secretary of the Agricultural Society, has announced that the date of opening our next Exposition will be Sept. 10. Gov. Cullom has accepted the invitation to address the Grangers during the fair, and several prominent men from other parts of the country are to be present.

NORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS L partons throughout the city we have established Fraction frees in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on saturdays:

on Saturdays:

On Saturdays:

Will.COX. Bookseller and Stationer, 170

Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-ay.

S. M. WALDEN, Newydealer, Stationer, etc., 1000

West Madison-st. near Western-ay.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1

Bine Island-ay.. corner of Haisted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jewier, News-Dealer, and Fancy

Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leaves of absence have been granted to Col.
John E. Smith. Fourteenth Infantry; Capts. F. M.
Crandall, Twenty-fourth Infanty; Capts. F. M.
Crandall, Twenty-fourth Infanty; A. B. Taylor
and J. Scott Payne, Fifth Cavalry, Alex Moore,
Third Cavalry; Lients. A. McGuard, Nineteenth
Infantry, M. P. Manb, First Infantry, W. H. McMinn, Eighth Infantry, T. A. Touer, Sixth CavalTwenty-third Infantry, Frank West, Sixth CavalTy, and Lieut. Col. A. R. Eddy, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.
S. SOO. For the relief of the heirs of Maj. D. C.
Smith.

THE GREAPEST CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, PHARTONS, Compress wagnes, in fact, all kinds of wagons, harness, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Horse to delivered as of wagons, harness, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Horse to delivered as of wagons, harness, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Horse to delivered the college of will be sold at a great sacrifice. Horse to delivered during april, May, and June next. Parties white to be delivered during april, May, and June next. Parties white to be delivered during april, May, and June next. Parties white to be delivered during april, May, and June next. Parties white to be delivered during april, May, and June next. Parties whose or any bars of the above may send tenders to JAMES H. SMALL, Palmer House, Chicago, on or before harmon or the parties of the sold on mosthly payments. Secondresponse to the property of the property of the sold of the payments and the property of the property of the sold of the payments of the sold of the payments. Secondresponse to the property of the property of

CITY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-SI 400; c-ROOM COTTAGE II HAR-FILOU, 9-700m house house and West Polk-Si; SI, 200, 9-700m house 50 Singurandes, ; \$2, 200, 10-room bricks, 18 Hellmrook-si, \$2, 500, 10-room schory brick Harvard-si, \$3, 000, 182, 500, 10-room schory brick Above pricessure about half of original cost. Inquire av-283 Westgrand.

POS Western-av.

TOR SALE-A NO. 1 CENTRAL BUSINESS PROP-erty well rented in pieces from \$56,000 to \$200,000; how is your time to buy; don't wait say longer. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, Room 3, 146 Dearborn-st. POR SALE—PINE GORNER ON SOUTH SIDE, with improvement, its description of the process of the proc FOR SALK-\$4.000 WILL PURCHASE FINE PHAME house, lot 50x170, No. 101 Lake-av. : formerly sold for \$8,000. Inquire on premises. OR SALE-2, 000 CASH-2-STORY STORS PHONT house and lot, 184 West Chicago-av. PRIERSON BAY, 168 Randolph-st. POR SALE-DIRT CHEAR—SPEET ON INDIANA— Por Sale-Dirt CHEAR—SPEET ON INDIANA— 48 feet on Warren-wv., corner Hoyne, 878 per foot. 100 feet on Washington-st., corner Hoyne, 6100 per foot.

31 feet on South Clark-st., near Fourteenth, only \$50 er foot. F. G. WELCH, Room 2, 142 LaSalie-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. SUBURRAN REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—MY OWN RESIdence; one of the best in Gook Country, once valued at \$40,000, for \$18,000. I cannot afford to keep it.
After the 15th of April if not sold. I will rent it for a
term of years for \$4,200 per annum, anfurnished, or
\$1,500 furnished. I will also sell any of my houses
(some twenty) at less than half of the former price, or
will trade equities in valuable homes for Western
lands or for almost any kind of property. C. E.
BROWNE, Room 25 Exchange Building, corner of
Clark and Weshington-sts., Chiusgo, or Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE-ASSIG BARGAIN-AT \$2.500 CASE, A good-improved farm of 100 acres located southeast of Cown Point, Gounty and Advanced Cown Point, Gounty and Advanced Cown Point, County and Advanced Cown Chicago or Pittsburg, Cincinnal 4 St. Lois Editoral good title; give possession that 15th of this month; will sail on time at \$2,700 st. FOR SALE—CHOICE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM forty miles from Chicago: a rare bargain is offered. Call at Room 34, 97 Chark-st. CHARLES S. WILSON. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS BLOCK AND BRICK dwellings, at each prices. Give approximate locations and values to have attention. Address Post-Office Box 46.

WANTED—SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT ON South Side. each of State-st. Give rail description and lowest price for gold. Address M is, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSE 6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 2 OR 3 tots in Lake View. Give full particulars and lowest cash price. O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRICK HOUSE (FURNISHED OR Unfurnished) of 12 or 15 rooms in good location, North Side preferred, worth, including furnisher, \$15,000, for which first-class real-estate, improved or unimproved, will be exchanged as cost value. GAL-LUP & CAMERON, 110 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR born-st., Chicago; advice free; 13 years' experi

DENSLOW IS MAKING THE PINEST CARI photographs in the city for \$2 per dozen, former, \$3. Call and each, 164 East Madison-a.

ColD—GOLD WILL BE FAID FOR GENTS CAST Off clothing. Call at, or address by letter, 22 North Clark-st. North Clark-St.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING
between W. G. Creighton and Alexander Beem,
under the firm name and style of A. Beem & Co., doing
business at 187 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., is this
day dissolved. March I, 1878. W. G. CREIGHTON.

Each pair warranted and fitted.
PARIS KID GLOVE DRPOT,
94 State-st WANTED-RAILROAD-TRACK SCALES; SEND price to WM. ELLIOTT SMITH. Alton III. WILL PRINT, AT LOW FIGURES, WEEKLY PA per and monthly magazine; new type. PRINT ER, Box 88, Post-Office.

WANT TEACHERS AND OTHERS IN TOWNS OR COUNTY to discose of Webster's Standard Dictionary, by getting up a ciub you can secure a copy without money. Address P. O. Box 24, Chicago.

£10 REWARD—HENEY CHURCHILL, AN ATtorney at Deedington, Oxfordshire, England, left his home in the C10 REWARD—HENRY CHURCHILL. AN ATtorrey as Deddington, Oxfordshire, England,
left his home in the month of June. 1870, and went to
some part of the United States. He was shortly afterwards declared a bankrupt, and has not surrendered to
his creditors. Being very much embarrassed, it is expected that he immediately assumed a feigned name.
H. C. was about 5 feet 10 inches in height and rather
titin, dark hair and sallow complexion, and was then
about 30 verks of age. Was heard of from Omaha, Nebraska, in October, 1870, but soc having been heard of
since it is believed that Henry Durchill is deed, and
for the benefit of some members of his family, and not
with any view of taking adverse proceedings if he
should be still living. Any person producing evidence
of Henry Churchill's death or of his whereabouts if
living will receive the above reward on application to
Mr. STEPREN E EGLISH, Insurance Time office, 137
Broadway, New York.

and upwards; all of said stock has paid from 8 to 15 per cent per annum for the past ten or twelve years. For terms apply to JOHN M. WARD. Room 5, No. 76 State-st., Chicago. Biate-st., Chicago.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF 22 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency as the counting-room of the Tribuse Company.

WNER OF VALUABLE BUSINESS BLOCKS, Elegan residence, and desirable subdivision, will give large interest in same to party who will contribute some means to carry and improve. Address O 23.

Tribuse office. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Triouns.

Currenty at the counting-room of the Trioune. SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

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\$60,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT 400... 96 Dearborn-st., next Washington.

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16 AND IS BAST ADAMS-ST.—THREE OR FOUR suitable for families, \$5, \$8, and \$7 per week.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—RNGLISH HOUSE—single rooms, with board, from \$5 to \$7 per week; transleast rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets \$4

DURDICK HOUSE. CORNER WABASH-AV. AND DAdams-st.—This house steadily gains in popularity; one suite of rooms and one large room now vacant, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; terms extremely low to suit the times. Meal tickets, twenty one meals for \$3. F. D. RAY & CO., proprietors. one means for \$3. F. D. RAT & CO., proprisions.

DROWN'S HOTEL, 278 STATE-ST.-FURNISHED poors, \$2 and \$4.50; day board, \$3.50; loadring, \$0 cts.

NEVADA HOTEL, 143 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week, Dar board, \$4 per week.

DERSONAL—WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FAMIly, in comfortable circumstances, to sdopt my little
blue-eyed girl baby, nearly 2 months old. 8 3, Tribune.

PERSONAL—S. B. SHAW IS REQUESTED TO
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DERSONAL—WALTER DURPHY: EVERY PERann of this name is requested to send his address
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learn something to his advantage. WM. F. KENNETT, Attorney-st-Law, Room 10, northeast corner
Third and Chestnut-sta., St. Louis, Mo.

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PARTNER WANTED-TO TANNERS-A PRACTI-cal tanner win capital as partner or to rent tanner; buildings are briek; well located, and good machine the bides and issue changes at o, in same good machines for a slocenskey if a fine workman. Address TANNER, Yorkylls, III. TANNER, TORVINE, III.

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Carpenter-st., to be removed by May 1. Apply a
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WANTED—A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-hand type, etc., for circulars and bill-heads, etc. L DAVIS & SON. Tampico, III. TO EXCHANGE.
O EXCHANGE-FOR MODERN HOUSE, A PARM
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THE PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROE for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods. SEWING MACHINES. LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & TO BUT-FOR CASH-UPRIGHT OR PORT Wilson, and other machines below half-price, and degree of the Tribune office.

WANTED BALLP.

WANTED-BOOK-BINDER-A GOOD BLANT book forwarder, or a man that can both forward and faith preferred, distress FALMER, WINALL. WANTED—A PERSON CAPABLE OF TAY
Charge of a coffee and spice mill; must us
stand the manufacturing of spices and ground us
also baking powder. Address giving reference
terms, Box 638, Peoria, fil. WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND WALL-PA-per trimmer. Address, with price, make, and present condition, Lock-Box 1, Onarga, III.

Miscellameens.

Miccellameens.

Miscellameens.

Mille Chisolm, the beroine of Kemper County,
Miss.; 15,000 already soid. Box 9, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS GUIDE."

But yr.; 10 topy Sc; 17. 286. J.P. Scott, se Descriptorn-st.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL SEVERAL NEW ASSETTION SCRIPTS CONTROL SEVERAL NEW ASSETTION SERVICES.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL SEVERAL NEW ASSETTION SERVICES.

Chicago.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GANvassers for a commercial agency. Call after 10

a. m. at Room 23, 78 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN ADVANCE AGENT WITH SMALL
capital: I mean business: come and see me Immediately, at 135 LaSalle-st., Room 28, third floor.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR A FREMAnent business; small capital required; satishie
for the inexperienced; profits large; those who can
devote their entire time upon a guarantee of \$5 to \$10
ady can send 25 cents for \$1 sample, or stamp for
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WANTED-A CARPET PORTER IN A LARGE
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SITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL BOOKNeeper, who is willing to work and make himself
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SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERICAN
girl to do light housework, or take care of children;
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TO RENT-UNFURNISHED ON MICHIGAN-AV.. between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sis, a large handsomely-finished house, all modern improvements, and in thorough repair. Address H. 11 and IS Walash-av. hash-av.
TO RENT-NO. 758 MICHIGAN-AV., REAR
T wenty-second-st., a 3-story and basement brick
building: also brick stable. Will rent store and basement separate if required. J. HENRY & JACOB
WELL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

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TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT ELEGANT—
Ity furnished house on North side; cast of Clark—
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TO RENT_ROOMS, South Side.
TO RENT-NICKLY-FURNISHED BOOMS. APPLY
at 115 East Randelph-st., Room 30. TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, ac-

TO RENT—A STOCK OR DAIRY PARM ON LINE of C., B. & Q. R. R., 10 miles from Chicago, and I mile from station; contains large, convenient house, I barns, milk house, lete. Immediate possession given. Inquire of ADDISON, 81 225 State-st., or SARUEL VIAL, La Grange, III.

TO RENT—PARTIES WANTING LARGE AMOUNT of room, central and cheap, apply at once; want one party with power. S. W. SEA, 178 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-FUNNISHED HOUSE ON South Side for a customer. MATSON RILL, 67 Washington-st.

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NEW AND FIRST-CLASS ORGANS
In order to dispose of a number of styles which we have dropped from our estalogue, and of which so more will be manufactured, we offer them at retail at greatly reduced prices.
These are new organs, fully equal to any made by us, differing only in that the cases are not of the latest designs.

These sare new organs, fully equal to any made by us, differing only in this the cases are not of the latest designs.

They will be sold for cash, or for easy payments, or rented until reinty are made to the same of the latest of the same of the latest of latest of the latest of latest latest of latest of latest late BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO GET into show business; some funds required. This will bear investigation. No visionary experiment. Address \$4. Tribune office. bear investigation. No visionary experiment. Augres 54, Tribuno office.

POR SALE—A \$7,000 STOCK OF HARDWARE;
Will take in part payment 50 or 160 acres of good land in Illinois, balance in payments; will rest storeroom for a term of years to purchaser; room 25x110 feet long; brick building. Address F.-O. Box 25. W. R. CLARK, Hoopeston, Ill.

POR SALE—OB EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, merchandise, or other valuables, two paternst shat will pay 200 per cent; salable in every family. For territorial rights and full barterulars, apply to or address W. MILLER, 6 South Clark-8t. territorial rights and full particulars, apply to or aldress W. MILLER, 8 SOUR CLER'S.

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POR SALE—IN A GOOD LOCATION ON THE Wast Stick, a long-established numerous with a well assorted stock of millinery, fancy goods, housiny, notions, etc., at a ingry discount; for cash only. Address O Se, Tribune office.

POR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A SPECIALTY connected with furniture trade; owner has other business requiring attention; investigation daired; capital required, \$600. Address W W. Room 4, 50 Washington st.

If YOU HAVE FROM \$100 TO \$500 CAPITAL AND wast to make some manay easy, call on 8. T. CHAMPION from 6 s. w. to 4 p. m. and see goods at Commercial Hotel, Chicago.

CTOLEN—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, Dorse—a bright bay mare—about 8 years old. 15% hands high, off lind hoof sand-cracked, sear on right shoulder, black mane and tall, very handsome, not bugg square, open, box exirs wide and long, side spring, ranning-quest painted drait, box back. Althorary and the sand sand back. Althorary and the sand back and washington-sis, no questions will be saked.

AT C. L. RICE & CO. S. 217 LAKE-ST.. A FINE lot of engines; also wood and from working machinery; latest improved; special barpains.

POR SALE-A 25-HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND Lake 2 steam-pump at foundry, 1003-1004 South

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo-PARIE, France-No. 16 Epc de la Grange-Bateliere. I, Mamere, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn orphans." Afternoon and ev Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSalle t of Mme. Janauschek. Afternoon, "Ches Evening, "Deborah."

New Chicago Theatre.
creet, opposite Sherman House. Engagethe Hyers Sisters Combination. "Out of
Afternoon and evening.

eet, opposite Court-House. Variety pe

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 981.

Both Houses of the Ohio Legislature resterday adopted a joint resolution direct-ing that a national salute be fired March 4 in or of the final passage of the Silver bill. is, from the President's own State, is the This, from the Pres unkindest cut of all.

There is reason to apprehend that the leath of the Hon. BEN WADE will be announced in to-morrow's papers. His con-dition last evening was such as to warrant the expectation that the grim messenger would arrive in a few hours.

An ingenious paper is the Golos, of St. Petersburg. It says that owing to the prevalence of typhus in Roumania it is absolutely necessary for the Russian army to return by sea, and not through Roumania. This is an extremely pretty way of suggesting the occupation of Constantinople.

In 1854, GORTSCHAKOFF, then compara tively young in the diplomatic service, was sent to Vienna with orders to keep Austria utral at any cost. To-day he is repeating history in that respect, and can use with singular advantage that particular leaf out of his own biography.

There is no prospect that the relations of Leo XIII. to the Italian Government will be any more cordial than were those of Prus
IX. The failure of the Vatican to recognize IX. The failure of the Vatican to recognize the nation, addressing, as he understood, more than two-thirds of the representany troops for participation in the cere-monies attendant upon the coronation of the new Pontiff. Without the presence of the military a public coronation is impossible, and the affair will therefore be conducted in

dissouri is monopolizing the hanging these lately. Two of her citizens stretched mp yesterday, -John W. Daniels, at War for the murder of a farmer named TILLER; and RICHARD GREEN, at Kansas City, for the killing of Deputy-Marshal HUGHES, who had undertaken his arrest near Independence. Chicago—which has of late been somewhat backward in the matter of hanging—has strong hopes of soon being able to do something in that line.

Dr. LINDERMAN, the Director of the Mint ems to have taken it for granted that the Silver bill was certain to become a law, as he has already submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the design of the new dollar of 412) grains. He has also ordered the mints to clear the decks for action, and be ready to take hold of the coinage at their full capacity as soon as the dies can be prepared and fo warded to them. By the middle of April is is expected that silver will be turned out at the rate of \$3,500,000 per month.

The Senate Finance Committee has post-poned further consideration of the bill to re-peal the Resumption act for the reason, it is said, that the Committeemen desire to ob-serve the workings of the new Silver bill. There is still another and more valid reason for the postponement, and that is the fact that the passage of the Silver bill has not only clinched the Resumption act, but has ante-dated the time when the latter measure shall go into operation, viz.: by making the specie dollar a legal-tender for all debts public and

The collapse of the insurgent struggle i Cuba is apparently an assured fact. One by one the insurrectionary bands have accepted the offer of amnesty held out by Gen. Campos, and surrendered to the Spanish military rs. The surrender of the Central Committee, the insurgent Executive, and numerous chief officers was yesterday an-nousced in the Cortes at Madrid, a vote of aks was tendered the victorious troops in Cubs, and the Cortes in a body con ated Arronso and his bride upon the happy ling of a most troublesome and tedio

It is expected that the treaty of peace will be signed to-day, though the literal transcription of the paper may not be made public for several days. The British war party chafes and frets under the socrecy with which Russia has surrounded the negotiations, and it is believed that the real crisis in Lonwill occur when the terms of peace are dally and explicitly made known. If terms should include the cession the Turkish fleet and the seizof the Egyptian tribute, a tre-ndous pressure would undoubtedly be ought to bear by Parliament to force an mmediate declaration of war, and a dissolu-tion and new election would follow forth-with as a means of testing the sentiment of the country on the war question. There is payment in coin, not gold, and the law under hardly a doubt that the war party would return which the refunding bonds are and have

in increased majority in such an event. All his pre-supposes that the permanent peace reaty will be such as to provoke England to vert hostility—which remains to be seen. avert hostility—which remains to be se The order issued by the Porte forbidd the entrance of the Straits by any mar vessels indicates plainly the opletion of the treaty negotiat on a basis satisfactory to Turkey, ad it would not be surprising if the iron lads at Moudania Bay were in consequentithdrawn still farther from Constantinople very short time must end the pres mine the question of peace or war as between England and Russia.

The Hon, WILLIAM LATHBOP, Repres tive in Congress from the Fourth Illinoi District, and a member of the House Com mittee on Public Grounds, has inter himself in the question of Chicago's title to Dearborn Park and the Lake-Front property, and an interesting interview which we print this morning will command attention not more on account of Mr. LATHROP's officia identification with the subject than by reason of his eminence as a lawyer espectored in real-estate matters. He has doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the con test, since he shows conclusively that all the acts in connection with the original survey and dedication were sanctioned and con firmed by the War Department, and later on were recognized by Congress as accom-plished facts.

THE TONE OF THE VETO MESSAGE. It must be admitted, even by those who believe President Hayes' veto of the Silver bill was an act of conscience and of courage, that his message setting forth the veto was in every respect unfortunate. It was hardly to be expected that he would be able make any new points on a measure which had been so ably and exhaustively discussed, but there was reason to believe that his objections would be presented in a respectable and respectful manner. The President failed-to gain credit for either of these qualities in his message. It was unsatisfactory to the gold clique, because it did not present their case even as forcibly as it had been argued in Congress. It was insulting the suppor ers of the measure, because it charged the gratuitously with unworthy motives. While the prompt and overwhelming passage o the bill over the President's veto is regarded as a rebuke to the Executive entirely un paralleled in the history of the country, this very circumstance will spare Presiden HAYES a large share of the popular wrath which would have poured down in torrents upon his head if his veto had succeeded in eccasioning an indefinite, costly, and aggravating delay in the final success of the

The chief objection to the measure is be found in its tone. There is something of the Chadband in the assumption of a sp virtue in opposition to the overwhelm nasses of his own people. The message was ertainly supercilious and insulting in charge ing upon over two-thirds of the America Congress and probably nine-tenths of the American people a "grave breach of public faith," "the violation of sacred obligations," and an act which "will in the end defrauc not only the creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread." We had become accustomed to base imputations and threats, but they had come from irresponsible sources and the paid organs of the gold clique; such language was not to be expected from the Chief Executive of by a still larger proportion of the people themselves. It is doubtful whether any thing could justify the utterance of such charges under the circumstances, but that the President made them without citing a single constitutional principle opposed to the passage of the law which he characterized as "an act of bad faith" is sufficient evidence that he overstepped the boundaries of his official function in order to gratuitously insult the American people, and unjustly reflect upon their ideas of national and com

mercial integrity.
Subjected to analysis on logical principles the message was weak and inconsistent. The President erred in quoting from his an nual message to show that he was not opposed to the maintenance of the bi-metallic system, and then vetoing a bill which merely establishes that system on the old, h torical basis. He was unreasoning in the intimation that the silver dollar should be onetized at the ratio to the gold dollar of the present bullion value of silver, because ignored the obvious fact that the use of silver as money gives it new function which is bound to hance its value as a commodity, and because he concealed the fact that silver coin circulates at the ratio of 151 to 1 in countries which have the bi-metallic system, and that the American silver dollar of 412 grains actually contains 3 per cent more of silver. He was unfair in saying that "the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth 8 to 10 cents less than it purports to be worth," for at the very time he sent this message to Congress the mere prospect of remonetization had enhanced the value of silver so as to make the bullion value of 412 grains equal to 94 cents in the gold dollar. He showed a lamentable ignorance of the laws of finance when he spoke of a silver dollar being worth less than the paper dollar which is redeemable in silver. He committee a palpable bull in professing a friendship for the bi-metallic system in the earlier part of his message, and in subsequently recom-mending that the "silver dollar should be made a legal-tender only at its market value"; for how could a silver dollar be redeemable at any other value than a dollar, being itself, under the bi-metallic system, a

part of the money standard? The message is vulnerable from almost any point of view from which it may be contem plated. The charge of "bad faith" rests mainly upon the assertion that \$225,000,000 of bonds have been sold for gold during the present Administration, and after "the pub-lic announcement was authorized" that these bonds would be redeemed in gold exclusive We know there was such a public anly. We know there was such a public announcement, and we know it was made by John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, but who authorized it? The President should have stated this plainly, instead of beating about the bush. Did he the President) anthorize it? If so, by what authority? He himself, in his annual message, admitted that it was a matter entirely within the discretion of Congress, so he had no authority to make such a statement or cause it to be made. or cause it to be made. Congress did not authorize it. The laws did not authorize it, because the Public Credit act of 1869 pledged

of July 14, 1870, which included the silver dollar of 412) grains as well as the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains. This "public announcement," as a matter of fact, was not "authorized" in any sense of the word, but was irresponsible and of as little force as if it had been made by Jay Gould's newspaper

and by nobody else.

The consideration of this feeble document may be dropped after the citation of just one more glaring inconsistency. The President, while vetoing a bill to restore the original standard, was thoughtless enough to say that "the standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract." But this is precisely what had been done, and it was to undo the wrong pointed out by the President that the present law was pass The standard of value was actually chan in the revision of the statutes in 1874, no only without the consent of the people (one of the parties to the contract between the nation and its creditors), but also without even asking such consent. The President is not ignorant of this fact. He is conscious hat, when he was making the hard-m campaign in Ohio as a candidate for Go ernor, he supposed he was battling for silver and gold. He is aware that at the time the contract was changed, and during nearly two years thereafter, the very members of Congress in 1874 were ignorant of what had been done. If he honestly believes, then, as he says in his message, that "the standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract," how ould he consistently or fairly refuse to sign the measure restoring the status quo which existed prior to the perpetration of just this

wrongful act?

We have no disposition to criticise the motives of the President in the spirit in which he has criticised those of the American people. We accord him the credit of hav-ing acted according to the dictation of his conscience and the conclusions of his fudement. But an analysis of his veto message reveals how warped his conscience and how mistaken his conclusions are. Accrediting him at once with sincerity and an earnes study of the question, his own statement the case shows him to have been a weak reasoner with an assumption of superiority, the lack of which he himself has made painfully apparent. With his usual good luck, however, his error has not been permitted to do the country any harm.

COUNTY JOBBERY Mr. Otto Peltzer, late Deputy County Re-order, has been removed from office by Reorder Brockway, as is alleged, on the charge of "intemperance, neglect of duty, and insub-ordination." But this is not all: He is also charged with having conspired with two other subordinates in the Recorder's office (who have been removed) to induce the Board of County Commissioners to lease the abstract books of the Recorder's office to private parties. The truth of this latter charge is supported by the statement of Mr. PELTZER himself to a reporter of THE TRIB-UNE, to the effect that he proposes to go into the abstract business and "have the county books." The presumption is, therefore, that the movement to lease the abstract books of the county originated with Mr. PELTZER, and that Mr. PELTZER proposes to be the real lessee. The actual accomplishment of this cheme would furnish a curious and instructive illustration of the trading and jobbery of which the taxpayers of Cook County are made the victims. Soon after the of 1871, Mr. PELTZER began to intrigue for the sale of a lot of odds and ends constituting his "library" of abthe sum of \$40,000 for the lot. To carry out the scheme of sale it required legislation; Mr. PELTZER went to Springfield and secured the legislation. It required exten-

sive lobbying with the County Board; Mr. PELTZER is an expert at lobbying, and, after many months of industry, with, we presume, such necessary accompaniments as would be demanded by corrupt Commissioners, the sale was consummated. Mr. Peltzen's interest in his books, however, did not cease with his delivery of them to the county. knew more about them than anybody else. and yearned for the privilege of managing them, even after he had sold them. So, as soon as opportunity offered, he became a candidate for Recorder. Failing in his candidacy for the Recordership, he intrigued to secure the place of Deputy Recorder, and succeeded. He was appointed to take charge of the abstract department, and, through his skill as an expert and by reason of the good reputation enjoyed by Maj. BROCKWAY in this community, the bus ness of abstract-making at the Recorder's office rapidly expanded and still continues to expand. When Mr. PELTZER wanted to sell his books to the county, he represented himself as a public benefactor seeking to do the county a great service. He was take at his word, and, at the expense of the county, Mr. PELTZER'S "odds and ends" of abstrac books have been put in such shape as to ren. der them of some value; certainly of far greater value than at the time of their purchase. This is the net result of the first act of the PELTZEB intrigue namely: Forty thousand dollars in Peltzen's pocket, besides the salary he has drawn as Deputy Recorder, and a set of books of perhaps double the value of the original lot of odds and ends. But the books are in the possession of and owned by the county. Now Peltzen is willing that the county should continue to own the books, but would ike to have it part with the possession thereof the intrigue. Mr. PELTZER says: "I am going into business for myself as soon as I can." "Abstract business on as I "Abstract business?" queries a reporter. "Yes, you bet; and I'll have those books" (meaning the ones which some of the Commissioners propose to lease), responds the late Deputy Recorder. Of course, when Mr. PELTZER

> facilities for carrying on the business in his own name, or with a full set of abstract Whatever we may have thought of the abstract scheme when PELTZES was intriguing with the County Board for the sale of his books, it is beyond question a fact that under the administration of Maj. BROCKWAY the Recorder's office has become respectable, and as a consequence the abstracts of that office are regarded as good authority on titles to real estate. It is not at all probable that these abstracts will maintain their present high reputation if the county books are leased to speculators. But on the other

secures possession of the county's abstract books, which cost \$40,000, and which are

worth much more money now than they

were when the county purchased them,

othing will be easier than for him to have them neatly copied. Then, at the end of

year or two, he may appear in the market as

full-fledged abstract maker, with all the

hand it is quite probable that the purpose of the proposed lessess in securing possession of the books is to so manage the abstract business that the books will depreciate in value and ultimately fall into their hands at a merely nominal price. In other words, the purpose of Mr. Perrzes is to buy back his "odds and ends," now greatly improved, for a mere song.

THE QUESTION OF COURTESY. It is alleged by some that the Presider was treated discourteously by Congress is disposing of the veto in a summary manner the usual course being to refer such messa to a committee, print the document, and await the report before taking the yeas and nays on its passage over the veto. But the fact is, a feeling pervaded both Houses that the Executive had treated the law-making power of the Government with disrespect in vetoing the Silver bill when he could llege no constitutional objections against it It seemed to them like a wanton exercise of executive authority that did not deserve ourteous reception at their hands. The bil had passed both Houses, after four month ration, by much more than a two thirds majority. The President had already conceded in his annual message that the Silver bill only involved "questions which are exclusively within the jurisdiction of legislative discretion," and which, therefore, the Executive had no moral right to defeat by a veto. Many members felt offended and aggreeved at the imputation of bad faith and lishonesty alleged in the veto message agains the bill, and, by implication, against them for supporting it. It was bad enough for such reckless charges to be made by Gon-kin's Nation and Jay Gould's Tribune; but to come from the President of the nation in an official communication to Congres was felt to be an insult to the legislative branch of the Government, and a blow at the public credit, the tendency of which was to produce the very result which the message professed to deprecate. The mem bers were acting under the obligations of their oaths as well as himself, and had the honor and credit of the Government fully as much in their keeping and on their con-science as he had. The constitutionality and legality of silver coin payment of the bonds of all classes were fully discussed and af firmed by Congress in the STANLEY MATTHEWS resolution by more than a two

thirds majority. Another reason for acting promptly was to end the suspense which paralyzed business and inflamed the popular mind; and still another, which had much weight with the more conservative members, was to avoid a dis of the veto, in which the President would have been very severely handled for the imputations he cast upon Congress in his message. It was resolved, therefore, by the silver men to dispose of the veto in a summary manner, and by such majorities as would give weight to their actions and emphasis to their sentiments. So the shameful act was repealed by which the silver dollar

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS. supplementary election will take pla in France to-morrow for members of the Assembly in place of Conservatives whose elections have been invalidated because they were obtained by official aid. Since the general election it will be remembered that a new Cabinet has come into power, constituted in accordance with the will of the people and in sympathy with the majority of the Chamber, thus still farther developing the idea of representative government, ba upon the will of the majority of the people. which has hitherto been lacking in the French Administration. The contrast be-Minister of the Interior, with reference the supplemental election and that of M. FORTOU, who, holding the same portfolio, managed the general election for Marshal MACMARON, is a striking and significant one. M. Forrou was assigned to his place in the Cabinet which gave him the engineering of the election for the Government because of his known reputation as a shrewd, cunn unscrupulous wire-puller. He had had ample experience under Napo-LEON III., and planned the ex-Emperor's coups d'état, and successfully executed every purpose that he contemplated. In the general election he arrayed the whole power of the State against the people. By the use of police, detectives, spies, and secret agents, e ascertained beforehand what Prefects h could use, and those who were not likely to prove subservient to his corrupt purpose were peremptorily discharged from office He sent MacManon upon a State journey through the provinces, and arranged ov tions and showy pageants in his honor. He arrested and imprisoned Republican editors and orators who dared to criticise the Marshal or any of the Government candidates He confiscated and destroyed Republica newspapers and the campaign documents is sued by the Republican committees. He not only brought the whole machinery of the Gov. ernment into play, but he utilized the Church for his service, and priests, Bishops, and Arch bishops actively interfered in the interests of Government, while even the Vation itself took care to let its sympathy for MacManon be publicly known. Church and State were actively allied, and they made their influence felt not only in every Repub lican meeting but in every peasant's home As if this were not enough, after announcing what candidates the Administration desired to have elected and bringing to bear all the influences of religion and statecraft to elect them, M. Forrou sought to work upon the fears of the people by intimidating them with threats of the army. In the face of this tremendous combination, the people re-turned a large majority of Republicans in turned a large majority of Republicans in the Chamber. The power of the Administration was broken. MacManon made a temporary show of opposition by seeking to retain in power a Cabinet not in sympathy with the will of the people, but was at la brought to the alternative of yielding or resigning. He wisely chose the former, and a Cabinet was nom-inated and confirmed that were in accordance with the sentiment of the Chamber.
The first official pronunciamento of the new
Minister of the Interior, M. MARCERE, addressed to the Prefects, was recently promul-

gated, and, as it comes upon the eve of another election, it is of special interest. Its chief significance lies in the declaration: "The Government distinctly rejects the doctrine of official candidacies and the practices which that system renders necessary. He urges upon them the strictest neutrality and abstention from every act that would imply a preference for one can another. After expressly declaring that he is opposed to that policy of the Government makes known the candidate it would like to see preferred by universal suffrage.

he says :

rument likes to discover, in elections favora
to it, a proof that the country approves the distion gives to public afairs; but it does not beho
t to corce to its own advantage the demonsttions of thiversal suffrage, and the proofs of o
desce it receives from the electors strengthen
only on condition of those testimonies being from
the country of the country and sincerity of the ballot claimed by it.

The policy laid down by M. MARCERE exactly the reverse of that pursued by th DE BROOME Cabinet under the unscrupulou leadership of M. Forrov, and not only shows a remarkable degree of confidence in popu-lar support, but indicates another long step forward towards well-grounded republican-ism. These repeated victories in the inter-ests of peace, while all the rest of the Conti-nent is agitated with the possibilities of war, speak well for the French people. Having established the universality and complete liberty of the ballot, it now remains them to preserve its integrity, and not fall into those grave errors characteristic of our own institutions, by which the will of the majority of the people may be thwarted by a corrupt minority of bummers and dema-gogues. They have made their ballot-boxes free; they must now see to it that they are kept free. If exposed to the frauds, trickeries, and corruptions of such rings as exist in our large cities, French republicanism, which is not as old or well grounded as ours will soon go to pieces.

HARD TIMES.
We have received from a farmer in Lak County, Ind., a series of questions to which we are asked to give answers. We submit the questions to our readers generally, and suggest that they follow the argument to its full, logical conclusion. Taken as a whole and connectedly, the questions present an argument amounting to a demonstration :

argument amounting to a demonstration:

(1) Can we have any better times until all men and women capable of labor have employment so that they can get an honest living?

(2) If they are thus employed, will not this increased employment, with the aid of the vest improvement in machinery, and its accumulated productive power, produce a surplus of agricultural, mechanical, and manufactured merchandise?

(3) If so, what shall we do with the surplus? What can be done with it? Shall we stop products and reduce the amount of surplus so produced, and thus throw thousands out of employment again? or.

(4) Shall we seek the open markets of the world and compete with other nations for the sale of this surplus?

and compete with other nations for the sale of this surplus?

(5) To sell we must reduce the cost of production, and place our workers in feld, shop, or factory on the same vantage ground that other nations give theirs. To do this, shall we be compelled to revise the tariff in the direction of Free Trade. and admit all the raw material necessary for all our industries duty free?

(6) If other nations admit our products free of all duties and place no obstacles in the way, should we not reciprocate?

we not reciprocate?

(7) What nations admit our agricultural products free of all duty?

(8) All our large, agricultural surplus must face the competition of the world,—it does it every day. Now, if this agricultural surplus does compete in the world's markets, why may not the mechanical and manufacturing? Is there any other chance, and all have work?

Stated briefly, the argument is that individual and national prosperity is promoted by individual and general industry; that the whole population, capable of labor, being employed, and each producing more than he consumes, there must of necessity be a large surplus of agricultural, mechanical, and manufactured products. Having produced this surplus, what shall be done with it? Shall we close the factories, discharge the workmen, put out the fres, shut up the workshops, sow the fields with salt, and so reduce production that there shall be no surplus? Or, shall we sell this surplus, and with its proceeds provide ourselves with what we do not produce? Shall we merely labor and produce what we consume as do the Pawnees and the Sioux, or shall we produce not only enough to dition to sell? Where shall we sell? At home, in a market already overstocked, or seek another market where there is a demand for our surplus? Shall we burn our in the support of papers no better or worse thing and establish non-intercourse with the than the Advance. So it is with the Advance. rest of mankind, or shall we carry our products into every port, penetrating every clime, and bring back in exchange, as substantial additions to our wealth, the prod-

nots and riches of other countries? To sell, we must produce at rates which enable us to compete with other producers. We sell annually, in addition to the value of what we consume, products of the soil, the forests, and the mines, in excess of \$500,000,000. That represents our surplus. That is the profit over and above what we consume. The farmer who only produc oread and meat enough to feed his family, and has no surplus to be sold from which to buy clothes, increase his stock, extend his acreage nder cultivation, provide for the education nd improvement of his children, and gener ally better his condition, is unfortunate. If all farmers did no better, the condition of the agricultural population would be no better than that of the mechanical and the manufacturing laborers who can find no employment and no wages, because any surplu they may produce must rot and perish be-cause it cannot be sold. The shoemaker in a small village, who can find among his neighbors customers for only one-third the shoes he can produce, must limit himself and family to such living as his half-employed labor rill furnish; but if he can find a market for shoes in the next village, and, further on, in one or two other towns, then he will have labor for all his time, and perhaps for that of one or two other workmen. The law which should prohibit him selling the products of his labor beyond his own village, and therefore prohibit him producing a surplus to sell, and reducing him to an enforced idleness, and to be a tramp one-half the year, would be pronounced to be barbarous and infamous. Yet that is precisely the case in a general way at this time. The mechanical and manufacturing labor of the United States is capable of producing, working at full time, enough to meet all the wants of the country, and to produce a surplus which if sold abroad would sell for \$500,-000,000 or more annually. But the law interferes and prohibits exportation. It limits the employment of mechanical and manufacturing labor to the exact wants of the country, and the labor which might be employed the year round, when not working on half or third time and half wages, is on hair or third time and hair wages, is driven out to tramp through the country to beg, and perhaps from desperation to do worse. The difference between the material prosperity of the agricultural population and that of the mechanical and manufacturing laborers is illustrated in the fact that, while the one industry produces all it needs and has a surplus of \$500,000,000 a year, the other not only produces no surplus, but is without employment half the time, and suf-fering the consequences of poverty, distress, and want.

and want.

The great manufacturing competitors with whom the labor of the United States have to contend are those of Great Britain. The British manufacturer is permitted to obtain his cotton, his wool, his iron and steel, his silk and his flax, and every material, raw or complete, free of tax. Obtaining this ma-terial at prime cost in the place of produc-tion, he pays for it in manufactured goods, giving employment to another British indus-

tchange and bringing back the other nodities. We have in our own land vast fields of fuel; we have the ores and metals in inexhaustible quantities; we have unlimited water-power; and, greater than all, we have an abundance of cheap food. We have iron in unlimited quantities, and yet in 1877 the total export of American iron and steel did not equal in value that of our export of cheese, and that, too, with bun dreds of furnaces extinguished and 40,000 aborers out of work. We purchase nearly \$100,000,000 worth of sugar and molasse nnually, and, instead of paying for it with our manufactures, we ship gold to London, where the money is applied to purchase British cotton goods, to be sent to the sugarproducing countries. We produce large tocks of wool, which, with the n certain fine wools impossible to be raised in this country, could be manufactured into fine cloths now only made in Europe; but our law prohibits the introduction of these

fine wools by imposing a tax beyond endurance, so we send the gold to Europe for the

cloth which we might produce at hor

law would permit, and we shut up the facto ries and put the workmen on the tramp. That is the way we do business in this country; starve labor, lest we might have some thing to sell with which to buy something else which we do not produce at home. American grain, American cotton, American ican provisions, and tobacco, and petroleum compete in other countries, and are of n essity sold there for what they will bring. We cannot fix their price, but must sell as low as others. When we put the mechanical and manufacturing industry at work on full time and at regular and continuous wages, and let them produce all they can, and sell the surplus in other lands, bringing back in exchange for it, as we do in exchange for our agricultural surplus, those things which other peoples have to sell and which we want, then, with every man capable of labor fully employed, and every vessel com-ing to our shores laden with the returns for

our surplus products, the measure of indi-vidual and national prosperity will be filled,

and in the busy din of occupied and re-munerated industry the voice of the Com-munist and of the tramp will no longer be heard in the land.

the Advance have been smelling through the advertisements of THE TRIBUNE, and claim to have found something that wasn't nice. They may have done so. They are capable of torturing innocent or obscure expressions into foul shapes. They have been in the business a long time, and have had just the experience of indecency which fits them to nose it out. The task is well-suited to their capacities, and we are willing they should stick to it. But we are not willing that their motives or their character should be misunderstood. We desire to have it known that they hunt nastiness because they love it, that they wallow in it from instinct, and have learned to detect it by intimate as sociation. This will clearly appear when their sanctimonious professions are pared with their character and practice.

The Advance is a fraud, and main

the products of fraud. Owned and edited by member of the notorious Howard family, it is every way worthy of the reputation which that family has acquired. They have properly gone into religious journalism be-cause they were too well known in politics. We do not say that the Advance is now par tially supported by the products of the steal in the Freedmen's Hospital building, but we do say that money no better earned is used cate. Having at its head a person named EDWARDS, who was successively an unfaith ful student and an unacceptable pastor, it has for a number of years exhibited only his petty malice and large ignorance. The Methodist Church makes its greatest mistak in pensioning such men upon its official organs, and permitting them to voice its known fact that EDWARDS has committed the Church to more rash and unchristian statements, and involved it in more trouble, than all his predecessors in the editorial chair of the Advocate together. How was it that the esteemed Dr. EDDY gave the Advocate a position which it has never since held, if it was not through the exercise of a judicious and dignified spirit? He never de scended to vulgarity, as EDWARDS has done; never conducted an argument by vituper tion, and never sought to exemplify the wickedness and meanness of this world in the columns of a Church publication. If it s a good thing for a Church organ to lie and throw dirt, EDWARDS deserves the praise of the Church; otherwise he deserves its cen-

So much for the character of these self appointed censors. Now for the results of it. We maintain that both these papers print advertisements worse than any to be ound in The TRIBUNE. Here is a specimen from the last number of the Advance:

Ladies' Friend Complete, Invaluable, Agents wanted. Send stamp for it.

Who is the ladies' friend? Why is it com plete and invaluable? If as complete and nvaluable as it pretends to be, why is it auctioned off for only three cents? It is dirt

The following advertisement, printed both in the Advance and the Advocate, covers something "queer":

\$350 A MONTH-AGENTS WANTED-38 best selling articles in the world; sample rage. Address

It is impossible that any legitimate business in which \$350 per month can be earned should go begging for agents. What are these "thirty-six best selling articles in the world"? The Advance and the Advocate ought to know, and, if they do know, they "articles" the sale of which is prohibited by

Another specimen : \$1200 Salary, Salesmen wante sell our Staple Goods to des So. pedding. Expenses Permanent employment. dress cinnatt, o.

"Staple goods" is precisely the phrase used in the New York Clipper and other "sporting" newspapers to describe forbid-

Many other extracts might be made from the columns of these highly-moral organs, but those given above are sufficient to conbut those given above are sufficient to con-demn them. They advertise sure "cures for consumption," which are palpable frauds on their face; \$3 gold watches; shaky life-in-surance, and flashy novels. While their practice is such, how can they honorably or sincerely set themselves up as moral can-sors? Is it not a proof of insincerity, and of canting, sheaking hypocrisy, that they should, after long search through the col-umns of THE TRIBUNE, pick out expressions

own flagrant immoralities remain unreformed and unexplained?

The motives of these two small paper in attacking The Tribunz are not far seek. They want a notice. They are no in that depressed and they are not the seek. in that desperate condition when, reputat having been denied them, they crave a riety. We propose to gratify them.

Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill a worth 8 to 10 per cent less than it purports to be worth. —President's veto massage.

The silver dollar purports to be a silver dollar, and how can it be worth anything more or less than that? The ailver dollar at no time aver purported to be worth as much or as little as the gold dollar. The gold dollar never pur ported to be worth as much as the silver dollar, and, in fact, for forty years was worth less the the fiver dollar.

BEN BUTLER is willing to take his chance "when the lamp-posts come round." We don't know how much locomotion a lamp-post seems capable of to a person of Ban's peculiar visual gifts, but we do know that when a man waits for a "lamp-post to come round" it is usually regarded as prime facts evidence that his name isn't JOHN B. GOUGH.

A jury in New York the other day ordered a lunch costing \$40. Judge GILDERSLEAVE there-upon issued an edict that jurors should be sup-plied only with sandwiches. The result is that verdicts are now brought in with a promptness unknown in legal annals since the days of LUTRER, whose conviction was entirely due to a Diet of Worms.

While they are investigating the case of Insurance Commissioner Savring of New York, it might be well to investigate the method of his appointment, and find out whether he, a Republican, was really made Commissioner on condition that Mr. CONKLING would oppose

again,—has it bad. A thousand millions of greenbacks will make everything lovely. In its enthusiasm the Richmond Whig does not pause to confuse the minds of its readers by explaining how these greenbacks will be put into pockets that are now empty.

The Irreconcilable Editor has had the Presi dent just where he wanted him on the Roston Collectorship. If he had nominated Struces, Mr. Hayes would have have been abused as the tool of BUTLER; as he didn't, he is pitched into as the enemy of Civil-Service Reform. The way of the President is hard.

Recruiting for the regular army is progress ing briskly, and it is thought that in time there may be as many as one private for each officer, thus doing away in a great measure with the existing hardships of army life, many subalterns being now obliged to black their on

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HALLSVILLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—We have had as argument here to day in relation to the taxation of greenbacks, both parties agreeing to leave the satter to you. Are greenbacks exempt from taxation to the control of the c Answer-There is no law exempt

The anti-Turks of London will make another attempt to hold a peace-meeting. Their last Sunday's experience ought to be enough. It certainly satisfied the world that, as a rule, if you scratch an Englishman, he will swear at you in the name of Allah and the Prophet.

G. FRANCIS TRAIN informs a deeply-r ested universe that he has "at last evoluted into nobody." If G. Francis would evolute into a small keg, and draw the bunghole in after him, he would be enrolled among our national

It is estimated that 1,200 new lawy graduate in New York this summer, but so long as Mrs. Paran STEVENS has any tenants to go to law with, there will be no necessity of their running away with their clients' trust-funds.

It is a gloomy filustration of the puny strat-gles of humanity against fate that the ice har-vested by the prohibitionists of Maina is also ped to New York only to be employed in the

The London Athenceum devotes a long article to what it terms the obstructive tendencies of cooks,—a subject, it may be observed, that overs a wide range.

Three Presidents at once! Not if we know it, and we think we do. One keeps the country in water of a sufficiently heated character al-

The only tribute ever paid to British patriotism—The Egyptian tribute. If the Crar takes that away, he will "make himself disliked." Draw poker has found such general favor in

has its drawing-room. Of course the man who asked the English Government its intentions about peace was DELA WARR.

on that nearly every private resi

The Deputy Recording angel dropped a test, nd was promptly blotted out of It seems as if, after all, Egypt will be the

rock on which England and Russia will split. PERSONAL. Clara Morris' husband, Mr. F. C. Harriot,

as been arrested in New York for knocking down discharged conchman, who had insulted him. Slade, the "eminent" spiritualist, is at St. Petersburg trying to find one European Capital from which he will not be exiled by the police as a

A page of history is Mr. Isaac Bassett, who has been an employe of the United States if forty-six years, having been given the plan Daniel Webster in 1832. Leo XIII. is alluded to in that bogus but

widely received "prophecy of Malachy" as "
men in Calo," and, oddly enough, his cost
arms contains a rising star. John Ruskin has, in a letter to a friend, formally declared his abandonment of the hopeles task of teaching the masses of "machine-and-devil-ridden" England anything of art.

The young King of Italy is troubled with hemorrhages of the lungs, and the young King of Spain is equally unfortunate in being in love with his wife. It seems as if these countries are domested to personal and countries are domested.

to perpetual unhappiness.

A North Carolina mother the other day in a fit of anger flung one of the children at her habband, gashing his cheek. It is to be hoped that this kind of missile will not come into general as as it will have a tendency to make every child pass

Vaulting ambition in the case of Miss Lab charton overleaped itself. When a stock of on a handsome salary she was independent as the road to wealth. But she insisted on him siar of the first magnitude, and the result has she has gone into bankraptay.

Spurgeon's health has broken down, and a London paper intimates that the

Spurgeon's health has broken down, as London paper intimates that the break-down is complete that the congregation will be scattered above the property of the congregation will be scattered above the trade of the congregation will be scattered above the trade of the congregation will be scattered upon the railings. "Clarke and Smith are Congress of the trade of the congress of th

CRIMINAL

Execution of Richa terday at City,

Ele Crime the Mure Marshal Near ence.

Bistory of the Case fr gining to Its Conclus

John W. Daniels Murder at \

Charges of an Atr Against a Pris in Buffe

RICHARD PATS THE PENALTY OF

Special Dispatch to KANSAS CITY, Mo., March Bichard Green, for the muschel Hughes, near Independent 10, 1877, took place here to the College May porth of the College May p alley-way north of the C doomed man walked with the Marshal and good spirits consideration. Never has a man factoriely did a muscle que sentence was being read. tirely resigned to his and only words on the so for my crime in the fail

and forty-five seconds after mittee pronounced that ceased. The execution was perf

It was intended that the private, and only a limit but hours before the appoint of anxious spectators as covering all the bluffs in t was necessary to call out of City Guards, and the Crais the crowd and prevent any The murder for which

7th of February, 1877, in a in a deep jungle a few milence, in Jackson County which led to the crime dat previous to its occurrent generally called, though McFarren, had lived with do farmer, near Fremont, an unenviable reputation the associate of the edations of all close by his becoming stealing scrape, for which He managed to escape fredians, where he was soo taken back to the Iowa ja were taken to keep him night, when Sheriff Mor cell, the latter knocked hi he had managed to gain him, tied him securely ' lett the place, in compa-oner named Frank Miller. oner named Frank Miller, their escape to Kansas C for some months, le life, and associating with characters of the place. here that McFarren first lichard Green. On the be and Miller, together George Tarwater, made upon two men on the lev sant with intent to kill warrest, and placed in the shal Hughes. On the 7th heard of the fugitives hav heard of the figitives hav pendence, and started in arriving there, he learned

arriving there, he learned agged at work for a farm the woods a few miles can ing reached the place, and er that the men he was house, he entered it man he recognized, and, p upon his revolver, which coat-pocket, he drew forth upon his revolver, which coat-pocket, he drew forth left, and read it. As a doing so, Fisher pointed to dark corner of the room Green." Hughes moved men, when Green called rest me! Get out of thid—d quick too!" At fired two shots at Hugh struck him in the breast left lung, while the second his right arm near the shot and his companions fled made for the woods, whughes fell backwards, an minutes.

Hughes fell backwards, as minutes.

The whole neighborho alarmed, and, on the me January, 200 resolute mer country in search of the fi lowing morning they dis under a haystack, and su sistance was out of their rendered at discretion, an taken to Kansas City. In jall, and carefully guastempted lynching were tried until last Decertrial which lasted to lound guilty of degree, and sontenced the 15th of February. A obtained by his lawyers to pending an appeal to the outhe 8th of February. A raised by Green's lawyer verdict and sentence. To have the hanging take the popular desire for a 1 strong that they gave wa event a vacant space bett the rear of the 'new.

event a vacant space between the rear of the 'new Co JOHN W. Breciat Dispatch
St. Louis, March 1. banged at Warrensburg, the presence of a vas-gathered from all parcountry to witness the which he suffered was the

of February, 1877, of a named John Miller, who take him in his wagon to days previously. The i play was caused by th body, terribly mutilated Big Cedar Creek, some with Daniels from stantial evidence indiand the enain grew so s rested, tried, and convic first degree. A stron duce Gov. Phelps to co without avail. Daniels have anything to do

the execution, when the final appeal to him to li he said he had nev of death a matter of pro-celieve in a God or a ne-celling the minister that MIGHT as WELL as to him.

Previous to the drawiff, at his request, med the doomed man wishe he was innocent of thim. There are many this statement is correct

the sete message.

Its vete message.

Illar purports to be a silver can it be worth anything more.

The allver dollar at no time to be worth as much or as little ar. The gold dollar never purports. as much as the silver d

o-posts come round." We don't locomotion a ismp-post seems person of Bzn's peculiar visual know that when a man waits to come round" it is usually as facte evidence that his name

York the other day ordered a o. Judge GILDERSLEZVE thereedict that jurors should be supsandwiches. The result is that
brought in with a promptness
gal annals since the days of
conviction was entirely due.

re investigating the case of In-issioner SMYTHS, of New York, I to investigate the method of it, and find out whether he, a really made Commissioner on Mr. CONKLING would oppose of Louisiana to HAYES.

Richmond Whig has it,—has it bad. A thousand millions of make everything lovely. In its Richmond Whig does not pause ainds of its readers by explaingreenbacks will be put into now empty.

ilable Editor has had the Presi-he wanted him on the Boston If he had nominated SIMMONS, ild have have been abused as the ; as he didn't, he is pitched into ! Civil-Service Reform. The way t is hard.

r the regular army is progress-it is thought that in time there as one private for each officer, ay in a great measure with the hips of army life, many sub-ow obliged to black their own

Editor of The Tribune.

III., Feb. 27.—We have had an oday in relation to the taxation of a parties agreeing to leave the matter premises agreeing to leave the matter than the premise with the parties agreeing to leave the matter than the parties agreeing to leave the matter than the parties agree when the parties agree than the parties agree that the parties agree

ds of Loudon will make another lid a peace-meeting. Their last clence ought to be enough. It ed the world that, as a rule, if a Englishman, he will swear at e of Allah and the Prophet.

PRAIN informs a deeply-uninter-that he has "at last evoluted of G. Francis would evolute into d draw the bunghole in after e eurolled among our national

d that 1,200 new lawyers will Y York this summer, but so long STEVENS has any tenants to go tre will be no necessity of their th their elleats' trust-funds.

filustration of the puny strag-y against fate that the ice har-phibitionists of Maine is shipork only to be employed in the ager beer.

theseum devotes a long article as the obstructive tendencies of 4, it may be observed, that age.

ts at once! Not if we know it, do. One keeps the country in ficiently heated character al-

e ever paid to British patriot-an tribute. If the Czar takes "make himself disliked."

found such general favor in y every private residence now nan who asked the Eng tentions about peace was Earl

ording angel dropped a tear, blotted out of the Recorder's

after all, Egypt will be the land and Russia will split.

RSONAL. shand, Mr. F. C. Harriot,

asband, Mr. F. C. Harriot,
New York for knocking down
an, who had insulted him.
minent" spiritualist, is at
g to find one European Capital
oot be exiled by the police as a

y is Mr. Isaac Bassett, who of the United States Senate ag been given the place by ded to in that bogus but

ophecy of Malachy" as "Lu-oddly enough, his coat-of-g star. as, in a letter to a friend, abandonment of the hopeless masses of 'machine-and-d anything of art.

of Italy is troubled with lungs, and the young King of ortunate in being in love with if these countries are doomed

a mother the other day in e of the children at her hus-eek. It is to be hoped that ill not come into general use, ncy to make every child gnaw

n in the case of Miss Kate

in the case of Miss Kale
self. When a stock actress
she was independent and as
surface and the result is that
traptcy.

I has broken down, and a
state the break-down is so
regation will be scattered,—
ark the break-down is so
regation will be scattered,—
ark and Smith are Coming
if this is taken to indicate
to be turned into a circus.

So case against Charles
mee Besent, charged with
book, "Fruits of Philosoamwell held that the "certhy, hawdy, and obscene"
should have been recited in
expressed no opinion as to
book was a most fifthy and
to innocent one. The deon leaving court. By the
unity is trying to take her
the ground that she is an
a custody of a child.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

tion of Richard Green Yesterday at Kansas City, Mo.

Marshal Near Independence, Mo. Boury of the Case from Its Early Be-

To Orime the Murder of a Deputy-

Conclusion. ohn W. Daniels Hanged for Murder at Warrensburg, Mo.

gining to Its Righteous

Garges of an Atrocious Character Against a Prison-Keeper in Buffalo.

RICHARD GREEN.

SPATO THE PENALTY OF HIS CRIMES AT KAN-SAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KARRAS CITY, Mo., March 1.—The hanging of EARSAS CITY, Mo., March I.—The hanging of Bhard Green, for the murder of Deputy-Maral Hughes, near Independence, Mo., on Feb.
2, 1877, took place here to-day in the narrow alloway north of the Court-House, between a md the high bluffs, at 10:30 a. m. The downed man walked up the scaffold with the Marshal and Father Dunn in pod spirits considering the occasion. Never has a man faced death so calmly. Sureely did a muscle quiver while his death sentence was being read. He appeared ensely resigned to his fate, and his last

The execution was perfect. In eight minutes and forty-five seconds after his drop, the committee pronounced that the pulsations had essed.

or my crime in the faith of my Lord and

rely resigned to his fate, and his last donly words on the scaffold were, "I die

private, and only a limited number admitted, but hours before the appointed time the crowds of annous spectators swelled to thousands, covering all the bluffs in the vicinity, so that it Tas necessary to call out Company A, Kansas City Guards, and the Craig Rifles to keep back the crowd and prevent any accident.
HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

der for which Richard Green, alia Edward McFarren, was hanged, occurred on the Th of February, 1877, in a small shanty situated in a deep jungle a few miles east of Independ-ence, in Jackson County. The circumstances which led to the crime date back some months perions to its occurrence. Green, as he was generally called, though his proper name was licharen, had lived with his father, a well-tosmer, near Fremont, Ia., where he gained meuviable reputation as a bad boy and associate of the worst characters of the place. His career of petty robberies and depredations of all sorts was brought to a dose by his becoming mixed up with a horse-stelling scrape, for which he was lodged in jail. He managed to escape from jail, and fied to luces a where he was soon after arrested, and then back to the lows jail. Extra precautions were taken to keep him in durance; but one night, when Sheriff Morgan went to Green's cell, the latter knocked him down with a pistol had named to gain possession of cargood completely, bursting into tears and crying viole had managed to gain possession of, gagged him, tied him securely with a rope, and then left the place, in commany with a fellow-priser as made frank Miller. The pair made good like scape to Kansas City, where they staid for some months, leading a very low life, and associating with the most degraded characters of the place. It was while staying her that McFarren first assumed the alias of like and associating with the most degraded characters of the place. It was while staying her that McFarren first assumed the alias of like and Green. On the 4th of February, 1876, is and Miller, together with a man named license Tarwater, made an attack with pistols ton two men on the levee. A warrant for assist with intent to kill was procured for their treat, and placed in the hands of Deputy-Market food. She and another of the ringentatives of all the lines will turn up to take part in the deliberations. The rates on grain and fourth-class still remain at 20 cents were the allowed to lie in the dungeon all night in their wet clothes, in the middle of winters of the functions. The rates on the prison the women shruck for better food. She and another of the ringenenties of all the lines will urn up to take part in the deliberations. The rates on grain and fourth-class still remain at 20 cents were then allowed to lie in the dungeon all night in their wet clothes, in the middle of winters of the place, and started in search of them. On mining there, he learned that they were energed at work for a farmer named Fisher, in the woods a few miles east of the village. Havles of the present difficulties brought the arms until they were helpless. She was then put at work in the shop, and, while standard the rate appeals of the New York meet-rescaled the place, and ascertained from Fishtwork for a farmer named Fisher, in the woods a few miles cast of the village. Having reached the place, and ascertained from Fisher that the men he was after were in his house, he entered it. Miller was the first man he recognized, and, placing his right hand upon his revolver, which he carried in his overgother, he drew forth the warrant with his left, and read it. As soon as he had finished tong so, Fisher pointed to a man standing in a dark corner of the room, and said, "There's Green." Hughes moved forward to arrest the men, when Green called out, "You can't arrest me! Get out of this, you ——, and the duty of the same time he fired two shots at Hughes,—the first of which struck him in the breast, passing through the left lung, while the second broke the bone of his right arm near the shoulder. The murderer and his companions fled from the cabin and made for the woods, while Depatry-Marshal Hughes fell backwards, and died in about three minutes.

The whole neighborhood was immediately

mane for the woods, while Deputy-Marshal Hughes fell backwards, and died in about three minutes.

The whole neighborhood was immediately alarmed, and, on the morning of the 8th of January, 200 resolute men began scouring the country in search of the fugitives. On the following morning they discovered them asleep under a haystack, and surrounded them. Resistance was out of their power, and they surrendered at discretion, and were disarmed, and taken to Kansas City. Here they were lodged in jell, and carefully guarded, as fears of an attempted lynching were had. Green was not tred until last December, when, atter a trail which lasted three days, he was bund guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of February. A stay of execution was obtained by his lawyers to the 1st of March, buding an appeal to the Supreme Court, which, on the 8th of February, overraled all the points raised by Green's lawyers, and sustained the write and sentence. The authorities desired to have the hanging take place in private, but the popular desire for a public execution was so strong that they gave way, and selected for the Grent a vacant space between a high bluff and the rar of the 'new Court-House, which gave the spectators an admirable sight of the whole

JOHN W. DANIELS.

HIS EXECUTION AT WARRENSBURG, MO.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, March 1.—John W. Daniels was Sr. Louis, March L.—John W. Daniels was hanged at Warrensburg, Mo., at noon to-day, in the presence of a vast multitude, who had authered from all parts of the surrounding country to witness the event. The crime for which he suffered was the murder on the 24th of February, 1877, of a Henry County farmer, named John Miller, whom Daniels had hired to take him in his wagon to Johnson County four days previously. The first intimation of foul play was caused by the discovery of Miller's body, terribly mutilated, on the north bank of Br Cedar Creek, some days after his departure with Daniels from Henry County. Circumstantial evidence indicated that

DANIELS WAS THE MURDERER, and the cnain grew so strong that he was ar-

and the cnain grew so strong that he was arrested, tried, and convicted of murder in the first degree. A strong effort was made to induce Gov. Phelps to commute the sentence, but without avail. Daniels declined to the last to have anything to do with the ministers who called to see him, and a short time previous to the service, when the Per Ma Share made a the execution, when the Rev. Mr. Sharp made a final appeal to him to listen to his exhortations,

final appeal to him to listen to his exhortations, he said he had never made the question of death a matter of prayer, and that he did not believe in a God or a hereafter. He finished by telling the minister that he had not believe in a God or a hereafter. He finished by telling the minister that he had been to him. Therefore to the drawing of the bolt, the Sherff, at his request, made the announcement that the doomed man wished it to be understood that he was innocent of the crime charged against him the present of the crime charged against him the fine the minortunate man was the result of a well succeeded conspiracy formed against him by his file, a woman of light character, and several of a riched and relatives.

A SPECIAL TRAIN rich from the property of the specific at 11 a. m. with three thes full of passengers. At Dresden a small ration was taken on board, and Lamoute a one. At Knobnoster an immense crowd

thronged the cars, occupying all the standing-room.

Danlels slept some through the night, and this morning ate a breakfast, and onde adieu to his father and also to Judge Rogers in the room where he was confined. About half-past 19 an open wagon with a plain pine coffin stained a dark lead color backed to the door. The irons were then unlocked and Daniels with firm step walked down-stairs between the officers and STEPPED LIGHTLY INTO THE WAGON.

The cortege closed up then. Surrounded by guards, it moved to the place of execution, where an immense crowd had assembled. Daniels walked firmly up the steps and stood looking as firm and erect upon the drop as a sentinel on duty, calmly gazing at the crowd. Not a muscle moved. His arms were pinioned and his legs tied above and below the knees.

Deputy Rogers

ADJUSTED THE KNOT, the cap was then drawn down over his face. Sheriff Emerson said. "All I have got to say is, may God have mercy on his soul." The drop was sprung, and Daniels shot through it with a thud. He swung slowly round with two or three convalisive tremors and a shudder, and drew himself slightly up. Two fingers of his right hand were extended, and two closed. At five minutes there was no pulsation, but it soon returned with thirty-seven pulsations in seven and nine minutos. At ten minutes he was dead.

MISCELLIANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-JERSEY SENTENCES.

Dispatch to New York Times,
TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Court-House in this city was never more crowded than it was to-day. Hundreds of the depositors of the broken State Savings Bank were present, and all were loud in their denunciations of Jacob R. Freese and his sons, who were to be sentenced for embezzling the funds and conspiracy to de fraud the bank. Freese and his sons entered freese and nis sons, who were to be sentenced for embezzling the funds and conspiracy to defraud the bank. Freese and his sons entered the court-room a few minutes before 10 o'clock, looking pale and worried. Contrary to all expectations, their counsel urged nothing in their behalf. Col. Freese occupied a chair within the bar until Chief-Justice Beasley ordered him to stand up. The Chief-Justice then pronounced sentence, saying: "The Court regret to say that in your case they can find not a single circumstance of mitigation. You were in a position of trust, and you betrayed that trust. To you was confided the money of poor people, their savings from their hard toil, and you appropriated it to your own use. It was a theft from poor people, and not an ordinary theft. You violated the law, and did it, as the Court is satisfied, by deceifful contrivances and plans deeply laid. After committing this crime you aggravated it, in a moral point of view, by causing the impression that it was not you, but your own children, who were the guilty ones. In this you offended common decency and common honesty. The Court wishes you to understand that it believes this pretense to be all false. You are the man that took the money—every cent of it—by wretched contrivances to cheat poor people. Your case has no feature of mitigation, and the Court has nothing to do but to pronounce sentence, which is that for embezzling the funds as an officer of the bank you be confined at hard labor in the State Prison for three years, and for conspiracy to defraud to imprisonment for two years, the second term to commence at the expiration of the first, making five years in all."

Harry C. Freese and Luie K. Freese were called next. The Chief-Justice said that they had heard what had been' said to their father, who had brought them up from earliest life, led them astray, and brought them to this state of degradation. They had done well not to turn against their father, as he had done to them, and the sentence was that they be imprisoned in the Co

Weston, who, as alleged, has, on a salary of \$1,200 per annum, accumulated a fortune of nearly \$100,000 in six years. The Penitentiary was formerly in charge of Mr. Felton, of Chicago.

CONTRADIOTORY DECISIONS.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLLET, Ill., March 1.—Some two weeks ago T. L. Breckenridge, who, until he gave himself up completely to his intemperate habits, was one of the most prominent lawyers in this circuit, was sentenced in the Justice's Court to three months' imprisonment in the County Jail under the habitual drunkard's section of the Tramp law. The complaint was male and prosecuted by members of his own family. He applied for a writ of corpus, alleging the unconstitutionality of said law, and Judge Goodspeed, before whom the application was argued, has decided that the Tramp law is constitutional, spid that persons convicted and imprisoned under any of its provisions are entitled to an appeal, as in civil cases. Mr. Breckenridge appealed, filed his bond, and was released from durance. This decision conflicts with that of Judge McAllister, but legal gentlemen here believe Judge Goodspeed is correct, and that his decision will be affirmed by that of the Supreme Court in the first test case which comes before that tribunal.

LARAMIE CHT, March 1.—Mrs. Lincoln, wife of Capt. J. F. Lincoln, of Cheyenne, has been here some time teaching music, and boarding at William Cro. it's hote! This morning Crout used some insulting and opprobrious language to the lady. A teiegram was sent to her husband at Cheyenne, who came up on the train and proceeded to interview Crout with a revolver. He fired three shots, shooting Crout through both thighs and one aukle. The wounds are serious, but not likely to prove fatal.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March I.—The Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March I.—The trials of Jack Therney, John Rarrity, and A. G. West, for the robbery of a man mamed Davenport, on a Burlington. Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad train, in this city, some time since, an account of which was puolished in The Tr

THE INDIANS.

enne scouts from Gen. Miles, bearing dispatches to Fort Peck, were killed by Red Clond Indians. Missouri, between Peck and Benton, is reported full of hostiles. Sitting Bull is evidently not one of them, as he has been to Yankton Camp near the mouth of Rock Creek for flour and meal. He said that there were no buffalo across the line, and his people were starving. The Yankton Chief refused to let him come into camp, and the proposed trade was off. The roaming agency Indians are said to be well provided with everything except meat, for which they are willing to sell their ponies or fight. The Missouri River ice at Poplar River is rotten, and is expected to break up at any moment. There has been no snow this winter.

THE RAILROADS.

IN COURT. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Springfield, Ill., March 1.—In the United
States Court to-day Judge Treat dissolved the injunction heretofore granted restraining Col-lector Willis from distraining the property of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad in satisfaction of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad in satisfaction of revenue tax imposed on meal-tickets and boarding-house checks issued to employes of the road by Receiver Smithers.

The original order issued in the matter of the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, allowing the Receiver to issue certificates of indebtedness to pay for building the last eleven miles of the road in a line named, was so modified to-day as to permit a slight division of the route.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—From the report of President McCullough, of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, submitted to-day, a supple-mentary report to the stockholders of the inmentary report to the stockholders of the in-come and expenditures of the road for 1877, from which the following figures are taken: Total income, \$2,392,325; total expenditures, \$2,599,436; deficit in the year's account, \$207,-111, being a deficit of \$5,305 less than that of 1876. The increase in the net income of the road is \$3,092 over 1876.

ITEMS. She was on the express-train of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and had a little baby about 6 months old in her lap. The baby troubled her a great deal, and, being stopped at Laporte for breakfast. She was hungry, and, intending to have a square meal, she could not afford to be bothered by the little youngster; therefore she left him comfortable on the seat of the car while she went to the dining-room to refresh herself. She enjoyed the breaklast evidently, for she became so deeply interested in the work before her tha she did not hear the announcement of "All aboard!" nor did she perceive that all the other passengers had left the dining-room. She finally got through, and walked slowly out of the place, when, to her horror, she found that the train containing her baby had left. that the train containing her baby had left. Her distress was terrible. The agent telegraphed at once to the next station to have the baby taken off, as the mother would come on by the next train. Soon the reply came back that the baby was safe at Otls, and that Conductor Kelly had acted like a father towards it while in his charge. The lady, somewhat reassured, took the next train, and great was her joy when her child was handed back to her at Otls, sound and safe.

The annual meeting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association will be held at Jacksonville, Fla., March 8. Messrs. Frank Myers, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Sam Powell, of the Chicago, Buriington & Quincy; and William Thrail, of the Chicago & Northwestern Raitroad, left the city last evening, accompanied by their families, to take part in the deliberations. The other General Ticket Agents of the roads at this point will follow in a day or two. The principal business to be transacted by the meeting will be a discussion in regard to the sale of round-trip tickets over and-grant roads. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider this matter, having completed its labors, will make a report. There will also be elected new officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

The trunk-line Presidents will make an effort

to an end, as they are losing money by the present rates, and the prospects are that some arrannement will be made at the New York meeting by which new rates can be re-established and maintained.

Mr. C. W. Smith, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlimgton & Quincy Railroad, will depart for the Pacific Coast this evening, and will be gone about a month. During his absence, Mr. J. F. Goddard, Assistant General Freight Agent, will have charge of the business appertaining to the General Freight Department of the road.

Mr. George Marsh, formerly with the Chicagold Northwestern Railroad, has been appointed local agent of the Chicagold Eastern Hilmois Railroad.

THE VANDERBILT WILL. NEW YORK, March 1.—In the Varderbilt will contest to-day, Mr. Lord made a stir by offering contest to-day, Mr. Lord made a stir by offering to prove that the Commodore's relations with Woodhuil, Claffin & Co. were intimate; that the Commodore told Tennie he had agreed to and should have married her but for his family; and that the Commodore once showed Tennie a certificate of stock with his likeness on it, and told her that numerous ladies bought the stock from him to obtain his likeness, which he said was very fine; that he told Tennie as the said was very fine; that he told Tennie and the said was very fine; that he told Tennie and the said was very fine; that he told Tennie and the said was very fine; that he told Tennie and the said was very fine; that he told Tennie and the said was very fine; that he told Tennie and the said was very fine; that he told Tennie and the said was very fine; that he told Tennie and the said was very fine; that he told Tennie and the said was very fine; that he told Tennie and the said was very fine; the told Tennie and the said wa which he said was very fine; that he told Ten-nie he would take care of her and make a Queen of her when he died; and that once, when asked by Tennie if he did not promise to marry her before he did his second wife, he replied "Certainly," and that he intended to have done so, "but the family otherwise arranged it," all of which was excluded by the

OBITUARY. geecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 1.—The Hon. A.

S. Belt died suddenly here to-day of congestion of the lungs. The deceased was a son-in-law of the Hon. George Green, was a classical scholof the Hon. George Green, was a classical scholor and lawyer, and for several years attorney of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A. W. Greenleaf, of the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., bankers and brokers, died last night of pneumonia. He took cold while attending the funeral of his partner, Mr. Norris, last week.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—Charles G.

MINNEAPOLIS.

BEN WADE DYING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—Mr. Wade is reported in such a condition to-night that he can-not possibly hold out much longer. His pulse s nearly imperceptible in one arm, and his respiration is about forty-five per minute. He

respiration is about forey-live per minute. He is only partially conscious, and his tongue and throat are in such a condition that it is impossible for him to speak to his wife and friends who stand around him.

Stewart, a leading coal-merchant, and former-ly for many years a member of the book firm of Bowen, Stewart & Co., left home nearly five weeks ago, and, since then, nothing has been heard from him. His family fear foul play, or else that he has become deranged through business troubles and made away with himselt. Telegrams have been sent to the East and West, to leading cities, but no trace of him has been found.

bail in \$8,000.

CONVICTED OF MUNDER.

CLEVELAND, O., March I.—The jury in the McGill case rendered a verdict of guiltv of murder in the first degree. The defense made a motion for a new trial, which will probably be argued to-day.

BISMARCK, D. T., March i.—Reports to your correspondent; from Butord and Poplar River Indian Agency indicate a fresh Indian scare. The Yankton Indian Agent at Poplar Creek has asked for arms and aminumition. Three Chey-

tee of the Board who had decided to hold their next annual exhibition in connection with the Minnesota Agricultural and Rechanical Association at Minnesota the interversion of the special Committee was unanimously approved by the full Board, and the exhibit will be made at Minnesota, as proposed.

The Minnesota Sugar Grovers Association have also unanimously resolved to make a strong exhibition of Minnesota granulated sugar, with the necessary machinery used in making the same, at Minnespolis, in connection with the other societies, as stated. Cane in large quantities will be provided on the connection with the other accieties, as stated. Cane in large quantities will be provided on the ground, and the making of sugar by the various methods and different kinds of machinery will be practically demonstrated to the multitude.

THE CODE.

Prevalence of the Duellog Spirit in Virginia.

Dispatch to Ciscissoff Shourier.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—The atmosphere of this vicinity has not been so filled with the dueling spirit for years as it is just now. The challenges in Charles City County a few days ago, an account of which I telegraphed yesterday, added to what I am about to reiste, make five attempted duels within a week. The latest and biggest sensation of the kind, Mr. Carter Branch and Mr. William H. Grant being the principal actors, happened this afternoon under the following circumstances: Both of the parties named belong to the swell society of Richmond, Carter Branch being a son or Thomas Branch, President of the Merchants' National Bank, and William H. Grant being an accomplished and popular gentleman, and the leading baritone singer of the city.

On Thursday night, the 12th inst., each of these individuals attended a grand society entertainment at Senger Hall, given by the upperten. Now, Branch is young that is, about 21, and is just "coming out," so to speak, while Grant is about 28, and, of course, has more of the grace and polish thus could be expected of a stripling. Well, during the dance Branch participated, Grant looking on. Grant sain to a friend standing by: "Look at Carter Branch; he had better go to dancing-achool again." Branch overheard the remark, which it seems had been made only in fun, and, when the set was ended, he went to Grant and asked if it was meant in earnest, at this Grant bristed up, and, half in earnest, said: "Yes; make the most of it." Branch, who is known to be a hotheaded youth of the sort that would tackle a sawmili, insisted that he would have satisfaction. After a few other words the partice separated, and no more was thought of the matter during the evening.

The next day Branch sent a challenge gotten up in regular form, according to the code. Lieut. Andrew Ellet, of the City Guard, son of the leading wholesale dry goods merchant, acted as his second. Upon the receipt of the formal hallenge for ant con

reace.
The affair caused great excitement, and is the The affair caused great excitement, and is the topic of conversation to-night at all the clubs. Mr. Grant is well known in Louisville society. It was his brother James who shot and killed Pollard ten years ago, and who is now on the lyric stage as James (grantiguages)...

To-day a warrant was issued for the arrest of C. F. Smith, a leader in the State Senate, charging him with being about to fight a duel. It is reported that Senator Smith had been challenged by Mr. McCue, a wealthy citizen of Staunton, to engage in said affair of honor. The trouble grew out of a newspaper correspondence. Smith is a handsome and nopular bach-

Gov. Holliday Vetoes the Bill Virtually Repudiating the State Bonds.
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27.—Gov. Holliday today vetoed the bill imposing taxes on real and personal property for governmental and free school purposes and to pay interest on the pub-lic debt, known as the Barbour Tax bill. In his message, giving the reasons for the veto, the Governor says: "When I read the clauses by themselves I can come to but one conclusion—

section purposes and to pay interest on the public debt, known as the Bartour Tax Bill. In his message, giving the reasons for the veto, the Governor says: "When I read the clauses by themselves I can come to but one conclusion-namely, that they are both unjust and unconstitutional." He devotee considerable space to discussion the bull in clean, and maintain that it is to the public schools, he denies that the Legislature is bound to support the free school system at the expense of the Stato's creditors, either by the necessity of her life or the command of her organic taw.

Nor can less how the fift clause lurgs any rischef. I am not sware of any power in the legislature is not because any solece, after having in this very act taken a purpose to secure an adjustment of their debt. Is their any center time than how to carry out that is not sware of any solece, and the secure of the command of her organic taw.

Is their any center time than how to carry out that is not synthesis. The secure of th

COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1.—The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company has fixed the prices of coal for March, delivered on board of vessels at Port Richmond, as follows: Lump, \$3.25; steamboat, \$3.25; broken, \$3.25@3.75; egg, \$3.25@3.75; stove, \$3.50@3.75; chestut, \$2.75@3.25; pea, \$2.25.

We translage the following open of a Presch committee, difframed to the American policy. Passar, Falk 3, 1878.—Chileses of the Date of the Passar, Falk 3, 1878.—Chileses of the Date of American of treaty in your between Terminal of the Right in the State of American of the passar of the State of American of the State of the Passar of the State of Terminal of the State of American of the State of Terminal of Terminal of the State of Terminal of Termi

castings as do not belong to a certain class; of your wrought-iron; of nearly all your metal goods; of refined agar or sugars resembling the refined article; of your enameled or dyed skins, etc. A conventional tariff, while regulating our mutual interests, will bestow upon the two great republics the security which fortifies energy and encourages undertakings of a more permanent nature. Such a treaty will not be an applessant sarprise to France and America, if private initiative establishes its basis at the Parisian Congress.

Let us then endeavor to trace together a line of proceedings to the legislative powers of France and the United States. Prove to us by the organization of an American committee that our voice has been beard on the opposite side of the Atlantic, and that you will accept our offer of establishing with France, never and firmer commercial relations.

Signed President M. Menjer: Vice, President.

staunton, to engage in said affair of honor. The trouble grew out of a newspaper correspondence. Smith is a handsome and popular bachelor, and is known in the General Assembly as the author of many bills for the protection of the widows and old maids. The Police Sergeant who waited upon the Senator in the Capitol building being satisfied that the duel would not occur didn't make the arrest.

This morning two lawyers of Manchester, opposite Richmond, Benjamin Coons and Robert L. Winslow, were arrested on the charge of being about to engage in a duel. They were taken before Mayor Clarke and bound over to keep the peace. The trouble in this case was about a lady.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

PIUS IX.

Before and After His Death.

Operexpondence Philadelphia Telegraph.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Of all the details sent from Rome on the occasion of the death of his Holiness Pins IX., none have been so complete as those forwarded to the Univers, the great Catholic organ of France, and we have thought your control of the property of the period.

Winehester's Cure for Consumption.—Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda, for the cure of consumption and chronic diseases of the throat and lungs. Also dyspepsis, indugestion, general debility, etc. This grand specific has been established twenty years, during which period it has performed wonderful cures and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equaled or even approached. Price \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by Winchester & Co., No. 36 John street, New York. Sold by druggists.

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

VEGETINE. SWORN STATEMENT OF A

Boston Police Officer.

Boston Police Officer.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir-From exposure I took sick about nine years ago with Rheumatic Fever, from which I suffered about four months. When I recovered from the fever I found myself suffering with pain in my side and constipation, which brought on the piles. I consulted a physician, and paid him over \$200 for attending me, and all the while I was gradually growing worse. Then one physician after another was employed, until seven of the best physicians of Boston had taken my case in hand. On consultation between several of the leading physicians, they concluded my complaint was asthma and general debility. I had great difficulty in breathing, and an inhaler was required to afford me breath. Through the treatment of one physician I took from 75 to 100 boxes of calomel pills, and faithfully tried all the medicine that each physician prescribed. From my long sickness, and the vast amount of medicine used to overcome the great pain, my kidneys became badly affected, and I suffered excruciating pain in the small of my back, with great difficulty in passing my urine.

One physician said I was diseased all through my system, and he regretted that he could give me no hope for health. My suffering from indigestion was so great that it was impossible to keep any solid food on my stomach, and the whole nature of my food was broth from ostmeal.

I also took a prescription from a celebrated English physician, who said my trouble was Bronchitis and Dysopsis. I took 18 bottles of medicine especially prepared for Dyseppsia, and I have used a great deal of medicine from apothecuries' prescription. I have taken Sarsaprilla until you could count the bottles by the dozen, and, indeed, I have given nearly all the popular advertised medicine a fair trial. I had a dreadful cough, and did not average over two hours' sleep a night for eight years.

A brother policeman urged me to try Vegetine, but for a long time I refused, having got completely discouraged from taking so much medicine without any benefit; howeve

VEGETINE. FURTHER PROOF. FACTS WILL TELL.

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., Aug. 1, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—Allow me to say a word in favor of Vegetine. During the nast year I have suffered from a complication of diseases. I lay in bed from the 3d of November until the middle of the following June, and on an average did not sit up two hours a week; I had eight of the best physicians in the State, but got no help, and constantly grew worse. They agreed that I had beart-disease, phthisis, pyaemis, and kidney complaint, and could never be any better. I was reduced in weight 50 pounds, which is much, for I am naturally thin.

In June, finding I was failing under the treatment of the physicians, I commenced the use of Vegetine, through the earnest persuasion of friends, and, I am happy to state, with good results. I have gained ten pounds in weight, and can sit up all day, walk half a mile, and ride siz. I am greatly encouraged, and shall continue using the Vegetine if I can get it. I am a poor man, but for the truth of this statement I refer to any man in Goffstown or vicinity. Your, very thankfully.

VEGETINE

. ARNUAL CERARING SALE. Great Annual Sale!

West End Dry Goods House Madison & Peoria-sts.

North Side Dry Goods House North Clark & Eriests.

Enormous Sacrifice Muslin Underclothing

Children's short Cambric and Pine Muslin Skirts, 4-inch hem and 5 tucks, for 35c, worth double.

Infants' very long French Cam
deep hem, 5 tucks above, with
band, 50c; formerly \$1. Band, 500; in Misses' fine French Cambr Skirts, ruffled, 4 tucks, Puff, and 4 tuck above, 65c. Children's and Misses' Fine French Cam bric Skirts, deep ruffle and 5 tucks abov

50c.

Infants' long French Cambrie Skirts, embroidered and tucked, deep band, 75c; usual price, \$1.50.

Children's and Misses' Chemises, Drawers, and Might Gowns, 35, 40, 50, and 60c; worth double.

Ladies' Muslin Chemises, lace trimmed, 25c.

Ladies' Muslin Chemises, embroidered and lace trimmed, 40c.

Ladies' Caemises. Lonsdale Muslin, with cambric corset cover, tucked, emb'd, and lace trimmed, 45c.

Ladies' Chemises, Lonsdale Muslin, French Cambrie Buffles, 50c.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, tucked and ruffled, Ladies' Muslin Drawers, tucked and ruffled, 25c.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, French Cambrie Ruffle, cluster tucks, 45c. Ladies' Muslin Drawers, tucked and em-broidered, 80c. Ladies' Night Gowns, good muslin, ruffled all down the front, 75c. all down the tront, 75c.
Ladies' Night Gowns, Dwight Star Mus
tucked and ruffied all down the front, 9
Ladies' Night Gowns, Fruit of the Lo
Muslin, double yoke, with 50 tucks
ruffled, for \$1. rumed, for \$1.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, good muslin, cambrie ruffie and tucks above, for 65c.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, fine muslin, 4-inch hem and 20 tucks above, \$1.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, extra fine muslin, deep embroidery and tucks above, for \$1.25.

These goods are all made of good mater and sewed on lock-stitch machines, w ranted not to rip.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Prom BANSOM DEXTER, M. A., M. D., Pr Physiology in the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, NOV. 15, 1877.

Measrs. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER:
Having used your "Common-Sense Truss" in my practice for over ten years, having known of its adoption by the Board of Surgeons of the United States Army, of its having received the highest award at the American Centennial Exhibition, of its adoption and use by several of the Royal Families of Europe, and having examined almost every device of the kind, I feel at liberty to say that its pivot and ball and socket joints, set screws, correct retaining force, superior workmanship, etc., are all a competent surgeon could wish, and it is worthy the term "Common-Sense Truss."

RANSOM DEXTER.

Trusses of all kinds. Silk Elastic Stockings. In-Trusses of all kinds, Stik Elastic Stock

struments for Deformities, etc., manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 60 State-st., one door north of Randolph-st., Chi-cago, Ill. WINES. PURE DELICATE & SUPERIOR CHAMP WINES RENAUL FRA US&C? SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Also, Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAO and ESCHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX. KUMYSS. ARENDS KUMYSS

Or Mife. Wine, a delictious, sparkting beverage of wonderful restorative power, especially beneficial in dyspepais or general debidity. It relieves the distress of
dyspepsia immediately and makes the stomach tolerant
of other food. It rapidly fills the voins with healthy
blood, produces a ciear complexion and plumpness.
The renows of my Kunyas, earned within the last three
years, has caused numerous cheap imitations to appear,
They bear no comparison to my Kunyas. Send for
circulars.

(Originator of Kunyas in America),
179 Madison-st., centre of blook.

SEWING MACHINES. "DOMESTIC" SIMPLEST,
SUREST,
STEONGEST
DOUBLE
THREAD,
FLOCK
STITCH.
AGENTS
WANTED.
LIGHTEST
RUNNING
OF ALL
POES NOT
WEAR OUT.
CHICAGO. "DOMESTIC"

TRUNKS. TRUNKS. HASKELL BROS., Tribune Building. Have the first assortment of Trunks of all kinds, of their own make, ever seen in Chicago. Also Ladies and Gentlemen's Valless and Traveling Bags of every variety, which are retailing at manufacturers prices. Goods made to order a specialty.

FINANCIAL \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1,000. ALEX: FROTHINGHAM & CO., Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st. New York, make destrable investments in Stocks, which frequently pay from five twenty times the amount invested. Books bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. National Conference on the State of the State

MISCELLANEOUS. Ice Dealers, Packers, and Brewers.

FOR SALE—One hundred car-loads of good ten to cleves inch ice, at \$37 a car, on C. & N. W. track, in NANKARES ICE CO., NOTICE.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

The firm of Kastner Bros has this day dissolvent and the first state will continue the base of first and the fo and seeming all liabilities of said CENCARO, Feb. 28, 1878. HIGHARD SASTES

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Banks and the Board-of-Trade Settlements--- Clearings, \$3,900,000.

No Transactions in Chicago City and County Bonds.

The Produce Markets Irregular--- Hogs Pirm-Provisions Quiet

datuffs Here Active-Wheat Excited by a Decline in Consols, but Closed

Stocks of Grain and Provisions --- Hog-Packing at Other Points.

FINANCIAL.

Board-of-Trade settlements gave the banks most of the new business they had. This was not large. As the clearings showed, transactions were not livery, considering that it was the first of the month. Dealings with the country are restricted, with almost nothing but hogs coming forward. Orders from the interior for currency are small. Increased amounts of exchange have been ordered East on country account to settle maturing obligations there. Negotiable paper of a desirable quality is scarce. Eastes are 7@10 per cent.

MACHINERY AND PRICES.

The interesting subject of the effect of the use of

ity is scarce. Eases are 7@10 per cent.

MACHINERY AND PRICES.

The interesting subject of the effect of the use of machinery upon prices is treated in a recent issue of the Economiste Francais, of Paris. Going back to Homer, we find that twelve women were constantly employed in Penelope's house in grinding wheat. To provide twenty-five persons with food, required the constant labor of one person. Now the cost of bread has been reduced to one-twentieth what it was, while the number of bread and flour makers has been multiplied a hundred fold, and one person produces enough for 3,000 people. In the last century, isbor was estimated to form, on an average, 60 per cent in the value of all manufactured products, and raw material 40 per cent. To-day, the Economists calculates that of the annual French production of \$2,400,000,000, the labor represents only \$960,000,000, or 40 per cent. In 1788 the cost of the labor would have been \$1,440,000,000. The same production of \$2,400,000,000 would have cost \$3,600,000,000 in 1788. Steam is the economic force that has produced this change. The steam-engines of France in 1852 represented 75,000 horse-power; the steam-engines of 1878 represent a 1,500,000 horse-power, equal to that of 60,000,000. Knitters now produce 2,000 to 3,000 times the work of a knitter of the old times. Tulle that need to cost. w produce 2,000 to 3,000 times the work of a nitter of the old times. Tulle that used to cost 5 a yard is now made for 20 and 10 cents a yard. steel is now cheaper than pig-iron used to be, huric acid costs one-fifteenth as much as it in the last century. Phosphorus, sods, and chemicals, have cheapened in the same All prices; except those of agricultural acts, have been made cheaper by machin-The farmer's prices has not been affected by highery to the same extent as those of other nery to the same extent as those of other cers, because no machinery has yet been in-that will cause germination and supply nu-

or Bayard's bill to "authorize bondholder

and other creditors of railroad corporations to elect Receivers in suits in equity pending in courts of the United States," does not meet with general approval. It is objected that the election of two Receivers, in case there are two classes of bondcoelevers, in case there are two classes of bondolders, would tupede the settlement of the affairs
a road, and introduce the most serious embarasments. The bill provides no remedy for the
roag done mortgages by the precedence Judges
are given over mortgages to claims and
nating debt incurred subsequently to foreosure proceedings. Another legal protection
ked by bondholders is that some speedy and sime means of foreclosure be afforded where a deulting railroad runs through several States,
duet the present procedure a different foreclosmeet the present procedure a different foreclosent procedure a different foreclos be undertaken in every State, an

The prophecies that have issued from New York put the effect of the Silver bill in depressing vernments and raising gold have not had brill-tfulfilment. Another effort is chronicles anker in New York on Wednesday wrote to his breespondents in Europe to the effect that the President will veto the Bland bill, and that the infications are that it will be passed over his veto; and that then New York will be shipping gold

The condition of the California banks is given by their statements for January. The loans and discounts of the San Francisco banks were \$112, 097, 490, and of the other banks of the State, \$30,012,000. The banks hold bonds and real estated to the sand of the Sanda and real estate the sanda san \$10,012,000. The banks hold bonds and real estate to the amount of \$14.700,300, and cash, \$17.012,000. Their paid-up capital is \$43,223,100; riserve and surplus, \$10,884,800; and deposits, \$123,658,500. These figures are larger than they should be, as the four foreign incorporated banks of San Francisco include in their reports at San Francisco the business they do in other parts of the world.

Francisco the business they do in other parts of the world.

THE NEW YORK MINING-STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Indicator, Feb. 28.

Seats in the Mining Board nave been in great demand recently, and the price has been advanced by the Board from \$50—the original admission—to \$1,000. The number to be admitted is limited to 500, and at present there are about 493 members enrolled; the Board itself having but seven or eight seats for sale at \$1,000 each, while out few members heretofore elected are willing to part with their seats at less than \$500. Quite a number who have bought seats lately are now up for election.—mostly members of the regular Stock Exchange,—and the following named gentlemen were elected yesterday: Charics J. Osborn, Henry N. Smith, F. Hardy, of H. C. Hardy & Son, J. L. Anthony, of Rafus Hatch & Co., R. G. Amory, Jr. P. Purse, Alonzo Follett, Robert H. Gallaher, Jr., and R. Eccleston Gallaher.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 101% @101% in greenbacks.

Gold was 101% @101% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95%@95% cents on the dollar gold.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REW YORK.

To the Wistern Associated Press.

NEW YORK. March 1.—Gold opened at 102; eleeed at 101%. Carrying rates, 4635.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 120% in greenbacks and 118% in gold. Silver stoom 4631% discount.

Governments closed firm.

Raiiroad bonds strong.

State bonds were dull.

Stocks were somewhat irregular in early deal-mars and heavy at the close. Chicago & Alton dropped 15% from the highest point of the day, and Prissburg 4%. The remainder of the dist was about steady. Transactions were 81, 600 shares, of which 7,000 were New York Central, 18,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern common, 4,500 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 1,300 Pittsburg, 8,000 Lackswamna, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 8,000 Morris & Essex, 1,100 Chicago & Alton, 1,100 St. Joseph preferred, 2,000 Ohio, 1,400 Western Union, 1,100 Pacific Mail, and 1,200 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indian-abolis.

1015 Wheeh 1015 Pt. Wayne 1015 Wheeh 1016 Pt. Wayne SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PRANCISCO, March 1. - Foliciosing quotations at the Stock Exc

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for Friday, March 1:

Friday, March 1:

Fowler st. 185% ft e of Leavitt st. 1, 26x182 ft, improved, dated Feb. 27.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Kenwood court. 247 ft n of Forty-eighth st. 6; 25x122 ft, improved, dated Feb. 25 (William J. Fish et al. to James B. Goodman) ... 18 Wabash av. 175 ft s of Fitty-eventh st. w f. 25x159 ft; also, Arnold at. 20 ft s of Fitty-ninth st. ef. 48x150 ft, dated Feb. 4... COMMERCIAL.

following were the latest qu

Fiour, oris ... 10,878. Wheat, bn. ... 89,012 corn, bu. ... 82,280 Oata bu. ... 44 200 Rye, bu. ... 2,577 Barley, bn. ... 10,763 Grass seed, bs. 22,500 B, corn, bs. 7,816 12,846 9,552 64,425 74,229 23,887 25,244 23,887 8,670 10,808 208,040 146,067 800 24,000 78,150 242 897,024 755 188, 590 106, 750 82, 667 889 25, 282 4, 878 2, 117 107, 190 15, 995 480 2, 340 115 207 555 703 15, 861 2, 478

city consumption: 3,133 bu wheat, 403 bu corn, 745 bu oats, 405 bu rye, 6,206 bu barley.

winter wheat, 2 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars No. 2 do, 35 cars No. 2 soft spring, 14 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (58 wheat); 2 cars high-mixed corn,

2 do, 35 cars No. 2 soit spring, 14 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (58 wheat): 2 cars high-mixed corn, 31 cars new do, 45 cars new mixed, 5 cars No. 2 corn, 143 cars rejected, 14 cars no grade (240 corn): 22 cars white oats, 6 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (32 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 1 barley, 3 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars extra No. 3 do, 4 cars ordinary No. 3 do. 11 cars feed (26 barley). Total, 363 cars, or 148,000 bu. Inspected out: 21,760 bu wheat, 52,736 bu corn, 8,543 bu oats. 2,234 bu barley.

In reference to the proposed change in the rule defining "regular" mess pork, some members of the Board of Trade say that it was a blunder to change the rule last year, so far as pork is concerned, and thus the blunder ought to be rectified. They say that outside operators are unwilling to accept summer-packed bork on contracts, and that the trade will be virtually at a standstill unless the rule be changed back so that pork must have been packed in one of the four winter months in order to be regular. It is a great pity that the effort is made just now that the winter season is over and numerous summer contracts have been made. Of course that matural result of such a change as is asked for would be a stiffening in prices, unfair to the shorts who have to buy in the property on a smaller prospective supply than they had bargained for. smaller prospective supply than they had bargaine

for.

The foreign goods entered for consumption in this city during February had a total invoice value of \$277,694, on which specie duties were collected to the amount of \$137,609,22. With gold at 102, the currency selling value in this city is about \$487,150.

the currency selling value in this city is about \$487, 150.

The leading produce markets were again nervous yesterday, but steadier than might have been expected under the circumstances, the wheat market being chiefly the scene of excitement arising out of European news. The British markets were easier on breadstuffs, but there was a further decline in consols, which excited fresh fears of war, especially as it was telegraphed that there was an intense flurry in St. Petersourg, owing to an intimation that the British Minister would be withdrawn from Constantinople, if, etc. Consols subserved. tion that the British Minister would be withdrawn from Constantinople, if, etc. Consols subsequently reacted to the latest figures of Thuraday, but New York reported an active export movement in wheat, and there was an urgent demand here for shipment, partially due to the existence of very low freight rates, and this sustained prices. Corn was stronger, in sympathy with wheat, and provisions were steady, with a stronger tone in hogs. The weather was fine, March failing for once to come in like a lion, unless it was one of the sort introduced in the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The demand for dry goods was more active than on the opening days of the week. Interior buyers are beginning to arrive in considerable numbers, and from this time on a steady increase of business is looked for. Stocks are ample and finely assorted. Groceries received a fair share of attention, and were steady and unchanged. Sugars, sirups.

is looked for. Stocks are ample and finely assorted. Groceries received a fair share of attention, and were steady and unchanged. Sugars, sirups, and rice were firm. Coffees, teas, and spices ruled easy. No changes were developed in the dried-fruit market. Business continues to improve, and both foreign and domestic varieties display a reasonable degree of firmness. Fish were steady, under a fair and improving demand. The butter and cheese markets were devoid of new features. In the oil market a quiet feeling prevailed, prices ranging as before. Leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood were quoted unchanged.

The lumber market was moderately active and steady. Trade is improving daily. The logging season is fast drawing to a close, and lumbermen have lost all hopes of getting out a full stock of lors. Reports come from the North that the weather is springlike, the snow is rapidly melting away, and the roads are nearly impassable. At some points logs are transported to the streams on railroads, but the work of hauling, even over short distances, must soon cease. The stock will be below the recent average, but nobedy fears the markets will not be safequately supplied. Metals and nalls were quiet and steady, though a decline in tin-plates is imminent. The wool, broom-corn, hide, and salt markets were unchanged. Hay was in good demand and firm. Seeds were quet, partly on account of smaller offerings, as there wasconsiderable inquiry from parties holding orders. Ponitry and game were dull and easier.

Rall freights were quoted as in good demand on the bass of 20c per 100 lbs of grain to New York.

with little rumor of cutting. Through specie rates to Enrops were 47c per 100 ibs of grain by steam to Liverpool, 47% for do by sail to Cork for orders, and 56@58c per 100 ibs of provisions to Liverpool, according to the ocean line.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

IN NEW TORK YESTERDAY.

180,500 bu; corn. 46,830 bu; oats. 25,122 bu; corn.meal, 338 pkgs; rye, 11,650 bu; barley, 29,700 bu; malt, 4,655 bu; pork, 651 pkgs; beef, 8,815 pkgs; cut meats. 5,803 pkgs; lard. 2,854 pkgs; whisky, 1,055 bris.

Exports—For the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 156,000 bu; corn, 137,000 bu; oats. 4,000 bu.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The following table shows the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

grain on the dates samed:

Pagit. Corn.** Oats. Barley.

Feb. 22, 78... 8, 506,000 3, 522,000 2, 914,000 3, 415,000

Feb. 18, 78... 9, 225,000 4, 835,000 2, 922,000 3, 726,000

Feb. 24, 77... 10, 833, 134 11, 470, 713 2, 825, 913 2, 825, 913

Also, 667,000 bu rye, against 710,009 bu a week previously, and 968, 339 bu a year ago.

The Secretary of the Grain, Provision, and Stock Exchange gives the following report of the stock of pork and lard in this city March 1, with com-

parisons: March 1, 1872. March 3, 1877.

Mess pork bris. 274.081 183, 103
Other pork bris. 1, 529 17, 221
Lard, tes. 71, 226 83, 501
The following are the stocks of provisions on The following are the stocks of provisions on hand in New Orleans yesterday: Mess pork, 3, 700 brls; lard, 1,900 tea and 1,900 kegs; shoulders, 325,000 lbs dry-saited, 225,000 lbs bacon; short rib sides, 133,000 lbs dry-saited, 144,000 lbs bacon; short clear sides, 250,000 lbs dry-saited, 275,000 lbs bacon; sweet pickled hams, 1,000 tes. Stock of flour in Chicago March 1, 1878, ed. 63,000 brls March 1, 1877.

Stock of pork in New York March 1, 1878, and 63,000 brls March 1, 1877.

Stock of lard in New York March 1, 1878, and 44,682 brls March 1, 1877.

Stock of lard in New York March 1, 1878, 96,-794 tes, against 72, 788 tes Feb. 1, 1878, and 44,-791 tes March 1, 1877.

ST. LOUIS BITTERNESS.

ST. LOUIS BITTERNESS. The St. Louis Republican copies a paragraph in which we gave the real facts about the wheat movement through this city for Feb. 20, and then

says:
Chicago's ways are dark, but its tricks are not vain by any means, for it has succeeded pretry well in making people believe that its grain receipts are three or four times as great as they really are. New York stock operators will do well to note that the grain receipts as chicago are generally about one-quarter what they are reported, as is shown on Wednesday, when there were really 23,000, instead of 94, 195 bu.
This is exceedingly ungenerous and totally untrue. In the first place, all the wheat reported actually comes to this city; and, secondly, there is no de-ception, as THE TRIBUNE has several times attempted to prevent wheat from being counted twice over, when it is shipped from Milwaukee through this city, as is often the case in winter. The receipts here on the day in question were actually 94, 195 bu; and the quantity that is billed through this city from other points is much more than equalized by the shipments around us on or

ere sent to Chicago.
THE WHEAT QUESTION. A letter was published in The Tailburn of Jan. 2 taking exceptions to Beerbohm's statement that the quantity of wheat on passage for the United Kingdom had increased 180,000 qrs during the preceding week, and claiming that Mr. Beerbohm should be required to show his suthority for the letter Mr. B. services at the letter Mr. B. service

follows, under date of Jan. 16:

I am in a position to give the following explanation of the increase in the quantity of wheat on passage to the United Kingdom during the week from Dec. 30 to 27, 1877. On the 20th of December the quantity on passage from Oregon according to postal advices was 112,540 grs. Do. Dec. 27, 203,783 grs; increase during the time, so, 223 grs.

This sudden and large increase in one week is accounted for by the fact that the postal advices received during the week in question contained many names of vessels of comparatively old dates of sailing, about which no advice had previously bear received. The shipments reported by cable from San Francisco and Oregon during the two weeks ended Dec. 22 amounted.

Dec. 20. Dec. 27. 617,000 \$04,000 102,500 200,000 183,000 176,000

1,300,000 The difference is thus 190,000 grs, whereas according to my cable report, it appeared to be 181,000 grs. This slight difference is one which, in so large a quantity, cannot be of any vital consideration, and is caused by my having occasionally to cable you round figures, when the statistical statement which is being combiled is not quite completed,—this latter work taking many hours to finish, whilst it would, of course, be undesirable to keep back the report on account of a fractional or irrelevant difference.

The above explanation will be found to meet the question, and will also serve to account for any future similar alight differences in this respect.

similar alight differences in this respect.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs March 1: Lawrence & Martin,
4 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 2 cases cigars;
Chapin & Gore, 1 case cigars; Keith Brothers, 1
case artificial flowers. Collections, \$5, 271.57.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull and tended slowly downwards, in spite of the fact that hogs were generally understood to be firmer, while the shipments exhibited an increase, shools of lard being very large. But lard was again and per out lower in Liverpool, and deliverieshere on March contracts were rather large. The tremendous outturn of the "season" must closed has caused outside buyers to be more cautious, especially as the indications are that the run of hogs is not exhausted yet.

Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, of Cincinnatt, telegraphs the packing of the winter season at 622, 302 hogs, against 203, 376 hogs, against 203, 502 hogs, against 203,

al. 19, 200 bu.
YE—Was in demand and firm under small offerings,
in sympathy with wheat. Fresh No. 2 sold at 56c,
regular as 55c. April, was quiet as 56c, and Marci
Sc. Cash sales were reported of 2, 800 bu No. 2 as
556c; 400 bu by sample at 67@57%c on track. Total

2 000 bu No. 3 and feed as 370; 3,200 bu by sample as 38,350 on track, and 4,000 bu do at 38),642c free on board. Total, 13,600 bu.

Wheat—Sales 52,000 bu at \$1.10,661.10% for March and \$1.10,661.10% for April and 43%643%c for

May. Mess pork—3,000 bris seller May at \$10.45@10.47%. Lard—250 tos at \$7.20 seller Maych. Lard-Bootes as \$7.20 seller march.

Mess pork was easier, sales being made of 3,500 bris at \$10.15 for March, \$10.2746010.5214 for April, and \$10.4254610.4745 for May, Lard was easy, with sales of 4,500 tos at \$7.20 for March, \$7.30 for April, and \$7.40 for May.

Short riths were lower; sales \$0,000 hs seller May at

Short ribs were lower; sales 50,000 hs seller May at \$5.30.

Wheat was fairly active and weak, closing its lower than on 'Change.' April sold at \$1.09% \$1.09%, and closed at the inside. Mayer sold at \$1.09% \$1.09%, and closed at \$1.06% \$1.00%.

Corn was casier. May sold at \$25%044c. April at \$3% \$36c. and March at \$5%043/c, all closing at the inside.

Oats were quoted at 27%0 seller May.

Last Call.

Mess pork was steadler, closing at \$10.50@10.32% for April, \$10.42% \$10.45

ort ribs were lower, with sales of 200,000 bris at GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL-Was quiet at \$1.982.08.

BROOM-CORN-Dealers are filling small orders at the given prices: Choice green hurl, 627c; red-tipped medium do. 5235c; green brush, with hurlenough to work it, 51498c; red-tipped do. 43425c; green covers and inside, 41495c; stalk braid, 526c; red and inferior brush, 434245c; crooked, 334245c.

BUTTER-There is as yet but little increase in the receipts of choice and fancy grades of butter, and therefore receivers find it possible to obtain previous extreme prices. There is, however, no confidence in the permanence of present prices, and any accumulation of stock is avoided. Of low and medium qualities the supply is abundant, and prices remain unsettled and variable. We continue to quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 32837c; good to choice grades, 24830c; medium, 15620c; inferior to common, 8912c; joil, 12

BAGGING—A quiet and unchanged market was witnessed. Grain-bias are in comparatively light suply, and, in anticipation of a good spring trade, holders entertain firm views. We again quote: Stark, 24c: Brighton A. 23/4c; Lewiston, 21/4c; Otter Creek, 20c: American, 19/4c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 24@24/4c.

CHEESE—No price-changes were noted. There was a seasonable demand and moderate supplies. Quotations remain as before: Tull cream, 13@15/4c, par. 300.000. tions remain as before: Full cream, 139:139c, pars skim, 1156:129c; full skim, 108:105c; low grades, 589c. —OAL—The coal trade was dull. Prices, though nominally unchanged, were weak, with a declining tendency. We make no change in our list, as follows: Lackwamna, large erg, \$6.50; do nut and range, and small erg. \$6.75; Fledmont, \$7.30; Hossburg, \$6.009.

nots, 53.500 at the control of the c

6.50; Erie, \$5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, \$4,500. A. (1900) articles of &4.75; Intimola, \$3,500. A. (1900) articles of &4.75; Intimola, \$4,50. COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were slow and lower. Pork barrels sold at \$75,6500, and lard tierces at \$4.20 and the sold at \$75,6500, and lard tierces at \$4.25 and \$4.50. The offerings were moderate. Sales included \$24 head and three cars at \$4.254.30. EGGS—Were osaier at 104,6110. The receipts were larger.

Fish—Business was fair at about steady prices. Fat mackerel are scarce, but of other san the stocks are in fair shape. We quote: No. 1 white shape. \$4.500. \$4.00; No. 2 hay. \$8.0008.50; No. 2 hay. \$8.008.50; No. 2 hay. \$8.008.50; No. 2 hay. \$8.008.50; No. 2 hay. \$4.75.007.75; large samily do. new. \$4.50; No. 2 hay. \$8.008.50; No. 2 hay. \$4.75.007.75; large family do. new. \$4.50; \$8.00; No. 1 shore. \$15.50. \$1.50; No. 1 hay. \$1.50. \$1.50; No. 1 hay. \$1.50. \$1.50; No. 1 hay. \$1.50. \$1.50; No. 2 hay. \$1.50. \$1.50; No. 1 hay. \$1.50. \$1.50; No. 2 hay. \$1.50. \$1.50;

HIDDER Prices. The other prices. The other prices. The other prices attent 8,000 green the prices attent 8,000 green the prine dry Rip, calf, and dry hides, 14015c; dry prime dry Rip, calf, and dry hides, 14015c; dry prime dry Rip, calf, and dry hides, 14015c; dry prime dry Rip, calf, and try hides, 14015c; dry prime dry Rip, calf, and try hides prices attended to the prices of the prices attended to the prices of the

LIVE STOCK.

3,098 3,851 5,978 5,653 Total......The receipts and shipm 9,396 18,566 4,43

236, 117 Total...1, 714, 791 2, 639, 618 Total.... Pollowing is the officia ve-stock during Novem Receipts-B. & Q. B. R.
B. & Q. B. R.
A. W. B. B.
B. & A. R. B.
B. & A. R. B.
B. & A. R. B.
B. W. & C. R. R. 129 364 369 2, 152 1, 907 59 404 91 Michigan Central Railro . 8. & M. S. R. R. . C. & St. L. B. R. . D. & V. R. R. . D. & V. R. R. . M. & St. P. R. R. . & O. R. R. . & P. R. R. Total.... eceived in February, 1877. Shipments-.. Ft. W. & C. R. B.....

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CATTLE—More cattle changed hands yesterday than on the previous day, but trade hevertheless was very dull, and prices were as low as on any day of the year. All classes of buyers were numerously represented, but their wants were not urgent, and a dragging and most unsatisfactor trade was experienced. The fresh arrivals fully equaled the demand, so that little or nothing was accomplished toward elearing the yards of the 3,000 or 4,000 state cattle which had accumulated in the pean on the preceding days of the week, and from present appearances the bulk of the above number will have to be carried over to next week. Shippers paid \$3,4003,50 for fair to good smooth well-fatted drovers averaging from 1,100 eros of the short of the above number will have to be carried over to next week. Shippers paid \$3,4003,50 for fair to good smooth well-fatted drovers averaging from 1,100 eros of the short of HOGS—There was a fairly active and firm market.
The receipts were comparatively small, and between the local and Eastern trades the offerings found ready buyers at the slight advance of Thursday, or at \$3.80g 3.90 for bacon grades, and at \$3.70g4.05 for common to extra heavy weights. Skips and inferior mixed lots everything sold.

to extra heavy weights Skips and inferior mixed lots sold at \$2.5093.50. The market closed quiet with everything sold.

Mo. As.** Price.** No.** Price.*

ing a number of choice droves averaging over 100 ha, for which \$4.7528.55 was obtained. The following were reported:

Street all the following the following were reported:

Street all the following the following were reported:

Street all the following following were reported:

Street all the following following following were reported for the week ending feeb. 28, 4,607 head of through and i. 462 yard last week; supply fair, but fully equal to demand; market very dull and sales hard to make, even at the decline of heading feeb. 28, 4,607 head of through and i. 462 yard last week; supply fair, but fully equal to demand; market very dull and sales hard to make, even at the decline of heading, Eastern markets bad, and buyers way down; best, 1,400 to 1,500, \$5.006

S.25; fair to good, 1,000 to 1,500, \$4.1064, 72; common, 600 to 1,000, \$5.004, 00; stockers, 800 to 1,000, \$1.

ioos-Receipts to-day, 2.420 head; total for four

common to fair, \$2.3064.55; nedium, \$4.0004.50; nedium, \$4.0004.50; nedium, \$4.0004.50; nedium, \$4.0004.50; nedium, \$4.0004.50; nedium, \$4.0004.50; nedium, \$4.5004.50; fair to prices \$4.000 common to fair, \$3.5004.55; fair to good, \$6.0006.55; extras, \$6.50; supply of and demand row lambs light; common to fair, \$8.366.50; fair to good, \$6.0006.55; extras, \$6.50.

New York, March 1.—Braves—Receipts 1.650, making 5,650 to four days, against 5,740 same time last west; market very tame; downward tendency; common to good at from \$6.00 to dress 50 lbs, with \$6.30; extra extra steers at 1056; to dress 50 lbs, and \$6.30; extra extra steers at 105

reak, 16,800; markes 7,4305.00; choice, 20,200 Western sheep, \$4,4305.00; choice, 21,200; market cull and declining; Yorkers common to choice, 34,036,135; heavy, fair to choice selected, \$4,1064.25; common, \$3,8064.00; light hogs, 80 to 140 lbs, no

wanted.

St. Louis, March 1.—Cattle—10c lower on medium. shipping. and butchers'; good shipping unchanged; prime to choice shipping. 84. 7063.50; fair to good, 84. 0064. 40; butchers', 83. 2563. 65; cows and helfers, 83. 1563. 85; slockers, 82. 3063. 50; receipts, 1, 200.

Hous—Moderately active and easier; light, 83. 506. 3. 60; packing, 83. 6563. 80; butchers', 83. 8563. 90; receipts, 2, 800.

SHEEF-Steady; common to choice, 83. 0094. 40; extra heavy shipping, 84. 5064. 85; receipts, 500. CINCINNATI, March I.—Hoss-Demand fair; market firm: common, \$3.3563.76; light, \$3.8663.95; pack ing. \$3.8564.00; bulls, \$4.009-4.10; receipts, I, 184-shipments, 286; total packed during the season, 632, 500; two previous seasons, \$23,475.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

India mess beef, 95s; extra India mess, 116a. Cheese, 69s. Tallow, 40s.
LONDON, March I.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Callfornia club, 12s@12s 5d; California white, 11s 9d@12s;
spring, 10s 2d@10s 10d. Corn cautet, 26s 9d. Mark
LANR—Wheat slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and
corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and
corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and
corn
quiet. Country markets—English generally cheaper:
French a shade dearer. Fair average No. 2 spring
wheat off coast, 49s 6d. Fair average quality of Amerfean mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 25s 6d.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Liverproof, March 1—11:30 a.m.—Flour—No. 1, 27s;
No. 2, 25s.

No. 2, 25s.

GRAIN—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 9s 10d; white, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 10d; club, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s. Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 26s 6d; old, No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s.

PROVISIONS—POPK, 54s. Lard, SSs.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—2:30 p. m.—FLOUS—No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 26s 6d.

GRAIN—Whest—Spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 26s 9d; white, No. 1, 12s 1d; No. 2, 11s 8d; club, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 11s 9d. Corn—New No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 26s 9d; old, No. 1, 28s 6d; No. 2, 28s.

BRABUTUFFS—Generally quiet.

LIVERPOOL. March 1—Latest.—Corrox—Irregular; fist; 6 1-1698 5-16d; sales 10, 000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,000.

Yarns at Manchester dull; tending downward.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 31,000 qrs; American, 21,000 qrs.

BRABUTUFFS—Californis white wheat, 11s 83@12s 1d; do club, 11s 94@12s 8d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 3s 9d810s 10d; do winter, 10s 10d811s 6d.

Flour—Western canal, 2ss 6d277s. Octo.—Western mixed, 28s@28s 3d; new do, 26s 9d@27s. Octs, 3s.

BRABUT. 2s 11d.

dian, 300 6d. CLOVER SEED-Am Tallow-40s ed. Parsolsum-Spirite, 7s 3d; refined, 10s ed. LINSRED OIL-27s. RESIN-Common, 5s 3d; pale, 12s.

LITEMPOOL, March 1—COTTON—Sales for the week, 50,000 bales, of which exporters took 2,000 and speculators 2,000; total stock, 682,000; American, 505,000; receipts, 102,000; American, 83,000; actual export, 8,000; amount affort, 299,000; American, 242,000; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 12,000; American sales, 38,000. American sales, 38,000.
London, March I.—Tallow—39s 6d.
Spielts of Turrentine—29s 6d.
Antweep, March I.—Petroleus—27s 9d.

AMERICANI CITIES.

AMERICANI CITIES.

SEW YORK.

Special Disposed to The Tribune.

New York, March 1.—Grain—Wheat in unusually brisk request at a general improvement in prices in the instance of spring grades of 1@1½c, and of winter of 1@2c per bu, closing firmly on lighter offerings; 17,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern spring at \$1.31; 104,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.2781.29; 18,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee spring at \$1.2561.29; 24,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.2671.29; in the instance of new crop quoted at ½@1c per bulower on free offerings; in the option line business on a restricted scale, and values generally quoted weaker; mixed Western ungraded, 42a55c; yellow Western. choice old, 6.000 bu at 61c. Ree firm, with an active inquiry for export; 7,000 bu No. 2 Western in lots at 71@72c. Oats steady but comparatively dull; mixed Western, 2,800 bu at 35a38c; white Western, 5,600 bu at 35a38c; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 35½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork inactive at drooping rates; for fancy; other kinds dull; extra prime nominal for forsales of 100 bris within a range of \$10,00011.20, the latter ward delivery; Western mess very quiet; March option, \$10.85611.15; April. \$10.85611.15; May, \$10.05 611.20; June, \$11.00611.50; no sales reported. Gut meats quiet at about former rates. Bacon dull and quoted a shade easier in price. Western steam lard more active at lower prices under free offerings; for earry delivery sales of 2,300 tos at \$7.50467.55; 1,500 tos April at \$7.52½67.67½; 3,250 tos May at \$7.756.77½; refined continues in fair demand for the Continent at \$7.007.97½.

TALLow—Less active at unchanged rates; quoted on a basis of \$7.50½.

Wilsex—Held at \$1.07½, with \$1.07 bid; market quiet.

Fauthur—The feature of the market was the demand for room, on berth and charter, for breadstuffs,

TALLOW—Less active at unchanged rates; quoted on a basis of \$7.504.

WHISKY—Held at \$1.07%, with \$1.07 bid; market quiet.

Franch The feature of the market was the demand for room, on berth and charter, for breadstaffs, especially for grain business, in which it reached a very liberal aggregate, about 45,000 bu, and indicated a comparatively fair market. For Liverpool engagements include sail 56.000 bu grain at 7467%4 per bu; by steam 63,000 bu grain at 840 per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK. March 1.—COTTON—Steady; 10%011c; futures firm; March, 10.88211.89c; April, 10.916 10.92c; May 11. 108211.04c; June, 11. 18911.18c; July, 11. 22631.23c; August, 11. 22631.29c; September, 11. 13c; October, 10.96610.97c; November, 10. 87610.89c; December, 10.98610.95c.

FLOUR—Receipta, 10,000 bris; No. 2. \$2.7564.00; superfine State and Western, \$4.1064.90; common to good extra, \$5.0085.15; good to choice, \$5.2086.00; white wheat extra, \$6.05.86.75; fancy, \$6.508.80; cars ofhio, \$5.0095.12; St. Louis, \$5.1098.00; Minnesota batent process, \$6.7568.50. Rye fiour steady; \$3.0085.75.

CORNEL—Wheat strong; receipta, 150.000 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.28461.295; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.2764.38; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.2764.38; No. 2 Chicago apring, \$1.2564.52; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.2764.38; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.2764.38; No. 2 Western mixed, \$225.46c; steam mixed, \$225.635c; old No. 2, \$594c; old yellow Western, \$0.00 bu; ungraded western mixed, \$225.4c; steam mixed, \$225.635c; old No. 2, \$594c; old yellow Western, \$0.00 bu; ungraded western mixed, \$225.4c; steam mixed, \$225.65c; old No. 2, \$694c; old yellow Western, \$0.00 bu; ungraded Western mixed, \$225.4c; steam mixed, \$225.65c; old No. 2, \$694c; old yellow Western, \$0.00 bu; ungraded Western mixed, \$225.4c; steam mixed, \$225.6c; old No. 2, \$694c; old yellow Western, \$0.00 bu; ungraded Western mixed, \$225.4c; steam mixed, \$225.6c; old No. 2, \$694c; old yellow Western, \$0.00 bu; ungraded western process, \$1.000.00 bu; ungraded yellow Western, \$0.00 bu; ungraded yellow Western,

NEW ORLEANS. March 1, - FLOUR-Strong; sames, 84.50; XX, 85.00; XXX, 85.2508.00; high grades, 86.0006.75.

Sc. CLOVER-SEED—Firm: prime, \$4.25.

GRAIX—west dull, weak, and lower, red. 51 too.
1.5. Corn steady and firm; 60c. Oass—Market dull, prices a shade lower; 2814231c. Bre steady, with a fair demand as 61460c. Barley steady; good demand, prime apring, 47648c.
PROVISIONS—Fork dull and unchanged; held of \$10.75. Lard quiet but steady; steam, \$7.25 bids. kettle. \$7.5,028.00. Bulk meats dull and unchanged.
Bacon dull and nominal.
WHISKY—Steady; fair demand; \$1.00.

St. Louis, March 1. Corres changed.
FLOUS—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Whest firmer: closed
GRAIN—Whest firmer: closed
GRAIN—Whest firmer: closed.
GRAIN—Whest firmer: closed.
GRAIN—Whest firmer.
GRAIN—Whest firmer.
GRAIN—GRAIN quiet; \$1.08 bid. No. 7 corn firmer; \$20.03ah; \$45.4 avril. Oas steady; 3956 cash; 2856 bid March. Bys lower, at 550 cash.

Wrisax—Lower, at \$1.03.

Paovisions—Pork quiet and unchanged for cash; lower for futures; \$10.75 cash; \$10.775 April. Dr. salt meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet but frait; for shoulders; \$65 con short rib. Lard seminal \$7.20 : no prime steam offering.

REGENETS—Flour, 6.00 bris: wheat, 17.000 a; core, 80,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; re, 1,000 bu.

MILWAUXEE, March 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; firm feeling.
GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened Mc higher; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.15%; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.15%; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.16%; March, \$1.06%; March, \$1.06%; March, \$1.06%; March, \$1.06%; March, \$1.06%; March, \$1.06%; Oats quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee; No. 2, 40%; Oats quiet but steady; No. 1, 66e. Barier dail and depressed; No. 2 spring, 10%; March, \$1.5%; April, 52c.
Phovisions—Duilland eagler. Mess pork, \$10.10%, Prime steam land, \$7.25. Dressed hogs firmer; \$4.26%; Oats, \$1.26%; April. \$1.26%; April. \$1.26%; April. \$1.26%; April. \$2.26%; Oats, \$2.26%; Naczipts-Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 47,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7,500 bris; wheat, 48,000 bu. LOUISVILLE.

COURTELLE, March 1.—COTTON—Ession; 10%s.
FLOUR—Duli and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiety white, 45c mixed, 41c. Osts dull; white, 35c mixed, 51c. Rye dull; co. Ost 15.00.
PROVISIONE—FOR—Quiet and steady; \$10.75611.00.
Lard firm; choice leaf. tierce, \$8.00; 60 Reg. \$8.00.
Bulk meas steady; shoulders, \$5.75; clear fix, \$5.05.
7.0. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders, \$4.50; clear fix, \$5.06.30; has \$1.00.000 and \$1 INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS. March 1.—Hoss-Pirm: \$3.8963.80;
receipts, 1,800 head.
PLOUS-Firmer; fancy, \$6.2566.75; family, \$5.756

Provisions—Dull and nominal.
BUTFALO. March 1.—Grain—What.
and no transactions reported; quotation
unchanged. Corn. holders firm and no traported; quotations nominally unchanged.
del. Rys neglected. Barley neglected.

OSWEGO, March 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—No kee club, \$1.31@1.34. Corn unchanged.

COTTON.

New Orleans, March 1.—Corror—Quiet; sales, 4,500 bales; ordinary, 750; good ordinary, 750; journal ording, 1040; middling, 1140; good middling, 1140; receipts net, 5,539; gross, 6,970; exports of Great Britain, 13,585; to the Continent, 1,956; coastwise, 42; stock, 35,4167; week's sales, 30,450; receipts net, 35,108; gross, 45,433; grost is Great Britain, 35,194; to the Continent, 20,994; coastwise, 4,713.

Galveston, March 1.—Corron—Quiet; middling, 1056; stock, 68,838 bales; weekly net receipts, 7,97; sales, 4,905; exports to Great Britain, 4,232; the continent, 1,007; coastwise, 4,578.

Monille, March 1.—Corron—Weak, irregular; middling, 1056;100;6; stock, 4,985 bales; weekly net receipts, 7,907 sales, 8,500; exports to Great Britain, 3,177; to the Continent, 2,000; coastwise, 1,768.

Charleston, March 1.—Corron—Dull; middling, 1056; stock, 44,935 bales; weekly net receipts, 4,554 sales, 10,400; exports to France, 1,581; to the Continent, 11,786; coastwise, 1,551.

Savannah, March 1.—Corron—Dull; middling, 103-180; stock, 68,936 bales; weekly net receipts, 11,827; gross receipts at 11 United States ports for the week, 32,000 bales; last year, 8,00; total exports from all United States ports of the week, 13,000; last year, 11,100; last year, 11,100; last year, 11,100; last year, 11,100; stock at 11 United States ports for the week, 13,000; last year, 11,100; stock at 11 United States ports for the week, 13,000; last year, 11,100; stock at 11 United States ports for the week, 13,000; last year, 11,100; stock at 11 United States ports to 11,100; last year, 11,100; last year, 11,100; last year, 11,100; stock at 11 United States ports to 11,100; last year, 11,100; stock at 11 United States ports to 11,100; last

bic; ginghams in steady demand; wo

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. O.. March 1.—PETROLEUM-Market quiet: standard white, 110 test. 104c.

PITTEBURG. March 1.—PETROLEUM-Crude standy; \$1.85@1.86% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined dull; 12c bid. Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, March il.—SPERITS OF TERREFIELD
Steady at 31½C.

How Pins Abolished the Sali Tax.

Now that Pio Nono is dead the gossipers are busy picking up "ana" about him. Here is one, which, although perfectly true, is not in general circulation. Shortly after his election to the Papacy, and when Antoneili held his first office under him, that of Finance Minister, the Romans, meeting their Pontiff in the street, complained to him of the tax on salt. The lax was a monopoly farmed by one of the speculistors who thrived in earlier days. Plo Nono set for the speculator. "I suppose that salt tax is very valuable to you," said be. The speculator trembled, fearing the price of the monopoly we about to be raised, protested that if was a deal loss. "How much would compensate you for being relieved of your loss?" asked his Holiness. The salt-tax farmer named a ridiculously low sum. "Then," said the Pope, "you shall have the money;" and, calling for Antoneili, ordered him to pay it. The rogue of a speciliator refused; but on being informed by the Pope that he would publish the fact that he had offered him his own price for the monopoly, a last took the money and went away a sadder, a wiser, and, prospectively, a more honest min The day afterward the salt tax was abolished.

MA'1'HEY Used for over 20 years with great sinces by don, and success of Paris, New York, and Low others for the CAYLUS prompt cum charges, press to all one of all discount or of cent or of ing. Prepared by CAPSULES

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, want of energy, etc., and the whole train of gloosy elicate ants. Any drugsist has the ingredients. Address Dr. JAOUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-8., Cincinnet. Onic

THE LAKE-Some of the Les This Importa

Exhaustive Presen Case by the Ho

citation of Reco Positio The A Dedication of

No Doubt Whatever of Title to Dearborn

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. William Lathrop, of from the Fourth District being a lawyer of great real-estate matters. His upon all questions relating as affected by the Valentine ial value. His views incial value. His visual and significant from number of the House (fromds, which has und lake-Front bill. What till harned from the following Upon being requested information as to the hist matter, Mr. Lathrop, ref

orn Addition, said:

Jean Baptiste Bea tered upon this quarter-searly as 1815, and continu there until 1835. Some of the claimed to be in occupant. He attempted, under the claimed to enter the fand at the Langard Palestiae, in Illinois, but the care the fand at the Langard Palestiae, in Illinois, but the care the fand at the Langard Palestiae, in Illinois, but the care the fand at the Langard Palestiae, in Illinois, but the care the offices was rejected. there at that time to sued him a certificate entry, however, was rejected part of this land, or assig part of this land, or assign portion of it, to Murray I latter brought therefor an a in the State Court against command of the United Sta at Fort Dearborn; obtained lands in the Circuit Court, affirmed by the Supreme Co that the lands were

preme Court of the Uniter lanuary terin, 1859. In A Secretary of War, under claimed authority, to dispose vations which were no long tary purposes, sent one Malleitor of the General Landscape of the War Department of the War Department. agent of the War De

not reserved took place by June 21, 1839. The records ment show that Birchard a manication with the Depart to his proceedings in this a Department fully advised There is one matter relative to the contained in one of the Mr. Birchard to the War Denever before been printed, a lows:

The desegation from the Cardite reasonable, and made as sistent with propriety. They a public square, and to give streets. I had formed a ment of all that they asked befor would request, and by keepithad the epoportunity of seemit modate, and frankly told these widely from them. It had a left me well estimated doubt but for a walk in fact, nome as having similater objects. It make a large reservation in position of the lighthouse. I river, and buildings on the havould hide it from the lake, expense in making the surveyears they would the word. A SIGNIFICANT DO

expense in making the surve ments than you expected, b right, and then convince you (if I can). Very respectfully ant.

"This is very significant and the public square, it that the War Departmen Government, was advised, out of the square, but of This report of Nov. 21, 18 munication of Birchard of that the War Departmen the maps showing this poeverything that had been sold were sail deeded, having full knowledge the margin on the lake had by public."

"But, concedingall these leation, Williamson, Com Office, would undoubted recent decision in the Vat the Secretary of War had any portion of the Gow which he did not sell?"

"That raises this poin ment the right to dedicate public use! The answer Government was the abea lands, and had the full them. It might grant them, or dedicate them might consider proper of the Government them was for the time through which the Gov purposes and powers. The

(if I can). Very respectfully ant.

"This letter claimly show partment, in May, 1859, kn square was to be set apart and made no objections. A the War Department had approved of it, is found is letter from the Secretary c sett, to Birchard, dated extract, referring to the p tion, says:

I acknowledge the receipt 29th uit., and am gratified standing which you have est mon Council of Chicago, in laying off a public square.

"In Birchard's final repoin laying out the whole of at Washington, Nov. 21. it

"In Birchard's final repo
in laying out the whole of
at Washington, Nov. 21, is
In the meantime the Come
appointed a committee to
wishes and to advise with m
ner of subdividing the tre
streets and alleys. This
c amined the grounds, presplat and requested me to
streets of the city through
width given to them in the
ing portion of the city; to
width originally designed;
square at the foot of Hando
vacant to that point the macurring in the propriety of
as will be seen by the plat,
"This is very significan
and the public square,
that the War Departmen

Hams, 10%011c. Lard—Refiner rades scarce and firm; choice West packed, 21 023c. 12 refined, 120125c. unchanged. casier at \$1.000 1.07. 1,500 bris: wheat, 38,000 bu; 600 0 bu. 1,58,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu. arch 1.—FLown-Strong; super,

TOLEDO,

GRAIN-Wheat eniet amber
April 41,30, No. 2 red winter,
11,298; No. 2 amber Michigan,
gh mixed, 455c; No. 2, 0, 50, 45c;
457c; May, 475c; O. 20, white,
43c; May, 45c; damaged, 50,52,
1,43c; May, 45c; damaged, 50,52, th. \$4.30; prime, \$4.150 00 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn,

CINCINNATI. dull and unchanged; held at but steady; steam, \$7,25 bld;
Bulk meats dull and unchanged demand; \$1.02.

t \$1.03.

quiet and unchanged for cash; 10.75 cash; \$10.77% April. Dry nominal. Bacon quiet but from \$6¢ on about rib. Lard nominal; am offering wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 000 bu; rye, 1.000 bu. Tye, 1.00

t Western, 14615e. 22.000 bu; corn. 80,000 bu; oats,

Ch 1.-FLOUR-Quiet and unand easier. Mess pork, \$10.10%. \$7.25. Dressed hogs firmer: \$4.25

919.00. 1-Quiet and steady; \$10.75911.00. shoulders. \$8.00; do kegs. \$9.00. shoulders. \$8.75; clear th. \$8.500 and steady; shoulders. \$4.50; clear as sugar-cured, 000046. fancy, \$6.25@8.75; family, \$5.750

and nominal.

BUFFALO.

I.—GRAIN—Wheat, holders firm

I.—GRAIN—Wheat, holders firm

Be reported; quotations nominally

noiders firm and no transactions re
nominally unchanged. Outs neglect
Bartnorre.

—FLOUR—Firm but quiet.

Food demand and firmer: extra,

I white, \$1.2061.2016 cash; amber

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged.
mixed and yellow. 53@560. Oats ONWESO.

-GRAIN-Whest-No. I MilwauCorn unchanged.
PEORIA.

-HIGHWINES-Easy. Sales of 50

COTTON.

reh 1.—Corron—Quiet; sales, 4, 500
e; good ordinary, slige; low midng. 113/et 2rood middling, 113/et;
20; gross, 6, 576; exports to
585; to the Continent, 1, 916;
L. 354, 187; week's sales, 50,
6, 016; gross, 45, 433; exports to
1 to the Continent, 29, 894; const-

1 1.—Corron—Quiet; middling, ales; weekly net receipts, 7.057; 995; exports to Great Britain, 1,067; coastwise, 4,878.—Corrons—Weak, irregular; middling, 6,834 bales; weekly net restain, 1,200; coastwise, 1,748.

h 1.—Corron—Dull; middling, ales; weekly net receipts, 6,436; to France, 1,561; to the Constitution, 1,551.

1.—Corron—Dull; middling.

1.—Corrow—Net receipts at all the week, 22,000 bales; last sipts at all United States ports to ear, 8.545,000; exports from all the week, 153,000; last year, from all United States ports to ear, 8.295,000; stock at all United States ports to ear, 8.295,000; stock at all United States ports to ear, 8.295,000; stock at all United States at year, 205,000; stock at year, 205,000; stock of Ameritain, 242,000; last year, 385,000.

ROLEUM.
arch 1.—PETROLEUM—Market
10 test. 10%c.
.—PETROLEUM—Crude steady;
a for immediate shipment: Psuselphia delivery.

is the meantime the Common Council of the city spointed a committee to make known their was and to advise with meas to the proper manset of subdividing the tract and laying out the street and alleys. This Committee, having examined the grounds, presented the lithographic post and requested me to continue the principal streets of the city through the tract, of the same with green to them in the surveys of the adjoining portion of the city; to give to State street the with originally designed; to reserve a public sparse at the foot of Handolph street, and to leave when to that point the margin of the lake. Concerning in the propriety of their views, the plan at will be seen by the plat, was adopted.

This is very significant, as it fixes the lots and the public square, and shows absolutely that the War Department, and therefore the Government, was advised, not only of the laying of the square, but of the propriety of it. This report of Nov. 21, 1840, as well as the communication of Birchard of May 29, 1839, showed that the War Department was furnished with its maps showing this park and grounds and carything that had been reserved. The lots and were all deeded, the War Department was furnished with the maps in the lake had been dedicated to the bidic."

But, conceding all these points about the dedicated to the bidic."

is argin on the lake had been dedicated to the bible."

But, concedingall these points about the dedicition, Williamson, Commissioner of the Land Glee, would undoubtedly maintain, under his ment decision in the Valentine scrip case, that is Secretary of War had no power to dedicate at portion of the Government reservations which he did not sell?"

"That raises this point: Had the Government the right to dedicate these lands to the public use? The answer is a simple one. The overnment was the absolute owner of these lands, and had the full power to dispose of the limit of the full power to dispose of the limit of the consider proper. The Department the given them to such uses as it must consider proper. The Department the Government having charge of the limit of the Government exercised its uppears and powers. There would be no questioned in the dispose of the limit of the government carecised its uppears and powers. There would be no questioned in the dispose of the limit of the government carecised its uppears and powers. There would be no questioned in the limit of the limit of the government carecised its uppears and powers. There would be no questioned in the limit of the government carecised its uppears and powers it as he saw at the government of the government carecised its power in the limit of the government carecised its uppears and powers it as he was at the government carecised its power in the limit of the limit

Some of the Legal Points in Exhaustive Presentment of the Case by the Hon, William

THE LAKE-FRONT.

This Important Contro-

versy.

Lathrop.

Position.

digition of Records and Au-

Dedication of 1839 Subse-

Tole to Dearborn Park and the Lake-Front,

prom Our Ours Correspondent,
Assistance, D. C., Feb. 27, 1878.—The Hon.
Iam Lathrop, of Illinois, Representative
the Fourth District, has the reputation of

ion the Fourist Desires, and the reputation of the a lawyer of great ability, especially in desiste matters. His opinion, therefore, an all questions relating to the Lake-Front, affected by the Valentine scrip decision, is of the views are the more impor-

and significant from the fact that he is a sember of the House Committee on Public sounds, which has under consideration the lab Front bill. What those views are may be arred from the following interview with The

Upon being requested to communicate some formation as to the history of the Lake-Front etter, Mr. Lathrop, referring to Fort Dear-

on Addition, said:

*Jean Baptiste Beaubien claimed to have en-

offices was rejected. About 1835 Beaubien attempted to enter the lands at the Chicago

attempted to enter the lands at the Chicago Land-Office as a pre-emptor, and the Receiver there at that time took his money, and issued him a certificate therefor. This claim of entry, however, was rejected by the General Land-Office. About 1836 Beaubien conveyed part of this land, or assigned his interest in a portion of it, to Murray McConnell, and the

portion of it, to Murray McConnell, and the later frought therefor an action of ejectment in the faste Court against Col. Wilcox, then in command of the United States troops, stationed if Tor Dearborn; obtained judgment for the lands in the Circuit Court, which judgment was affirm if by the Supreme Court of Illinois. The case is then removed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and is reported in "13 New York Williams of the case is the case in the case is the case in the case is the case of the case is the case of the cas

A SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENT.

There is one matter relating to the streets and public grounds that is quite significant. This is contained in one of the communications of Mr. Birchard to the War Department which has been before been printed, and which is as follows:

M. BENCHARD.

"This letter clainly shows that the War Department, in May, 1839, knew that the public sears was to be set apart for the public use, and made no objections. Affirms 'we proof that he war Department had this information, and approved of it, is found in an extract from a letter from the Secretary of War, J. R. Poinsett, to Birchard, dated June 14, 1839. That stituct, referring to the preceding communication, says:

ettract, referring to the preceding communica-tion says:

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the Dianit, and am gratified with the good under-sanding which you have established with the Com-non Council of Chicago, in respect to the mode of laying off a public square.

In Birchard's final report of his proceeding, in laying out the whole of this addition, dated at Washington, Nov. 21, 1840, he says:

In the meantime the Common Council of the city sponned a committee to make known their vishes and to advise with meas to the proper man-

gress.

ownership necessarily carries with it the power of complete disposition, and dedication is but a recognized mode of disposition. In this case, the Government had done nothing more than to indicate authoritatively that these grounds should be devoted to public use. The fee remains in the Government, subject to the public uses to which these lands were devoted, as held by Judge Drummond in 2 Bisseil."

"The Commissioner of the Land Office would undoubtedly answer in the affirmative, but would also say that no such suthority was given the Secretary of War."

"It will be conceded that the Government case the such power. Now, has the Government exercised this power? The Secretary of War is one of the agents through which the Government manifests its will and purposes within the scope of authority given to his Department. That the Secretary of War, so far as his authority extended, had manifested, fully and completely, the will of the Government to dedicate these lands to the public is

NOT A MATTER OF QUESTION.

He had approved of the plan proposing to dedicate the park; he had approved of the report declaring that such a plan had been executed. And so claim has ever come from that Department, from that time to this, questioning either the act or the propriety of it, or asking in any manner to make any use inconsistent with that alleged dedication. The Government can only act through constituted agencies. Congress itself is the great reservoir of the Government's power, through which its will is authoritatively manifested. The Government, in many respects, would be governed by the same rules as an individual in the disposition of its property. If it assented to the disposition of it, and accepted the proceeds of the sale, it would be bound by that disposition, even although it bad given no expressed authority therefor. As early as 1846 the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to communicate all information he had respecting the Fort Dearborn Reservation. The answer was, that

edge of what disposition had been made of this reservation."

"Has Congress by any other act publicly recognized this dedication?"

"Certainly. The resolution of 1846 showed that Congress had full knowledge of the dedication. By an act later the dedication was approved, at least by implication. The next important action of Congress as bearing upon the propriety and lawfulness of this survey and plat of the Fort Dearborn Addition is an act of Ang. 1, 1854, entitled an act for the relief of Jean Baptiste Beaubien. This act is found in the United States Statutes at Large, Vol. X., p. 805. The portions of it essential to this point are these:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent or patents to Jean Baptiste Beaubien for the following lots, as described and numbered on the survey and plat of the Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, in the State of Illinois, made under the order of the Secretary of War and now on file in the War-Office, to wit."

Jean Baptiste Beaubien claimed to have en-ued spon this quarter-section as his home as enty as 1815, and continued to make his home here until 1835. Some of the time, at least, he daimed to be in occupancy as a pre-emptor. He attempted, under the claim of pre-emption, to enter the land at the Land-Offices at Danville and Palestine, in Illinois, but the claim at both

Chicago, in the State of Illinois, made under the order of the Secretary of War and now on file in the War-Office, to-wit."

"You think, then, that this act is a definite instruction and affirmation of the dedication and plat!".

THE DEDICATION RECOGNIZED BY CONGRESS.

"Most certainly. This law of Congress fully and absolutely recognizes this survey, and platting, and reservation. The reference in this act to the plat has the same force as though the platitiself had been copied and set out in the body of the act, and in that event certainly no one would have questioned the fact of knowledge on the part of Congress, or the fact of its deliberate intention to affirm what had been done in disposing of this reservation. It, went further than that. It directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to recognize it, and to act according to it. This instruction comes from the highest Government authority, the representatives of the will of the people. In this act can be found a full recognition and satisfaction of the action of the Secretary of War in surveying and platting these lands. Certainly no individual who had sold lands under such circumstances, and who had subsequently recognized the act, would, after such a recognition, be allowed for an instant, in any court, to deny the authority of the act, or of his agent. This survey and plat was made nearly forty years ago. Neither the General Government, nor any department nor agent thereof, has ever questioned it, or disputed the rightfulness, correctness, or legality of this plat and survey. From that time until the holders of this Valentine scrip thought that it would be profitable to locate some as nearly worthless scrip as anything that has ever been issued upon valuable lands in the heart of a great city, no one has ever sought to question this dedication."

"Has there ever been any other recognition case is then removed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and is reported in "13 Peter, 48." In this case it was determined that the lands were

NOT SUPPECT TO PRE-MAPTION, and that seliber Beaubein nor his assignee had any title. The decision of the case in the Supreme Court of the United States, was at the lands years, 1839. In April following, the Secretary of War, under the authority, or climat authority, to dispose of military reservations which were no longer required for military process, sent one Matthew Birchard, Solidous of the General Land-Office, as the special stude of the General Land-Office, as th

begarinent took place between June 10 and June 21, 1839. The records of the War Department show that Birchard was in constant companies thow that Birchard was in constant companies the Department with reference whis proceedings in this matter, and kept the Department fully advised of his action in the until the Government had secured a new Marine Hospital building. Time elapsed, until 1872, after the Chicago fire, when the Government passed a bill for the relief of Mr. Joy, and directed that he be refunded the interest of his purchase-money, that had been lying in the Treasury from the time of his purchase, and he be put in possession of the land. In pursuance of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in September, 1872, conveved, to Joy the Marine Hospital grounds. In that deed of conveyance these lands were described as a part of the military reservation, which was subdivided and platted in town lots by the order of the War Department, under the name of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, the said hospital grounds conveyed being the south ten feet of Lot 1, and Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block 5, in said Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, with other lands located near the Chicago River and Lake Michigan, therein described by metes and bounds. In the deed reference is had to the very plat made under the direction of the Secretary of War, filed by Birchard. It appears that the War Department, Congress, and the Treasury Department, congress, and the Treasury Department, congress, and the Treasury Department, and in fact every Department and branch of the Government that has had anything to do with his military reservation, from 1839 to this time, aas treated this plat and survey as valid and legal. In exact conformity with this dealing by the various Departments with this plat and survey was the Mr. Birchard to the War Department which has lever before been printed, and which is as follows:

The delegation from the Common Council were quite reasonable, and made no suggestious inconsistent with propriety. They asked me to lay off apublic square, and to give regular and uniform treats. I had formed a mental determination to the all that they asked before knew what they would request, and by keeping my own secrets I had the opportunity of seeming willing to secommodate, and frankly told them I should not differ widely from them. It had a good effect, and they left; me well estimated. I have not any loust but five-sixths of the citizens of the grant of the continuous contents of the citizens of the grant of the citizens of the grant of the lighthouse. It is too far from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree, and buildings on the high ground in from the tree.

in treated this plat and survey as valid and legal. In exact conformity with this dealing by the various Departments with this plat and survey was the

DECISION OF JUDGE DRUSMOND, reported in 2 Bissel, in the case of the United States vs. The Illinois Courtal Railroad Company, to restrain the sale of the public lands to the Railroad Company. The Court held, as the ground of this decision, that these lands were, by this plat, dedicated to public use, and that it was not in the power of the City of Chicago of State of Illinois to wrest them from this dedication, except by proceedings of condemnation for some other superior public purpose. This proceeding was in the name of the United States itself, instituted by the Attorney-General, for the protection of these very grounds in the purposes to which they had been dedicated, and to protect them from the action both of the State and the City of Chicago, and to prevent their diversion from that purpose."

"Is there anything in the alleged distinction on the question of dedication between the streets and public grounds marked in the plat?"

"In theory, the streets and public squares, or grounds, in a town or city, as affected by the question of dedication, stand upon exactly the same ground. The evidence to support them might be somewhat different; but they stand upon the same ground and meet with the same ravor from the courte. There are some decisions bearing upon these very points, which are quite significant. They are: Cincinnati vs. The Lessees of White, 6 Peters, 431; Barclay vs. Howells, 6 Peters, 432; Barclay vs. Howells, 6 Peters, 432; Barclay vs. Howells, 6 Peters, 431; Barclay vs. Howells, 6 Peters, 431;

thus publicly granted. The right of the public in such cases does not depend upon a twenty years' possession. Such a doctrine, applied to the public highways and the streets of the numerous villages and cities that are so rapidly springing my in every part of our country, would be destructive of public convenience and private right.

E. B. W.

Enjoining the Payment of Illegal Taxes—
Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcy Proceedings, Etc.
Two firms yesterday came into court to have
the benefit of the late decision of Judge Moore
extended to them. The first was Keith Bros.,
who represent that their personal property last
year was assessed at \$50,000. After the additions of 57 and 20 per cent made by the State
and County Rosads perspectively. The tax was and County Boards respectively, the tax was fixed at \$3,982.78. They think that \$663.78 of

fixed at \$3,982.78. They think that \$663.78 of this amount is illegal and should be enjoined.

A kind of omnibus bill was filed by Gray Brothers and others against Mark Kimball for similar relief. The following is a list of the complainants, the amount of the original assessment against each, and the taxes levied. The bill is filed on behalf of themselves and of all others who may choose to join in the proceedings, and they sak that one-sixth of the taxes. ings, and they ask that one-sixth of the may be enjoined.

may be enjoined.

| Mames. | Gray Bros | \$20.000
| Farrington & Schmahl. | 14.000
| A. J. Latham | 10.000
| S. D. Kimbark | 15.500
| S. D. Kimbark | 15.500
| S. D. Kimbark | 15.000
| Gray Bros | 15.000
| Harmon, Merriam & Co. | 12.000
| Harmon, Merriam & Co. | 12.000
| Harmon, Merriam & Co. | 12.000
| Gould, Fisher & Wells | 11.000
| Gould, Fisher & Wells | 11.000
| Gould, Fisher & Taylor | 15.000
| Gond & Co. | 10.000
| James Otis | 1.225
| McNelli & Higgins | 14.500
| Thompo & Taylor | 15.000
| James Otis | 1.225
| McNelli & Higgins | 14.500
| Thorpe & Bye | 4.100
| A. A. Kohn & Bro | 48.000
| C. P. Kellogz | 1.200
| C. P. Kellogz | 1.200
| Palmer V. Kellogz | 8.000
| Bouton, Smith & Co. | 10.000
| S. S. Chapman | 375
| The Howe Maching Co. | 12,000
| Lastly, John B. Drake, Andrew

Lastly, John B. Drake, Andrew Brown, the Hibernian Banking Association, James M. Adsit, and Elkins, Wheeler & Co., filed a like bill, saving that they have paid five-sixths the tax assessed against them, and ask that Mr. Kimball may be restrained from collecting the remainder. The following is the valuation of their property and their taxes:

Original val-John B. Drake \$35,000
Andrew Brown 5,600
Hibernian Bank 16,000
J. M. Adeit 5,638
Eikins, Wheeler & Co 10,000

note was sold among other assets of the bank for \$1,235 to the Third National Bank. The time for fling claims against the Third National expires to-day, and the Receiver of the Bank of Chicago wants to be allowed to prove up the note against it, so as to share in any dividends. The sale of the securities was confirmed.

The creditors' bill of Mark T. Seymour and others against The Phillips & Cotby Construction Company, in the United States. Circuit Court, was dismissed resterday by the complainants having been fully satisfied. This was a bill to discover assets with which to pay a judgment for \$107.030.38, and the litigation in reference thereto has been going on for years, and bas been to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Moore yesterday gave Arthur M. Saxelly a decree of divorce from his wife, Rose, on account of her drunkenness and adultery, and released Catherine Buell from her matrimonial obligations to James M. Buell because he is a long of the line between Omaha and Cheyenne lies in the valleys of the Platte River and Lodge Pole Creek. The plow and the scraper did nearly all the grading, and it is safe to say that no road of equal extent, either in this country or any other, cost so little money. Till within a few miles of Cheyenne the say that no road of equal extent, either in this country or any other, cost so little money. Till within a few miles of Cheyenne the say that no road of equal extent, either in this country or any other, cost so little money. Till within a few miles of Cheyenne the sarper did nearly all todge Pole Creek. The plow and Lodge Pole Creek.

obligations to James M. Buell because he is a drunkard.

Foedick and Flah, the old Trustees, and Hindekoper, Shannon, and Dennison, the purchasers of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, filed a bill for review yesterday against Michael Kelly and other intervening petitioners in the railroad forcelosure suit to reverse the ruling of Judge Drummond, ordering the payment of the intervening petitioners out of the funds in the hands of the Receiver or of the cierk before the payment of the bondholders. The complainants allege that it is error to pay these intervening claims for supplies, work, etc., which were contracted after the bonded debt was made, and works great injury to the unfortunate bondholders. These intervening claims amount to about \$150,000.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against John F. Irwin, Elizabeth L. Irwin, C. D. Semple, and Jacob Gallnar, to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,000 on the W of Lot 2, Block 38, in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago. tion to Chicago.
Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of McCormick & Derrick, began a suit for \$2,500 against Mary A. McCormick.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The Assignee of Thomas Goodwillie was frected to sell the bankrupt's assets for \$420 cash.

A like order was entered in the case of the Star Chemical Works, the price being fixed at A like order was entered in the case of the Star Chemical Works, the price being fixed at \$1,165.

The Assignee of the Piumbers' Supply Company was ruled to show cause Monday why he should not pay rent and surrender the premises of the bankrupt.

The case of 8. C. Kenaga was referred to the Register for final report.

The assignee of James L. Jenkins was ordered to sell the real estate of the bankrupt at public auction, subject to all incumbrances.

In the case of J. D. Easter & Co., the bankrupt desiers in agricultural implements, an injunction was issued to prevent the First National Bank and the Home National Bank from proceeding to collect the amount of two judgments for \$20,816.66 and \$5,000.39, respectively, obtained against the firm.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Charles Mears and Jonathan Slade began a suit for \$2,800 against Granville Bates.)

FROMATE COURT.

In the estate of Catherine W. and Alice Haven, minors, letters of guardianship were granted to John Hutchinson, under bond for \$62,000.

In the estate of Jessie Manly Graves, letters of administration were granted to A. Judson

granted to John Hutchinson, under bond for \$62,000.

In the estate of Jessie Manly Graves, letters of administration were granted to A. Judson Graves, under bond for \$3,000.

THE CALL.

JUDES BLODGETT—The District Court calendar. The call is unlimited.

JUDES GARY—224, 225, 234, and 237 to 252, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDES MOORE—3, 5, 7 of March calendar. No. 2, Brady vs. King, on trial.

JUDES ROGERS—No call. No. 232, City vs. Gage, on trial.

JUDES BOOTH—Set case term No. 2, 602, Thomas vs. Bradley, and calendar Nos. 144, 146 to 100, inclusive, except 150, 151, 153, 154. No. 94, Philbin vs. Kelly, on trial.

JUDES MCALLIFERS—Set cases: 636, Van Buren vs. Cosh; 188, Schmidt vs. C. & A. Rallway Co.; and calendar Nos. 234 to 249, inclusive, except 236, 239, 242, and 248. No case on trial.

JUDES FARWELL—General business.

JUDES WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Otis R. Glover, Receiver of the Central National Bank vs. John F. Eberhardt, \$2,586.94.

JUDGE BLODGETT—John T. Robinson vs. George J. Brine, \$1,148.59.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GART—Stettaner Bros. vs. John H. Bauer, \$374.48.—Hibhard & Spencer vs. Wilson K. NIXON, \$139.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Blise M. Becker vs. Hermann Becker and Henry Lecie, \$1,620.83.
—Edward Schlaeger vs. Joseph Liebenstein, \$3,-383.33.

-Edward Schlaeger vs. Joseph Liebenstein, \$5, -383.33.

CHICASO OPTIONS.

The Superior Court in Detroit, in a recent suit between a Chicago broker and a resident of that city, recently had occasion to pass on the question of the legality of option coutracts. It seems that in October, 1875, W. H. Burk, of Detroit, who had been doing business with Freeman P. Erskine, of this city, directed the latter to buy 30,000 bushels of corn, seller's option December. Corn declined, and in December Erskine visited Burk and asked for margins. Burk could not furnish any, and authorized Erskine to sell him out, if corn continued to fall, on the best terms he could

get. The latter then came back, and the next day sold the corn at a loss of \$995, which amount he charged up against Burk. The latter sent \$168 on account, and this, with a balance over on prior transactions, made a credit of \$258, leaving Burk still \$607 in debt. In May, 1876, Burk began suit against Erskine in the Superior Court in Detroit to recover the old balance due him, ignoring this last deal on which he lost. Erskine pleaded a set-off of \$925, and claimed judgment on his part for \$667.40 and interest.

The case was tried before Judge Cochrane without a jury. Burk's counsel asked the Court to find as conclusions of law that the contract for the purchase of our, being a verbal contract, was within the statute of trauds, and that option contracts are nothing more nor less than gambling contracts, and are, therefore, il-

contract, was within the statute of Irauda, and that option contracts are nothing more nor less than gambling contracts, and are, therefore, ilegal.

The Court refused to find as requested by the plaintiff, and held that under the statutes of Illinois, in which State the contract was made, verbal contracts for sale for future delivery are valid; that by the custom of grain dealers in Chicago, where the marcin is exhausted and additional margin is demanded by the broker holding inture contracts for delivery, if the margin is refused, the broker may sell and charge the loss to his principal. The Court also held that the contract between Burk and Brektne was not a gambling contract in the sense that it was not a gambling contract in the sense that it was not a thorized by the laws of the State of Illinois.

Judgment was, therefore, rendered in favor of Erskine for \$767.61, being the net loss on the corn, with interest thereon.

St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul, Minn. March 1—In the United States District Court here, before Judge Nelson, George H. Donburg, bankrupt, was brought up on a habeas corpus. He is charged with violating the ninth and tenth clauses of the penal section of the Bankrupt sct, first, in having obtained goods under false preveness within three months of proceedings against him in hankruptcy; second, in having within the same period disposed of goods obtained on credit and unpaid for in a manner other than by the usual trade transactions. Counsel for the defense quoted a recent decision of the Supreme Court wherein the uninth clause is held unconstitutional, and argued that it necessarily followed that the tenth clause was slso void. The Court coincided in this view, and the prisoner was discharged. The effect of this decision is that no such fraud, except committed after bankruptcy proceedings begin, can be punished.

Mr. Vernox.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Mr. Vernox, Ill., March 1.—The Appellate Court met to-day and took on call the cases of St. John, Page et al. vs. The People, and adjourned

THE U. P. R. R. AND DISCRIMINATIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 1:—You have published the argument of Mr. Horace White before the Rail-way Committee of the House of Representa-tives, the object of which is to secure the pastives, the object of which is to secure the passage of a law by Congress forcing the Union Pacific to prorate with the Kansas Pacific Railway on all business reaching the road at Cheyenne. Of course it is only on the business done on the Union Pacific line west of Cheyenne, for the amount passing from the Kansas & Denver Pacific over the Union Pacific east of Cheyenne mustalways be merely nominal. You also published yesterday morning an article signed by three magic X's, professing to give ex-tracts from the law on which this claim of the bondholders, represented by Mr. White, is unfounded. This claim to prorate means that the Union Pacific Company shall make the same rates for passengers and freights that reach its trains at Cheyenne, that are charged on through tickets and bills between Omaha and Ogden; in other words, that they shall charge for the west half of their road precisely what they do for similar service in the Platte Valley. In order to understand the animus and the justice of this claim, let us compare the eastern with the western half of the

The Moore selected by gave Arthur M. Sardecree of divorce from the wife, Rose, on
decree of divorce from the wife, Rose, on
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MANKRUPCY MATTERS.

Assignee of Thomas Goodwille was
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So of S. C. Kenara was referred to
the for final report.

CIRCUTE COUNT.

CIRCUTE

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

"THERE IS REASON IN all THINGS." THERE IS REASON In all THINGS."

It is reasonable to conclude that Benson's Capetine Plasters and only award at the Centennial Exposition over all other plasters, having received the injects medical received the universal praise of the highest medical authority in the world, must possess unusual merit. Benson's Capetine Forous Plaster was invented to overcome the slow action of the ordinary porous plasters, the only objection there could be the control of the ordinary porous plasters, the only objection that the control of the ordinary porous plasters will be controlled to the control of the ordinary porous plasters will be controlled to the control of the ordinary porous plasters will be controlled to the control of the ordinary porous plasters will be controlled to the cont NEW DISCOVERIES.

Not the Fountain of Youth, but a Blessing of Coequal Merit.

The Efficacy of Which Has Been Proved Beyond a Controversy.

How Dr. Pairchild Saved the Lives of His Children and Two Sisters, and Proved the Power of Absorption.

The Holman Liver Pad, and the Benefits to Be Derived from Its Use.

The Results Being Wonderful, and the Possibilities Unlimited.

The Holman Liver Pad Company Have Established Wholesale and Retail Offices at 184 Madison-st., Corner Clark,

Where Consultations Can Be Had at Any Time Pree of Charge.

The world is always slow in accepting any ew truth, no matter how important that truth may be, although it is always ready to receive any blessings which may result from it. It was thus with astronomical discoveries; is so with scientific advancements; and is primarily true of all medical progressions and inventi-Usefulness proves its own prerogatives, and inevitable benefits are not to be kept long from he public. It, therefore, follows, and is by no means surprising, that the Holman Liver Pad is rapidly finding its way to the favor and bodies of such of the public as may be afflicted. The Holman Liver Pad Company has established offices in this city at No. 184 Madison-st., corner of Clark, where consultations are given free of charge. Send for Dr. Fairchild's lecture. AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

"JEANIE JEWELL."

This gifted Elecutionist will make her first appearan Farwell Hall, Tuesday Eve., March 5, 1878, A VARIED PROGRAMME.

Eastern critics pronounce this lady to be unquestionably The Best and Most Charming Reader in the United States. THE QUARTETTE OF GRACE P. E. CHURCH Have kindly volunteered to assist.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats (25 cents extra) can be secured at Mitchell & Hathaway's Bookstore, No. 158 State-st.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

H. HAVERLY. (Late Adelphi.)

Proprietor and Manager. LAST GREAT SATURDAY MATINEE, AND LAST GRAND SATURDAY NIGHT, of the ex-

COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY, The Great London Spectacular Buriesque of ROB-INSON CRUSOS. which has met with pronounced suc-cess at "Mallack", New York. Boston Theatre, Bos-ton, etc., and introduces the unrivaled Cantatrice and Operatic Artiste, WILLE RME ROSEAU, the Inlimita-tion of the Company. Sunday Night, last appearance of the Colville Folly Company. Monday—Bartley Campbell's "CLIO"—ROSA RAND.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE. JANAUSCHEK

This Saturday Matines at 2 p. m.. CHESNEY WOLD. Baturday Evening at 8 o'clock, DEBORAH.

Monday, March 4-Mrs. Oates' English Comic Opera Sox Office now open for the sale of reserved seats. FARWELL HALL.

Dorcas Society Benefit, ALFRED J. KNIGHT Will present his New and Riegant Entertainment, "Historical Costume Impersonations," which has been produced above sixty times this season in the East, with unprecedented success. Reserved Scats 50c, at 152 State-st. Admission, 25c. Will commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Positively last appearance of the HYERS OUT OF BONDAGE All the Original Songs and Choruses.

Popular Prices—25, 50, and 75 cts.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. THIS EVENING—GRAND MATINEE SUNDAY.

Geo. M. Barkman in his Drama,

SKELETON HAND.

A Superb Olio by the Pavorlies.

Next Week—Robt. Nickie, Etta May, Boyd & Sarsfield, Emma Lulu, Chas H. Duncan, Emma Monticello, Louis Alfred.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. THE TWO ORPHANS. Saturday Matines—Secure your seats—Prices 25 & 50c.
Every Night—Prices of admission 26, 50, and 75c.
Monday, March 4—TWO ORPHANS—Third Week.
Secure your seats and avoid the crowd.
In preparation—A CELEBRATED CASE.

OFFICE CHICAGO NATATORIUM. Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

We are in receipt of a large number of inquiries re-garding the next Swimming Season of our establish-ment, and in reply would state that the books for sea-son subscriptions will be opened and our summer ofr-cular be ready for distribution on and after the 20th of this month, and to those now subscribing we offer the benefit of our large gymnasium without extra charge till the opening of the swimming-season. TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, 278 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,
Between Wabash and Michigan-ava.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this
institution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from
11 to 1 e'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR RAIR.-The laws of Resid

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.-It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation. CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR .- For by to

KATHAIRON,

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair. Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN. I had been entirely baid for several years, con-stitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A. In every important respect the Kathairon is abso-utely incomparable. It is unequaled 1. To Cure Baldness.

2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND .-- The Kathairon is no sticky pasts of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is and and the har and parayas are than a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration.

It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toflet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Only Direct Line to France

Third Cabin, \$35, Steerage, \$28, including wine, bedding and utensils. Steerage, \$28, including wine, bedding and utensils. Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

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IFW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

SHIPPING OPPORTUNITY FROM BALTIMORE To BREMEN, Germany, and ROTTERDAM, Holland The following vessels will have quick dispatch for the above ports:
Al Swedish ship Elphinstone, O. Wathne...for Bremen Al Dutch bark Constance. F. Namings...for Rotterdam For freight and small stowage apply to DRESEL, RAUSCHENBERG & CO., Agenta.
11 South Cay-st.. Baltimore, Md.

National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$25. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, Lendon Havre, and Bremen, first calin, 8100; second cabin, 800, gold; steerage, 830 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, Kew York. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.
ANCHORIA. Mch 2. 3 p m: ETHIOPIA, Mch 16, 3 p m: CALIFNIA. Mch 3. 4 m: BOLIVIA, March 23, 9 a m: BOLIVIA, March 23, 9 a m: ALSTIA, March 20, 7 a m: Cabins, \$55 to \$70. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, \$40. Steerage, \$28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 98 Washington-st.

INMAN LINE. United States and Royal Mail Steamers. New York to Liverpool via Queenstown, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. F. C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland for sale.

GENERAL NOTICES. DIVIDEND NOTICE. CRICAGO & ALTON RAILEOAD CONPANY, Secretary's Office, Chicago, Feb. 14, 1878.

A cash dividend of three and one-half per cent on the Preferred and Common stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of Messrs, M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., 52 William-st., New York, March 4, 1878. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened March 5, 1878.

Is bereby given, to all whom it concerns, that the annual meeting of the Cook County Building, Joan, and Homesteaf Association will be nied at the office of the Company in Olivet Church Block, 201 South Dearborst, on Monday, March 4, 1578, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

W. M. LARRABEE. Secretary.

S--S--STAMMERING Cured for life by Dr. RIVENGURGR, with Dr. B. M. BAKER, 128 State-st. Send for testimonials of many of our best men in Chicago.

NERVOUS DEBILITY WEAK NESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, \$1 per Box; Six Boxes, \$5, ty mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use Prepared only by

HOLMAN LIVER PAD 134 Madison-st. (cor. Clark.)

PRICES: Liver Pad. \$2.00; Liver Pad special. \$3.00; Medicated Body Plasters. 500: Medicated Foot Plas-ters. 500 per pair. Consultation free. Soid by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of orice. FITS CURED Dr. Brown's Great prescription for Epilepsy having now been tested in over 10,000 cases without a failure, he has made up his mind to make the ingredients known to all unferent free of charge. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grant-st., Jensey City, N. J.

TAMAR INDIEN (Universally prescribed by the Faculty).—A Laxasive. Retreshing, and Medicated Pruils Lossages, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of Constipation, Headaches, Bile, Hemorrhoofs, etc. Tamar unlike pile and the exami purpatives), is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E GRILLON, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS High School Choir. Someron & Til. School Song Book.

School Song Book.

Fine Book for Girls High and Normal Schools.

Choice Trios.

W. S. Tilden. 50 per dozen.

Grammar School Choir, W. S. Tuden. Excellent collection for High or Gramm Schools.

American School Music Readers.
In 3 books, each 35 cents, 50 cents, and 50 cents.
Carefully prepared for Graded Schools.

MUSIC CHARTS. By Dr. Lowell Mason.
Large charts, containing 120 blackboard le
plainly visible to all, saving much trouble,
set up and used, and furnishing a complete
of practice. Sent by express. In two rolls of
Each \$3. LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston



BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Sat excepted. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted.

OHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. | Carrier | Carr ost Paul & Winona Express. 9:00 p. m. 2 7:00 s. m. blaCrosse Express. 9:00 p. m. 7:00 s. m. o Marquette Express 9:00 p. m. 1 6:45 a. m. o Geneva Lake & Kockford. 4:00 p. m. 10:45 a. m. bGeneva Lake Express. 4:45 p. m. 0 9:53 a. m. bGeneva Lake Express.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago, o-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUINCY RAILEDAD.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Cal-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

CHICAGO. ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND ONIOAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handoinh-st.

Kanas City & Denver Past Ex *12:30 p. m. * 3:40 n. m. et. Leuis & Springfold Kx.... * 9:00 s. m. * 8:00 p. m. 8: 100 m. m. f. 7:30 p. m. Pekin and Pooris Fast Express 9:00 s. m. 4:00 n. m. 4:00 n. m. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sas. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. Arrive.

Milwankee Express 7:35a m. 7:55p m. Bay, and Menasha tirrough Day Express 10:10a m. 4:00p m. Wisconsin iows, and Minnesota Express 5:00p m. 10:45a m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Green Bay, Stevens Point and Ashinand through Night Express 19:00p m. 17:00a m. All trains run via Milwankee. Tickuts for St. Paul and Minnesolis are good either via Madison and Frairis du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winous.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL Rall.ROAD.

oot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st,
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Tweaty-accond-st.

Ticket Office, 47 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ray
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and as Palmer Hores. | Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 8:25 p. m. logy Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 10:35 p. m. 10:30 a. m. Atlantig Express (daily). 5:15 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 41:35 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 42:45 a. m. 10:35 p. m. 42:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive.

PALITMORE & ORIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Bullding, foot of Monros-st. Ticket Offices: SI Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Pacifee, and Depot (Exposition Building). 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 8:40p. m.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depot corner of Clinton and Carroli-sts. West Sida. Depart. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD
Depot, corner of Van Bures and sherman-ess. Tielest
Office, 66 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO & BASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

"Danville Bouts."

Ticket Offices: 77 Clarket., #7 Dearborn st., and Depo., corner Clinton and Carroll-sta.

Leave. Arrive.

GOODS,

Business rather more active age trade continues quiet; cotute fairly ateady; prints in better and Oriental prints reduced to y demand; woolen goods quiet. lished the Salt Tax.

is dead the gossipers are ma" about him. Here is perfectly true, is not in Shortly after his election nen Antoneili held his first of Finance Minister, the eir Pontiff in the street, the tax on salt. The tax ed by one of the specularitier days. Plo Nono sent 'I suppose that salt tax is 'said he. The speculator price of the monopoly was obtested that if was a dead ould compensate you for ir loss?" asked his Holtmer named a ridiculously said the Pope, "you shall d, calling for Antoneili, The rogue of a speculating for the monopoly, as being informed by the this the fact that he had rice for the monopoly, as my series and went away a sadder. blish the fact that he had rice for the monopoly, at nd went away a sadder, ely, a more honest man salt tax was abolished. LANEOUS. Weed for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Losperior to all prompt cure charges, relong stand-APSULES

Nervous Dability, want of his train of gloomy estend-in ingradients. Address Dr. Sixth-st., Cincianasi Onio

temperature yesterday, as observed by se, optician, 88 Madison street (TRINUMS ng), was, at 8 s. m., 41 deg.; 10 s. m., 43; 45; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 45. Barometer m., 30.19; 8 p. m., 29.95.

urnin, one of the officers of the House of a, died suddenly at his home last even-had been alling for some time, but was out as usual in the afternoon. Quick ion is thought to have been the cause. eldon, of the Custom-House, has made t for the month of February, from which pwing figures are taken: Total value of relved at this port for that month, \$277. I duties assessed and received upon same,

610.52.

Samuel Colxier, of Philadelphia, is erecting ratory and basement brick building on Monreet, between Haverly's Theatre and Clark.

It will have a frontage of twenty-two feet these on Monroe street, and will extend from street to Custom-House place, 200 feet, the line of Custom-House place it will be feet long and 97 feet wide. It will a complete L. The materials used in the

argraph in yesterday's paper, based on deve information, made a couple of curious and mann errors in connection with the death of N. Whitfield (not Mary A. Whitfield), who of infantile convulsions (not puerperal fever). 224 Sherman street, and upon whose case ty-Coroner Korn (not Coroner Dietzach) held quest. Deceased was aged only 15 months, r. Hildebrandt, who was called in only a few ents before the death, was not "baffled," but of the case as any other regular doctor would home. It was very like a comedy of errors all d.

hicago branch of the mercantile agency of Herschberger & Co., located at No. 88 ton street, is in trouble. This firm has hit with others in the same line of busi-d Foutz and Herschberger were for a time rest in New York. The clerks in this city pon this fact with slarm, and, fearing that respect to the party they vestered had an

About 200 people assembled in the Methodist Church Block last evening to listen to the remarks of Dr. Reynolds, the Red-Ribbon man. He spoke of the fear of ladies of being conspicuous if they were a white ribbon, although their hats and clothing attracted more attention than would the little button-hole ornament. Men exhibited the same lack of courage with reference to the red ribbon. He pleasted with his hearers to let their light shine nan unmistakable manner for God and humanity. Doing so would encourage others. All who wore he badge of total abstinence were not reformed lrunkards. The iron-clad piedge was read, and, after braf addresses by several gentieman, quite a number signed it.

positors in the State Savings Bank continue their in large numbers around that institutor receive their dividends. The paying consumit 4 o'clock, but the doors are closed at m., no new-comers being received after that. Two other 10 per cent dividends will cery be paid,—so Judge Otts said yesterday,—any additional ones after those will depend circumstances. The unsettled state of city ces—or rather the Supseme Court decision affects Park bonds, and consequently delayed respects of a dividend at the German Savings. Affairs at the other insolvent banks are

ocialistic Labor party meeting was held last mg in the basement of No. 83 Chicago avenue to purpose of inducing the Workingmen of seventeenth Ward to become Communists, meeting was presided over by Mr. Fadden leorge Schillings made a long speech. After ining the difference between Socialism and until the manner of the conclusion that there but little difference between the two, it that the former was a little less at than the latter. He depicted estrongest colors the sufferings of the work assess from the exactions of the tyrannical lists, and urged those present to shake off shackles and join the Socialistic Labor party, elp to turn over the City Government to the ingmen next spring. Harangues were also by a number of other speakers.

WEST SIDE RED-RIBBON ASSOCIATION a large meeting last evening in Carpenter.

the way a number of other speakers.

Ald. Ballard moved to insert an item of \$46,000 for a viaduct over the tracks crossing Twelftts along the tracks of the principal of the way of the special part of the s

C. McKay, John Kane, and Edward Rice, and hymns and temperance songs were sung. Before the meting closed a number of men stepped up to the pletform and signed the pledge and donned the red risbon. J. C. Amberg was elected Treasurer of the Association. The announcement was made that another meeting would be held in the Green Street Tabernacle Sunday afternoon.

LEASING THE COUNTY ABSTRACT-BOOKS.

"What is your opinion about the legality of easing the abstract-books?" was the question adiressed by a Tribuke reporter yesterday to Mr. ames P. Root.

"Well inst let the temperature of the country of the c

opinion-seeker, "that you don't believe 'they' can legally do it."

"Precisely."

"Are these abstract-books public records—public property?"

"They belong to Maj. Brockway as much as they do to the County Board. If they are public records, he is the custodian by law, and they can't be leased or taken away from him. He controls them, and he and his bondsmen are responsible for their safe-keeping in such form that the public can have access to them. If they are not public records, then the County Board never had any right to invest a dollar in purchasing them or in purchasing the books to write them in, and the mombers of the County Board who voted to purchase them are liable criminally for a misappropriation of the public funds. And if they never had any right to the records, or any right to spend any money on them, they are not in a position now to control them. In either view of the case, Maj. Brockway has chrige of them. They are the property of the county, and for a particular purpose,—for the benefit of the public."

"What is Brockway going to do about it?"

"Well, I have advised him professionally to that effect,—to project and defend those records, come what will, and it rather looks as if he was going to do it."

appointment. C. C. P. HOLDEN.

The expressed determination of Mr. C. C. P. Holden to hold on to the office of West Park Commissioner, after having occupied a seat in the Board for nine years, might lead one to ask now much office-holding Mr. C. C. P. Holden has done during his natural existence. For the purpose of satisfying that curiosity and giving some other information touching his public career, the following bit of chronology is published:

1861—Alderman: in the amples of Missing Park

Ditto; ran for Mayor on the Office-Seekers' tick-was beaten two to one. West Park Commissioner; ran for Alderman s beaten; dismissed from Illinois Central Rail-

R Periolat.

R Per

s-Marshal Benner invested in fourteen of am C. Palaski's fire-escapes yesterday. They imple contrivances for letting persons in mg buildings down from upper stories. They re placed upon the hook-and-ladder trucks, and by the truckmen in cases of emergency.

THE COUNCIL.

THE COUNCIL.

STILL ON THE ESTRATES.

The Council held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. Cook in the chair. The absentees were Thompson (Third Ward), Oliver, Van Osdel, Seaton, Schweisthal, Daly.

On motion of Ald. Throop, the Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of further considering the Appropriation bill. Ald. Gilbert presided,

Ald. Cullerton moved to make the street-lamp item \$325,000, instead of \$290,000 heretofore adopted. The item was originally \$375,000.

Ald. Throop wanted to know if the \$86,000 de-

adopted. The item was originally \$375,000.

Aid. Throop wanted to know if the \$86,000 deficiency had been taken into consideration.

Aid. Waldo said that \$325,000 would give \$315,000 for lighting. He saw no reason for increasing the amount. Only \$290,000 was used last year.

The motion was not agreed to—ayes, 11; noes, 13.

Aid. Cullerton moved to increase to \$300,000.

No defect should be left on the books.

Ald. Rawieigh was opposed to it. The gas companies wanted all they could get. They would furnish gas for \$290,000.

Aid. Cullerton contended that a sufficient amount should be appropriated so as to leave a balance in the Treasury, instead of having the item overdrawn.

happened to be a few dollars left over it wouldn't be given away or stolen.

Ald. Cary urged the necessity for economy in this matter. An appropriation should not be made for a deficit, since the whole bill might be endangered. If an indebtedness had been incurred without authority of law it was illegal, and the Council ran a great risk if it should recognize the debt at this time.

Ald. Waldo said the deficiency arose from uncollected taxes.

msulted by scounarels who visited that resort. The motion was carried.

Ald. Baumgarten moved to strike out \$575 for Wicker Park and insert \$800.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Stowart thought that all the parks should be treated alike; that just enough should be appropriated to preserve the property. He moved to reconsider the vote by which \$1,000 was appropriated for Vernon Park.

It was lost. ated for Vernon Park.

It was lost.

Ald. Cook moved to make the amount for Jefferson Park \$1,200,—an increase of \$337.50. The scoundrels from Ald. Lawler's ward frequented the park, and ladies could not visit it. [Laughter.]

Ald. McAuley said it was useless to fool away any more time. Let the Council appropriate \$5,000,000, and leave the spending of it to the discretion of the Mayor.

The motion was voted down.

Ald. Cook moved to make the amount \$1,000. Lost.

for the construction of the Sangamon street via-net. If this were passed, he would more to trike out the \$10,000 appropriated for sewerage or the Tenth Ward.

Aid. Cary asked if there would be any property

duct.

Ald. Sweeney believed in viaducts, but the people in his ward wouldn't be willing to build one of Sangamon street unless another were constructed on Chicago avenue. He was confident the people would not indorse the appropriation of over \$100,

to.

Aid. Ballard moved to insert an item of \$46,000 for a viaduct over the tracks crossing Twelfth street near tree bridge. It would be perhaps three years before it was built.

Aid. Throop acknowledged the necessity for that improvement and "several others, but was the city able to spend \$200,000 for this purpose? He did not believe such action would be approved. He.

Ald. Baumgarten moved to insert an item of \$79,555.01 for a viaduct at Halsted street and Chicago avenue. No other was more needed.
Ald. Sweeney was in favor of erecting all the viaducts wanted, or none at all.
Ald. Beidler deprecated the log-rolling. The money for viaducts could not be collected. He was opposed to all of them.
Ald. Sweeney offered to give up the Seventeenth Ward sewerage money for the viaduct.
The motion was lost.
Ald. Lawler moved to insert the item of \$3,105 for "street obstruction." it having been stricken out. He understood that the money was needed to pay the saiaries of sidewalk inspectors.

Day the salaries of sidewalk inspectors.

The motion was lost.

HOUSE FODDER.

Ald. Stewart moved to insert an item of \$600 for feeding the horses of the Captains of the police in the Second, Third, and Fourth Precincts. He was informed that several burglars had been captured by the use of these horses.

Ald. Kirk moved that the item be \$325.

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the sum be \$500.

Ald. Stewart accepted the amendment.

Ald. Cullerton asked if the item was not already in the bill, under the head of 'keeping horses in the service of the city.'

Ald. Pearsons said it was.

Ald. Stewart moved to add \$500 to the item named by Ald. Cullerton. Carried.

Ald. Baumgarten moved to reconsider the voteby which the salaries of the two, Harbor-Masters were fixed at \$720 each. It was deciared out of order.

Aid. McAuley moved to rise and report prog-

Aid. McAuley moved to rise and report progress.

Ald. Stewart moved to amend by making it "risegand report." Both motions were withdrawn.

Aid. Cullerton moved that the Committee take up the consideration of the form of ordinance reported by the Corporation Counsel.

Aid. Sweeney moved that the salary of the bridge-tencers at the North Halsted street bridge across the canal be the same as that of the tenders at Chicago avenue. Lost.

Ald. McAuley moved that the Committee rise and report. Carried.

Ald. McAuley moved that the report of the Committee be made a special order for next Monday evening at 8:30. Carried by 21 to 5.

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the Council adjourn. Carried.

POLITICAL.

GREENBACKERS AND WORKINGMEN.

A meeting of representatives of the Greenbackers, Workingmen, and Nationalists, was held last evening in the club-rooms of the Tremont House for the purpose of attempting to complete the business which had been tinkered up within the past few days. Mr. James Springer, the indefativenile Greenbacker, occupied the chair. fatigable Greenbacker, occupied the chair.

The Committee on Reorganization, appointed at a previous meeting, made the following report:

Your Committee recommend the following report:
That each ward organization, of whatever name, in
sympathy with, and occupying the Toledo platform as
their political creed, be invited to send a representative
to meet at these rooms on Tuesday evening, the 5th
inst. and adopt a plan of organization based upon the
Toledo platform.
We recommend that, in recoverations to see the terms. Toledo platform. We recommend that, in reorganisation, the club system be adopted; and that some plan be evolved to guard the doors of the club-rooms.

We recommend that vigorous measures be adopted for a thorough canvass for reorganization; that no arbitrary assessments be allowed or countenanced by the party, and that all money used for political purposes be raised by voluntary subscriptions and contributions.

Mr. Burdick, the Greenbacker, wanted no limi-

Mr. Burdick, the Greenbacker, wanted no limitation of representation at the Tuesday evening meeting. There were only a few clubs anyway, and he would like to have as large and as good a show as possible.

One Dr. Butts, a Greenbacker, thought Tuesday evening was too soon. If there was to be a big turnout at the meeting, and a union on the principles of the Cincinnail plaiform—

Here the Chairman checked the speaker and mildly observed that it was the Toledo, not the Cincinnait, plaiform. Dr. Butts completed his hypothesis by remarking that the meeting ought to be held later in the week.

Mr. Bunter, one of the Nationalists, looked around the room and saw about a dozen delegates from the Twelfth Ward Workingmen's Club. If this was a meeting to organize, he wanted an equally large representation from all the wards, and intimated that without that representation the scheme looked like a snap-judgment arrangement.

Mr. Burdick favored harmony, and hoped side-issues would be dropped, and the meeting give in that basis.

The Chairman tried to calm this within that basis.

not as a Greenbacker. The organization sented would deal with accredited repronly, and not with any self-constitute. On motion of Mr. Burdick, the re-

Mr. Forsha observed that he didn't like the looks of the trap.
Mr. Cooper, a Twelfth Ward Workingman, denied that there was any trap, and declared that the man who said there was a trap, or an attempt to capture the meeting, was a deliberate ilar.
Mr. Bardick pleaded for harmony.
A member from the Thirteenth Ward gave in his adherence to the Toledo platform in a way to delight the heart of Mr. Burdick.
M. V. Barr, of the Second Ward Workingmen's Club, Parr, of the Second Ward Workingmen as a party were suspicious. They didn't want to be cheated by the politicians again. As for himself, he believed in the orinciples of the Toledo platform, and would stand by them. That platform had not yet been adopted by the Workingmen's Clubs, but he had little or no doubt that it would be. Until the action at Toledo was indorsed, there could be no formal union as proposed.

ingmen's Clubs, but he had little or no doubt that it would be. Until the action at Toledo was indorsed, there could be no formal union as proposed.

Mr. Norton, as a Nationalist, made one of his honeyed speeches, in which he urged his hearers to lay aside petty jealousles, and, accepting the Toledo platform, to get into that wagon and drive on, as he expressed it.

Mr. Burdick here explained what he might have explained earlier, and thereby avoided the estape of oratorical wind. His motion was designed to get at individual opinions, and not the opinions of the delegates, as representing or binding any Club or Clubs. On that motion he moved the previous question.

The question was ordered, and the motion which Mr. Burdick had just explained was put. Every member arose, thus signifying his belief in the Toledo platform.

On motion of Mr. Burdick, the Committee's report was then taken from the table and a long discussion ensued as to what should be done with it. A substitute for the first part of the report, offered by Mr. Norton, was finally adopted, calling for a meeting of accredited delegates and representative men from the Workingmen's party of the United States, the National and Greenback parties, and all other organizations except the Democrats and Republicans, who indorse the Toledo platform, at the Tremont House next Thursday evening, for the purpose of taking steps to organize the City of Chicago for the carrying out of the principles of the platform. The other recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Forsha, it was decided to hold a mass-meeting of the members of the three parties next Wednesday evening for the purpose of ratifying the Toledo platform, and the following committee appointed to hire a hail and otherwise arrange for the gathering: Messra. Lester, Tansey, Cooper, Burdick, Sharp, and Dixon.

Messra. Cooper and Dixon, by general request, apologized to one another "for anything that might have escaped them in the heat of debate," and fell on each others' necks and wept

A large Republican meeting was held in the Thirteenth Ward at No. 690 West Lake street last evening, to take into consideration the subject of the nomination of an Alderman. Mr. J. P. Brady presided, and Mr. A. C. Knopf, of the firm of presided, and Mr. A. C. Knopf, of the firm of Good & Knopf, was recommended for support at the primary election. The friends of ex-Ald. Quirk were out in some force, and tried to induce the meeting to support another man whom they thought would be an easier opponent for Mr. Quirk to run against. But the scheme was defeat-ed by the nomination of Mr. Knopf.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS. REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING.

The regular weekly meeting of the saloon-keepers of the city was held in Aurora Turner Hail at The regular weekly meeting of the salcon-keepers of the city was held in Aurora Turner Hail at 2 p. m. yesterday. There was a pretty fair attendance, mostly of Germans. John Feldkamp presided. The proceedings were conducted in German. The constitution and by-laws were passed around, and subscriptions were received in one corner, along with the dues of the members of the Association for the last month. An intermission of fitteen minutes was taken to allow those who desired to join the Association to sign their names and pay their initiation fees. A huge glass, filled with water and girdled with a red ribbon, was brought in and placed upon a beer-table, a silent repreach to Dr. Reynolds and his cohorts, and temperance agitators in general.

The report of the Judiciary Committee was submitted by the Secretary of the Committee was submitted by the Secretary of the Committee, Charles Bruder. The report stated what had-been accomplished by the Committee during the week in the way of trials, etc. It caused considerable discussion, but was finally adopted.

On motion, it was agreed to collect the dues (50 cents) for the month of March in advance.

A committee was appointed to retire into an ante-room and make nominations for an "Agitation" (Committee, which, it was proposed, should consist of three persons from each ward in the city, to fight the proseculous by the temperance people, Mr. Reubens having been appointed as their attorney.

The Committee returned and announced the

Mr. Reabens having been appointed as their attorney.

The Committee returned and announced the nominees, who were elected as the Agitation Committee, and the Special Committee was discharged. Two or three of the wards were left blank.

On motion, two weeks' time was given the members in which to pay their monthly dues.

It was agreed that when the meeting adjourn it be to the North Side Turner Hall, one week from yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The Chair was instructed to appoint a committee of five to advertise in country pasers, inviting an organization of saloon-keepers throughout the State.

State.

The Chair announced that the names of the persons appointed on this committee would be announced. The committee will consist of John Feldkamp, Charles Wiehe, C. Taxis, H. Englehardt, and A. Kruse.

The meeting then adjourned. CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

BUSINESS FOR FERRUARI.

Following is Postmaster Palmer's, report of mail matter delivered and collected by the letter-carriers at the Chicago Post-Office, and the expenses incident thereto, for the month of February:

Carriers employed. 137

belivery trips daily 464

Collection trips daily 464

Collection trips daily 464

Collection trips daily 464

Mail possal-cards delivered 1811, 385

Local postal-cards delivered 481, 385

Local postal-cards delivered 485, 748

Letters returned to the office 5, 371

Letters collected 18, 612, 357

Postal-cards collected 413, 409

Newspapers, etc., collected 486, 604

Total postace on matter put in the office for local delivery either by carrier or the office. 88,050

The money-order business for the month was as

local delivery either by carrier or The money-order business for follows: 3,448 domestie orders issued. 44 Canadian orders issued. 161 British orders issued. 183 German orders issued. 72 Swiss orders issued. 38,628 domestie orders paid. 69 Canadian orders paid. 61 British orders paid. 61 British orders paid. 61 German orders paid. 7 Swiss orders paid.

Sales of newspaper and periodcal stamps.

Total..... JACKSON'S TEETH.

IN THIS DOUBTING AGE, when Ingersoll and Beecher have disestablished the fire and brimstone, when Miss Spacth turns out to be a fraud, and her miraculous bringing back from the grave resolves tiself into a simple case of epilepsy, it is refreshing to find right here in Chi-

the grave resolves itself into a simple case of epilepsy, it is refreshing to find right here in Chicago a wonder about which there is no doubt or room for doubt. Mr. James Russell is authority for the latest miracle, — If the proof is wanting, Mr. Russell is to blame for not giving the correct address of the subject thereof. Yesterday The Tribuse received an epistle, as follows:

The proof of The Tribuse.

Chicago, March I.—There is a great deal said about wonders and miracles nowadays, but I heard of something I wondered at. There is a man living on West Lake street, in his doth year, that has a set of front teeth coming in his upper jaw. His name is Jackson. It is something I never heard of before. Yours respectfully,

The most susptical reporter was selected to hunt up Mr. Jackson, with instructions to inspect that gentleman's upper jaw at whatever cost. The address farnished was somewhat vague, but he did not despair. Jackson and Jackson's front teeth had to be found, and aithoush West Lake street extends from the Chicago River to Galens or thereabouts, the reporter undertook the task. A reference to the Directory, that work of art which St. Louis plagiarists vainly strive to imitate, showed that many Jacksons dwelt within the corporate limits.

Just West of Union Park, in a third-rate beer saloom, which sheltered a tenth-rate pool-table, the reporter found a gentleman whose end name was Jackson. Judicious bestowal of the product of the still (the reporter confined himself to the "Devil's kindling-wood") induced Mr. Jackson to open his month. He had to go through this process in order to put away this carsed thing; but alsa! when he did so he displayed a jaw absolutely toothiess. He

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Collector was yesterday busy s The Collector of the Town of Worth turned \$72 to the Treasury yesterday. Every little helps. The City Collectors of the several towns returned the special assessment delinquent books to the

Country Treasurer yesterday. The county's bill for the care of its insane for he past quarter at Elgin was presented yesterday. The fees of the County Clerk's office for the past

hree months were yesterday figured up, and smount to \$6,637.07, which is a vast improvement over the preceding quarter, and also over the cor-esponding quarter for last year. A minister connected with a church on North Carpenter, not a shousand miles from Fourth street, was at the County Clerk's office yesterday soliciting patronage. He claims to be able to make two hearts beat as one in less time and more successfully than any of his brethen can, and he left with the marriage-license clerk a number of his cards for distribution among applicants for licenses. His charges are not named.

censes. His charges are not named.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Sherry was amended yesterday, and the point was made against his being sentenced that he could not be legally sentenced before the 20th of May. H. H. Anderson, of the firm of Juessen, & Anderson, was retained to assist Col. McClanahan in the argument of the motion, and it was also agreed that the motion should not be heard until next Saturday. Sherry was in good sourits and Connelly was remarkably buoyant. Both expect a new trial, and by some hocus-poens arrangement are confident that to be hung they must go further in the butchery business.

The movement to lease the schemat books of heart and the sentence of the se

batchery business.

The movement to lease the abstract books of the county to a private firm, composed of Peltzer et al., is gaining strength. It has its strength in the fact that the sale of the books to the county originally was a supendous frand. The sale was made by Peltzer, and, above all others, he knows how much was paid the several Commissioners, and is, consequently, in shape to command an inflaence that no one else could command. Fitzgerald is champloning the proposes steal, and, since he has recently been of such treat service to the old "Hing," they cannot well afford to go back on him, expecially since there is said to be "millions in it." Peltzer is confident of being able to make the lease, and does not hesitate to say so.

"millions in it." Pelizer is confident of being able to make the lease, and does not hesitate to say so.

Commissioner Tabor declares his determination to accept all the money the Board has voted him, the statutes to the contrary notwithstanding. This is as was expected, inasmuch as he has done the same thing twice before. On the other hand, the County Attorney says he is not entitled to any more than his bill—forty-one days' service—calls for. If he keeps his promise the Grand Jury will not only look after him, but also after those who illegally voted him more than he claimed. It can do nothing less. There are laws, and they must be obeyed, and it is the duty of those in authority in the Criminal Court to see to it that if Commissioners must be bribed that the bribery money does not come directly out of the public treasury. If he takes the money he will do it with a knowledge of the pensity attached to it, and he ought to be and will be punished. Several individuals have already said they would complain against him and the Board. The law is clear.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury did a big day's work yesterday, its visit to the Insane Asylam the day before seeming to have a good effect. The visit, it now transpires, was made not only to look after the meat contract, but also to look after the school maam wrangle, and the result will be given to-day.

The report will not be damaging, it is understood, for the reason that the jurors, looking through glasses, could see nothing. All that was done yesterday was the passing on sundry petty cases and the hearing of a few witnesses against the Profection Life-insurance Company. The witnesses in the insurance matter are understood to have developed some strong points connecting Majs. Edwards and Woods in transactions that are queer, and there seems to be no doubt but that a new indictment will be returned to-day against all the parties. It is also runnered that the jury has struck a lead which will implicate some State officials before the investigation is through. The

CRIMINAL.

The suit of Jonas Hey against William A. Butters & Co. for embezziement was not tried yesterday by Justice Meech, as an indictment has been found by the Grand Jury. The case is one of a consignment of goods and a failure to pay. Minor arrests: Peter Hake, picking the pocket

Minor arrests: Peter Hnke, picking the pocket of Mrs. Kate Miller, of Bridgeport; Louis Jansen, larceny as baliee; Adam Morel, larceny as baliee of some cotton shirtings from S. Silverman; John Jacobs, arrested by Constable Hartman, and wanted in Justice Pollak's court for the larceny of a horse and buggy.

Jack Dennicombe, a rough, tough, and loafer, is again in trouble. He created a disturbance Thursday night at a "blow-out" at a house of illi-repute and struck May Willard, the "Dago." She caused his arrest. He took a change of venue from Justice Summerfield, and Justice Foote fined him \$200. He took an appeal, and Lomax, the pop-mixer, signed his appeal bond.

Officer Firth Taylor, of the West Madison Street Station, yesterday arrested two newsboys, young.

Officer Fitch Taylor, of the West Madison Street Station, yesterday arrested two newsboys, young and diminutive, who are charged with the burglary of Hawkins' hat and cap store, No. 148 Halsted street, whereby they secured about \$50 worth of goods. Their names are David Webber and Robert Howe, and both come from respectable and honest families. The former is but a short time out of the Reform School.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Hattie Ryan, larceny from C. Puwons, of No. 57 Clybourn avenue, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Joseph Cross, embezziement of \$40 from J. K. McAllister, of No. 326 State street, \$500 to the 6th; Annie Bagley, larceny of \$35 from Dora Brown, colored, \$400 to the 2d. Justice Scully held John Murphy in \$500 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of a coat and vest from Solomon Levi; Benjamin and Joseph Rosenbach, larceny of a coat and west from Solomon Levi; Benjamin and Joseph Rosenbach, larceny of a coat and some money from Morris Haffsky, \$500 each to the 9th.

a coat and some money wom morris status, 3000 each to the 9th.

A rather neatly-attired young man giving the name of Charles Davis was yesterday arrested by Officer J. H. Cobb while trying to dispose of a railroad ticket from this city to Denver to Shields, the ticket-scalper. He had tried to dispose of the ticket at several railroad offices, and at one of them it was recognized as a ticket that had been lost or stolen from Rufus M. Culver, of Schuyler County, New York. It was originally from New York to Denver, and, while sojourning in this city, he claims the prisoner stole it from him, while they were eating and drinking in O'Neil's restaurant, opposite the Madison-Street Station.

oner stole it from him, while they were eating and drinking in O'Neil's restaurant, opposite the Madison-Street Station.

About two weeks ago Fred Wernt, a man employed at the North Chicago Rolling Mills and living on Dayton street near Willow, committed a brufal and unprovoked assault upon Charles Banmann, a laborer, and cut him eight times with a knife—four of the cuts ceing in the abdomen. The affair took place in Peter Hessell's saloon, No. 760 North Haisted street. For this offense he was taken before Justice Kaufmann and placed under bonds in the ridiculously low sum of \$600. Baumann's injuries are more serious than they were at first supposed, and his life is now far from certain. Yesterday Wernt was arrested charged with assault with intent to do great bodily injury, and Justice Robusson placed him under bonds of \$2,000 to await the result of Haumann's injuries. Wernt is a troublesome man, having heretofore cut several of his neighbors, and once he assaulted his wife and slashed her in a horrible and dangerous manner.

Early yesterday morning, Henry Belc, residing at No. 172 Himman street, while on his way to the New York packing-house at the Stock-Yards, was set upon at the corner of Ashiand avenue and Thirty-fourth street by two higawaymen, one of whom cut him twice on the forehead, and once in the back of the nek. The thugs then ran off. The wounded man was attended at No. 569 Archer avenue by Dr. Bartholdy, who pronounced the wounds not dangerous. Belc is a German, 38 years of age, and has a wife and four children. Oncer J. D. Fitzmaurice heard of the affair, and soon afterwards arrested Andrew Collins, who promotly admitted having done the cutting, but claimed that it was done in self-defense. He asserts that Belc was the first to make the attack, while Belc claims that the two men irred to hold him up and rob him, failing in which they beat and cut aim. In view of Belcs insability to appear in court, dustice Summerfield continued the case without bail.

At 11.30 yesterday forenoon a bold attempt w

of their money. This is a common sense view of the case, and will doubtless strike the jury as such.

SHERBY AND HIS WOMAN.

The case of T. V. Sherry and Nelly Price went to the jury at half-past 4 yesterday afternoon, from 10 o'clock until that time being devoted to arguments. Col. McClanahan's main point was that the evidence was incomplete, since the link connecting the man with the woman was missing. The idea he endeavored to impress upon the jury was that Sherry had hired Nelly to do housework for him, —that she occapted the same position in his rooms that she did in the households of those she had robbed. Col. Cameron contended that a party could not be adjudged guilty of stealing and receiving the same goods, that being the allegation in the indictment. Therefore, the accused should be released. State's Attorney Mills did away with the effect which the talk of McClanahan might have had upon the twelve by referring to the fact that Sherry embraced Nelly when they were about separating after the arrest, telling her to be of good cheer.—something which employes do not often do with servants. As to Cameron's law, he admitted it to be sound, but told the jury they could elect of which offense the defendants were guilty. They were out about an hour and a half, and found Sherry guilty of receiving, and fixing his punishment at seven years in Joliet, and Nelly guilty of larceny, letting her off with only two years. The announcement didn't seem to affect either of them. They expected quite as much, in not more, since the case against them was as clear as distilled water. No motion was entered for a new trial, and no attempt will probably be made to secure one. There are seven other indictments against the accused, and, though Mr. Mills notified counsel that he would elect next week which he would take up, he will undoubtedly dismiss them, being satisfied with the result in the one already tried. The conviction of Sherry and Nelly will rid Chicaso of two thieves who have preyed upon housekeepers for three years, a

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees kept up the trial of Hunt until 12 o'clock Thursday night. They examined, after 10 o'clock, Dr. Flood, who testified that the wound could have been made with the stoyewound could have been made with the stove-shaker. Capt. Ryan, Edward Dwyer, and Mr. Bogue were called upon to testify to Hunt's char-acter. At half-past 11 the Board ordered the room cleared, and, when in secret session, found a verdict for Hunt, and he was bade to return to the police. The matter will now rest. Hunt has been vindicated by the Board, and the only coundrum is, What, caused the wound in the back of McCormick's head? The counsel for the defense tried hard to prove that it was the poker, which, if proved, would be a very unpleasant suspicion on Mr. Howard.

At the meeting of the Taxpayers' Association held two weeks ago at the Centennial School they adjourned to meet at the same place Thursday evening, and, although there were a number of persons present, the managers failed to put in an appearance. It was understood that the Association has taken a new method of carrying on the warfare. It is their intention to prosecute the present members of the Town Board for malfeasance in office. The only question seems to be whether the necessary amount of money can be raised to carry on the prosecution. A prominent lawyer has offered to conduct the case for \$250, and thinks he will be successful.

CURRENT OPINION.

If good old Peter Copper would take his Congressional son-in-law [Mr. Hewitt] out to the glue-factory, and hermetically and forever seal up his mouth, the world would lose no wisdom, and the proceedings of Congress would be less conoxious to the charge of damphoolery.—Uncinnati Engurer (Dem.).

from Washington that, in the event of the Silver bill becoming law, Secretary Sherman says he "will execute it promptly and thoroughly." Who has questioned that the Setretary would obey the law! If he had said he would disobey it, the fact would have been worth stating.—Utica Heraid (Ren.)

If frauds were perpetrated in Louisiana, they were attempted in Oregon. If Wells altered returns in Vernon Parish, somebody at Gramercy Southard's proposition for three Presidents does not fill the bill. It doesn't provide for enough Presidents. Ohio alone could furnish five

enough Presidents. Only alone could furnish ave or six and have a good stock left; there are one or two unelected Presidents in Indiana; New York is chock full of them; and it's about time Pennsyl-vanis had some sort of show, as everybody will concede.—Philadelphia Times (Ind.). "You had better let up on Lamar," said a

friend this morning, "or you'll get none of the official printing of the United States Government. He will control a good deal of the printing patronage in Mussissippi, and," etc. We never took that view of the matter before. We were never so forcibly struck with the correctness of Mr. Lamar's position on the Silver bill. — Vicksburg (Miss.) Commercial (Ind. Dem.).

mercial (Ind. Dem.).

Several letters ask me to publish the names of the Senators who were were jolly tight on the night of the passage of the Silver bill.

There is this much to be said in favor of Senators who may take ten or fifteen drinks too many on who may take ten or fifteen drinks too many on the occasion of a continuous all-night session, that they do not have an opportunity to get a good dinner at the usual hour, and that the strain upon them is often very great. They drink on empty stomachs, and are soon half-seas over. The trouble the other night all began with a few bottles of champagne. Had the worthy Senators taken nothing but champagne there would have been no trouble, but some of them had taken whisky before the wine came up, and more of them piled in the "vintage of Kentucky" afterward. The result was confusion in the Senators' stomachs, and ultimate dismay in the Senators' stomachs, and ultimate dismay in the Senators' stomachs, and ultimate dismay in the Senators' atlantace, one or two of the Senators who distinguished themselves on this occasion were men who have always gotdrunk and always will do so during all-night sessions. Most of them will not do so any more.—Washington Correspondence Boston Herald (Ind.).

E. V. Smalley, in a letter to the Cleveland

E. V. Smalley, in a letter to the Cleveland Herold (Rep.) from that "National" Convention at Toledo, says: "A huge representation of a one-dollar greenback was stuck upon the back of a melodeon and turned toward the audience. A trio of strong-voiced men sang old Cooper and Cary songs, filled with denunciation of the bondholders and of the 'resumption crew.' Immense applause greeted the most extravagant sentiments in favor of no resumption and of paying off the conds in greenbacks. Nobody seemed to care for the silver movement. During the entire day it was not once mentioned. In my talks with the delegates during the noon recess, I found them nearly all fanatical advocates of an unlimited paper currency based on the 'whole wealth of the country,' and having no connection with either gold or silver. Specches by Henper, of Illinois, and Allis, of Wisconsin, which were made in the afternoon session to fill up the time until the committees should resport, were in the same spirit as the songs. Allis read a long printed harangue fall of extreme greenback inflation theories. He insisted that there was a condition of money starvation in the country: that there should be enough greenbacks printed so that every man could control his own hours of labor, and that the bonds should be paid off in new greenbacks until the channels of trade were full of money." of strong-voiced men sang old Cooper and Cary

A Hairbreadth Escape.

A Hairbreadth Escape.

Einsea Gassie.

One of the most miraculous escapes from instant death that we over heard recorded is related as having occurred last Saturday morning. A man by the name of W. D. Sov had been to consult a physician in regard to his case, as he had been operatually deaf for a number of years. Having finished his business, he started for hone on foot, taking the ruifroad track, and had proceeded but a short distance when he saw a train of cars approaching him, and as the cars came near he stepped upon the eastward-bound track, not looking for or hearing that which was approaching from that direction, but had hardly stepped on the track and turned to see the engine apparently upon him. He grasped hold of the pilot or head of the engine, heard an uncarthly shriek, and awoke to find that he had

THE TRIBUNE'S FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE THE TRIBUNE'S FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Chicago, March 1.—It has been said that the press, in its perfectly free opinions of to-day, wields a mighty influence as for good or eril, and this truth has come to the American people with great force since 1861. Here in our glorious country, where it has full scope to advocate a principle, entirely unrestricted, untrammeled, and fearless of consequences, the people cannot fail to understand the inside workings of national and municipal Governments, and can readily locate the responsibility of their officers. They have also been educated to that point where they can detect false or assumed ficers. They have also been educated to that point where they can detect false or assumed principles advocated by portions of the press, whose influence counts for evil. And how fearfully this has been demonstrated, the people here in the West have reason to know. Though it is characteristic of the American people that they have to get angry before they are prepared to act, when they do get so it is best to "stand from under." They demanded the restoration of the silver dollar just as before it was surreptitiously dropped, and they have got it, in spite of the Shylocks and their subsidized press, and even the President. And now, while we are having a shake all around, let us gratefully recognize the paper in our part of the press, and even the President. And now, while we are having a shake all around, let us gratefully recognize the paper in our part of the country which quickly cast its lot and wielded its immense influence with and on the side of the oppressed teople and honesty. When The Traiburg discovered—and that was about as soon as any one did—the silver dollar had been sneakingly removed from our circulating medium and thereby a great wrong had been done the people, it stepped to the front with its entire, intelligent, thoroughly-systematized, and effective force, and each day its editorial page contained columns of important information as to what constituted honest money, and how silver had been our legal standard for over a century; how the country had prospered with this money as a standard; how the Shylocks had got their bonds, and the depreciated money with which they paid for them; and so on to the end, until the people knew just what they were fighting for and should demand. While the Times was making its malignant and inconsistent arguments for the bondholder, and the Journal was puffing away with its nonsense and "91-cent dollar," and the Inter-Ocean in its lukewarm support, always plastered over with visible greenbacks, The Tribuns was striking hard and sturdy blows for the People and against the Shylocks, meeting and vanquishing every opponent with logical arguments and facts; always courteous and fair, but answering fools according to their folly, its pages have been open to correspondents of all grades of calibre, and each has been justly considered and properly treated, and all have had a chance to have their little say through the kindness and courtesy of The Tribuns; and I think I speak the sentiment of nine-tenths of the Western people when I say, All honor to the paper which has done more to bring about the restoration of the "dollar of our daddies" than all others in this section of the country, and its infuence has coanted more for good than the other named three sheets have for evil. All honor to Th

A PREDICTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 1.—I do not often m predictions, but I will venture upon one or two to commemorate the day we celebrate: At the next Democratic National Convention Tilden will be nominated with a hurrah, unless the Western inflationists develop more strength than they have yet shown, or the party which than they have yet shown, or the party which has McClellan in training divides the East and South. If a Western Democrat is nominated, like Hendricks or Thurman, something will be heard to drop on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in 1890, and the discovery will be made that the West and South just come a lestie short of a majority in the Electoral College. Lastly, the next President will be a Republican, and come from Illinois.

The Reorganisation of Armenia. The Reorganisation of Armenia.

The Commission engaged in the organization of the parts of Armenia conquered by the Russians has terminated its labors. The districts of Erzeroum, Van, and Batoum, has a male population of 610,744—of whom 180,188 are Armenians, 207,049 Kurds, 189,250 Turks, 25,098 Kistibashas, and 2,000 Tartars. Armenia is to discided function overpriments and six districts. kistloashas, and 2,000 Tartars. Armenia is to divided into two governments and six districts —Tanaidir, Bayazid, Van, Mush, Erivan, and Kars. The districts are fertile, and are capable, in the opinion of the Commissioners, of yielding a not profit of 8,000,000 roubles (about \$2,-143,000) after deducting the expenses of administration.

DEATHS.

of Mrs. S. C. Curtis, Mrs. A. J. Cross, and J. D. L. Harver,
Funcral Sunday, March 3, at 1:30 p. m.
BYRNE—Feb. 20, at Racine, Christopher Byrne, aged 78 years.
EF Detroit and Philadelphia papers please copy.
BECKER—Feb. 28, 1878, at Tolleston, Julius Becker, on of John and Stens Becker, of Tolleston, Ind., of lung fever, aged 19 years.
Funeral Sunday, at Tolleston, at 2 p. m. All friends invited. INVICED.

BIESNNAN—At the residence of his parents, 960 South Halsted-st., Francis John, son of James and Charlotte Hennan, aged 3 years, 6 months, and 3 days. Funeral March 2, a. 10 clock, by carriages to Carvary Cometery. Friends of the family are invited to artenna. KHYM—March I, 1878, at No. 21 Newberry-av., of in-fiammation of the lungs. Eddy. son of Gustavus and Mary Khym, aged 5 years, 8 months, and 5 days. Funeral will take place Sunday, March S, at 10 o'clock a.m., by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political. THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEET

at Parker's Hall, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.,
to-day at 7:30 p. m. All Republicans are invited to
strend. THE THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold its regular meeting this evening at 7:30, at Benz Hall, corner Lake and Robey-sts.

Miscellaneous.

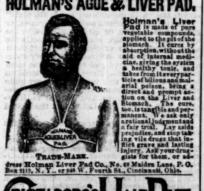
Dis. H. A. REYNOLDS, THE RED-RIBBON REformer, will speak to-night at the Clark Street M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington-sta., on temperance.

CEN. I. N. STILES WILL DELIVER A LECTURE before the Philosophical Society this evening. Subject. "The Origin of the Belief in the Immortality of the Soul."

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION hold daily Gospel-meetings in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 p. m. Leaders for the week: Monday, Mrs. L. A. Hagans; Tuesday, Mrs. T. B. Carse; Wednesday, Mrs. W. A. Harnes; Thursday, Mrs. William Wir; Friday, Mrs. W. J. Kermott; Saturday, Miss Lucia Kimball.

THE REV. E. P. GOODWIN WILL CONDUCT THE Sunday-school teachers' meeting in Farwell Hall to-day noon; subject, "Ahar's Wickedness."—II. Chron., xxviil., 19-27. John Morison will lead the young men's meeting in the evening. Miscellaneous.

HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD



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the safest and the best, is instantaneous in its action, and
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AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Saturday, March 2, at 9:80 s. m., Parlor Suits. Chamber Suits. Office Desks,

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REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS.

Tuesday, March 5, 9:30 a.m. Highly Important to the Trade. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. SPECIAL OFFERING

EMBROIDERIES, TUESDAY, March 12, 11 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneer. AUCTION SALE

BOOTS & SHOES Wednesday, March 6, at 9:30 a.m., prompt.

On the above date we shall offer another large and attractive sale of fresh Spring Goods, of first quality and selection, including full lines of Roberts, Use, Newark hen's Fine Wear, New Loss and Philadelphi Goods, warranted in all released to seek and an extra line chance for the city and country layer to place their orders to Spring Goods. Goods now ready for inspection. Catalogues ready Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & O. Wabsah-St. RECULAR TRADE SALE

CARPETS, FRIDAY, March 8, 10 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 174 East Randolph st.

RECEIVER'S SALE. Entire Furniture, Fixtures, and Burglar Proof Safe of the City Savings Bank, Corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., AT AUCTION,

A Ha'l Burglar-Proof Safe, cost \$1,800; Office Dain, Office Chairs, Standing Desk, Office Rafting, Letter Press, Stoves, Tables, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. By order of Geo. W. Sponford, Racetver, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctio 3,000 PACKAGES UNCLAIMED FREIGHT,

On SATURDAY, March 2, at 10 o'clock a. B.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANT, TUESDAY, MATCH S. at 10 o'clock a. m. at Saint & Co. a Auction Rooms, 174 East Kandophass. By order of Thos. B. Fargo, Sapt. S. d. Seen. Aft. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Ascelanse.

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Anatomy of Inverte Ancient Life-Hi

tusso-Turkish War the "London Daily mons by Canon

Strength of Women-1 Painter-Royal B

LITERAT KEATS' LOVE MANUSCRIPTS. With Introduced the Manuscripts. With Introduced the Manuscripts and Manuscripts. With Introduced the Manuscripts. With and the eager, passional poet Keats, found a last solitude of the cen among the ruins of ancien to whom he had given the etties of the case had sep the before he was the year 1865, at the age which she had received

ber poet-lover then came her family. She had son say, when a matron w

gay, when a matron we about her, though otherw regard to them, that it carefully guarded, "as the considered of value."

During her life-time the sacred to be more than but there was a facit as after her death, there mi giving them to the wor light they would throw o whose sorrowful lot and have been sincerely mour Humanity and of Litera with this definitely-under had to whom they were letters of Keats have now an introduction and notes. There are thirty-seven is been written in the summ last in June or July of 1830. last in June or July of 1820 any date; save the two or month only in which the by a critical study of circ the editor has determined tision the order and time of It was in the latter park Keats first met Miss Fami then living with his friend Brown, in Wentworth Plac the cottage pext him reside the cottage next him res samuel Brawne, a gent means, who had died wh Samuel, and Margaret-fancy. Fanny, the eld born in 1800. Keats see

his health, poor fellow! It must be bettered by it; an bly weaken, if not break o has been a most unhappy of the connection had prove for Keats, because of the s forbade s hope of its near occasioned him the gnawin and ulymate disappoin February. 1830, Keats chill while riding outside returning late at night, friend Brown "in a state excitement." He cougher retting into bed, and read warrant. From this mone ever more certain. After blood-spitting, occurring in ing, Keats returned from k he had visited Leigh Hunt, to be nursed by Mrs. Braw Fanny. The trip to Italy, ing his health, was undert but he was too ill on the varrival in kome, to endure exertion of writing to his in February, 1821, ared a Mr. Severn, the tathful fri him on this fruitless journ nursed him through the cliffe, states that Mrs. and keenest regret that they he to Italy; and, indeed, that talk of his marriage with parture.

when Mr. Severo return years after the burial of K reaved by that early death the friend who had waited on account of the pain st memory of the loved and bear any discussion of him "and was, till her deat reticent about him." But little is recorded by personal traits of "this he that little we read that "s dependence, or self-suffict gree; and it was not easy settled purpose. Withou

dependence, or self-enflet gree; and it was not easy settled purpose. Withou systematic student, she wi in widely-varying branche some out-of-the-way subj with great perseverance, points of learning was the in which she was so well a swer any question at a mo She was an eager politic convictions, fiery and an and this characteristic end."

The letters which Kea Brawne are simple and of his feeling, showing to gant or poetical writing breathe the eloquence of failing hope, of polgnar of acodized despair. In series, postmarked July Newport, on the Isie know how elastic my pleasure I might have in ling and wandering as free beautiful coast, if the renot weigh so upon meany unalloy'd Happiness er: the death or sicks always, spoitt my ho none such troubles of must confess very har of pain should haunt I love whether you are no entramenelled me, so des you confess this in the immediately and do all in it—make it rich as a intoxicate me—write the them that I may at ler yours have been. For m in it—make it rich as a intoxicite me—write the them that I may at les yours have been. For m to express my devotion want a brighter word than fair."

A few days later he "My dear love, I cannot or ever could be anyt especially as far as sign mired, I am not a thing are, I love your, all I can are, I love your, all I can are.

ndard Manufacture 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st. I. Y.

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ate we shall offer another large and fresh Spring Goods, of drat quality using full line of Ecohester, tiles, e. West, ork and Philadelphia in all respects second to none; and of both city and country buyers lers for Spring Goods. Goods now a. Catalogues ready Monday.

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re, Fixtures, and Burglar the City Savings Bank, sted and Harrison-ats., AUCTION,

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SOAP POWDER

KEATS' LOVE-LETTERS.

KEATS LOVE-LETTERS.
TERS OF JOHN KEATS TO FANNY
AWNE: WRITTEN IN THE YEARS 1819 AND
CO. AND NOW GIVEN FROM THE ORIGINAL
SUBSCRIPTS. With Introduction and Notes by
AND BUXON FORMAN. New York: Scribner,
matrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. &
12mo., pp. 128.
is fifty-seven years since the suffering frame, EAST POWDER.

the eager, passionate, agonized heart, of the tests, found a lasting rest in the stillness solitude of the cemetery of the Protestants, one the ruins of ancient Rome. The woman SALERATUS m he had given the love of an ardent, at nature, and from whom the sad necesthe case had separated him some five before he was laid in the grave, surhim nearly half a century. She died in r 1865, at the age of 65; and the letters REAM TARTAR st-lover then came into the possession of nily. She had sometimes been heard to when a matron with grown-up children ther, though otherwise most reticent with regard to them, that these letters should be carefully guarded, "as they would some day be

mg her life-time they were held as too sted alkali, double the strength of ample sent free on receipt of 22 red to be more than distantly alluded to; there was a tacit acknowledgment that, if her death, there might be a propriety in IETOR will give an ounce of ounce of impurities found in niter her death, there might be a propriety in giving them to the world, for the sake of the light they would throw on the character of one whose sorrowful lot and whose untimely death have been sincerely mourned by the lovers of Humanity and of Literature. In accordance with this definitely-understood feeling of the light to whom they were addressed, the love-levers of Keata have now been published, with an introduction and notes by Mr. H. B. Forman.

There are thirty-seven in all,—the first having been written in the summer of 1819, and the list in June or July of 1820. None of them bear any date, save the two or three which name the month only in which they were written; but, by a critical study of circumstantial evidence, the chitor has determined with satisfactory predicts the order and time of their production. It was in the latter part of the year 1818 that Keas first met Miss Fanny Brawne. He was then living with his friend, Charles Armitage Brown, in Wentworth Place, Hampstead; and in the cottage next him resided the widow of Mr. Ismuel Brawne, a gentleman of independent meas, who had died when his children—Fanny, segmel, and Margaret—were still in their indians. How had died when his children—Fanny, segmel, and Margaret—were still in their indians. How had died when his children—Fanny segmel, and margaret—were still in their indians. How had died when his children—Fanny segmel, and hargaret—were still in their indians, how had died when his children—Fanny, segmel, and margaret—were still in their indians. How had died when his children fanny segmel, and in the way of their union, and of the inevitable result of the material obstacles in the way of their union, and of the inevitable result of an increase of sorrow to the sensitive, toubled, and finally stricken life of the poet.

A significant expression of the feeling of these nearest the unfortunate lovers is found in a passage taken from the memoir of Charles wentworth Dike, which runs as follows: "It is quite a settled thing between Keats and Miss hem to the world, for the sake of the Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAILS.

ED, at triding expense, Kriening etc., Chiene, Kriening etc., drye and cleaned.

EENTS. CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25. 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner. Chicago.

borders problem passion for the young girl directly mon helt first meeting, and their mutual love son led to an engagement. The relation was rarded with toreboding by the friends of bith on account of the material obstacles in the ray of their union, and of the inevitable resist of an increase of sorrow to the sensitive, toubled, and finally stricken life of the poet.

A significant expression of the feeling of these nearest the unforthnate lovers is found in a passage taken from the memoir of Charles wentworth Dilke, which runs as follows: "It is quite a settled thing between Kests and Miss—God help them. It's a bad thing for the mother says she cannot prevent it, at that her only hope is, that it will go off. Is don't like any one to look at her or to speak ther." And, in the same connection, Mrs. The workers: "I hear that Keats is going to Long; which must please all his friends on truy account. I sheerely hope it will benefit is health, poor fellow! His mind and spirits must be bettered by it; and absence may probally weaken, if not break off, a connection that working the resulting the properties of the resulting the properties of the resulting the properties and the properties are the unfortunate lovers is found in a passage taken from the memoir of Charles unit when the prevent it, we will be present the unfortunate lovers is found in a passage taken from the memoir of Charles unit when the properties of the poet, that the latter drew the portrait of Miss Brawne in his well-known description of Charmian. Mr. Forman shows conclusively that Keats had quite another person in his mind than the one who inspired him with a touching and tenacious dioration. In the second instance, Mr. Forman does away with the impression that Keats life was shortened by the malevolence of his direction, or the frenzy of love had anything to do with his untimely taking-off. The excitability of his temperament, and his extreme nervousness after disease attacked him.

rivy account. I sheerely hope it will benefit in health, poor fellow! His mind and spirits must be bettered by it; and absence may probably weaken, if not break off, a connection that he been a most unbappy one to him."

The connection had proved an unhappy thing for Keats, because of fine sad circumstances that brhade a hope of its hear consummation, and exasioned him the gnawing anguish of delay and ultimate disappointment. The 3d of February, 1830, Keats received a severe citil while riding outside a stage-coach, and, returning late at night, appeared before his from Brown "in a state of strange physical etcitement." He coughed up some blood on retting into bed, and read in its color his deathwarrant. From this moment his doom grew ever more certain. After a second attack of blood-spitting, occurring in the summer following, Keats returned from Kentish Town, where he had visited Leigh Hunt, to Wentworth Place, to be nursed by Mrs. Brawne and her daughter Fanny. The trip to Italy, in the hope of bettering his health, was undertaken in September; but he was too ill on the voyage, and after his arrival in Kome, to endure the excitement and exertion of writing to his betrothed. He died in February, 1821, ared a little more than 28. Mr. Severn, the taithful friend who accompanied him on this fruitless journey after health, and aursed him through the closing months of his life, states that Mrs. and Miss Brawne felt the benest regret that they had not followed Keats to Italy; and, indeed, that there had been some talk of his marriage with Fanny before his departure.

When Mr. Severn returned to England, twenty

RADDIN & CO., L AUCTIONEERS, O WABASH-AV. given to the outside sale of ndise, Real Estate, &c NTONYA & CO., crupt Stock of Boots, and Slippers.

derchaus needing roots can buy meriton, as we must sell.

LITERATURE. atters of John Keats to His Sweetheart, Fanny Brawne. my of Invertebrated Animals.

Ancient Life-History of the

the "London Daily News "-Ser-

mons by Canon Kingsley.

Gossip-Indian Rosaries.

Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

is Voice-Wood-Ants-Japanese Persim-mons-Insects of Illinois-Brief

Turkish War Correspondence of

Earth.

bake at dances; simmer at routs. No my love, trust yourself to me and I will find you nobler amusements, fortune favoring."

At the time of this writing, and of the letter following, Keats was absorbed in the ecstatic dreams of a poet, and confesses to his lady-love, "I must remain some days in a Mist—I see you through a Mist. My mind is heap'd to the full; stuffed like a cricket ball—it I strive to fill it more it will burst." Farther on in the same communication, he states, in alluding to his dependence upon friends for pecuniary means: "I have all my life thought very little of these matters—they seem not to belong to me. It may be a proud sentence; but by Heaven I am as entirely above the Earth—and though of my own money I should be careless; of my Friends' Lmust be spare."

After his rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs in February, 1820, Keats remained for some weeks at the house of his friend Brown, in Wentworth Place, and notes were daily sent to his betrothed at the "next door." He realized from the first all that this filness portended, and his notes reflect the melancholy of his spirits. "You know our situation," is said in one of these; "what hope is there if I should be recovered ever so soon—my very health will not suffer me to make any great exertion. I am recommended not even to read poetry, much less write it. I wish I had even a little hope. I cannot say forget me—but I would mention that there are impossibilities in the warld. No more of this. I am not strong enough to be weaned."

The cruelty of the blow which crushed his hopes of fame, as well as of love, is plainly seen agth of Women-Meissonier, the French Painter-Royal Remains-Art-

more of this. I am not strong enough to be weaned."

The cruelty of the blow which crushed his hopes of fame, as well as of love, is plainly seen in a note, brimming with sadness, in which these lines occur: "How lilness stands as a barrier betwixt me and you! Even if I was well—I must make myself as good a Philosopher as possible. Now I have had opportunities of passing nights anxious and awake I have found other thoughts intrude upon me. 'If I should die, I said to myself, 'I have left no immortal work behind me—nothing to make my friends proud of my memory—but I have lov'd the principle of beauty in all things, and if I had had time I would have made myself remembered. Thoughts like, these came very feebly whilst I was in health and every puise beat for you—now you divide with this (may Lasy it?) 'last infirmity of noble minds' all my reflection."

That Keats was at this period involved in religious doubts, is evident from one or two passages in the last of the letters. In one he says: "I appeal to you by the blood of that thrist you believe in "; and, in another: "I long to believe in immortality. I shall never be able to bid you an entire farewell. If I am destined to be happy with you here—how short is the longest Life. I wish to believe in immortality—I wish to live with you for ever and ever." In the last and saddest of all the letters, he writes in utter despair: "The world is too brutal for me—I am glad there is such a thing as the grave—I am sure I shall

letters, he writes in utter despair: "The world is too brutal for me—I am glad there is such a thing as the grave—I am sure I shall never have any rest till I get there. . . If my health would bear it, I could write a Poem which I have in my head, which would be a consolation for people in such a situation as mine. I would show some one in Love as I am, with a person living in such Liberty as you do. Shakespeare always sums up matters in the most sovereign manner. Hamlet's heart was full of such Misery as mine is when he said to Orbelia, 'Go to a nunnery, go, go!' Indeed I should like to give up the matter at once—I should like to die." After this passionate outburst of sorrow, Keats was taken back to Wenworth Place, where he enjoyed the tender ministries of Miss Brawne and her mother.

Accompanying this collection of the poet's letters is a portrait of Keats as he lay dying. It was drawn by Mr. Severn, and has these words attached: "28th Jan. 3 o'clock mg. Drawn to keep me awake—a deadly sweat was on him all night." The drawing was pronounced by Charles Cowden Clarke, who was a schoolmate of Keats, "a marvelously correct likeness." No good portrait of Miss Brawne exists, but a full-length silhouette is shown the reader. It is said that the draped figure in Titian's picture of Sacred and Profane Love, in the Borghese Palace at Rome, resembles her greatly.

Mr. Forman makes two important corrections.

anything to do with his untimely taking-off. The excitability of his temperament, and his extreme nervousness after disease attacked him, rendered him liable to paroxysms of acute mental suffering; but his death may be ascribed to the natural action of an incurable physical malady.

In the last three years of his life were compressed toe memorable events of his history. He had published in 1817 a volume of juvenile poems; and this was followed in 1818 by "Endymion," and in 1820 by "Lamia," "The Eve of St. Agnes, etc." In these years, too, had sprung up "the one passion of his life, sweet to him as honey in the intervals of brightness and unimpeded vigor which he enjoyed, bitter as wormwood in those times of sickness and poverty, and the deepening shadow of death, which we have learned to associate almost constantly with our thoughts of him."

The testimony of Leigh Hunt to the sweet temper with which Keats endured the final term of wasting illness, though known to every one, may be appropriately repeated here: "He suffered so much in his lingering that he used to watch the countenance of his physician for the favorable and fatal sentence, and express his regret when he found it delayed. Yet no impatience escaped him; he was manly and gentle to the last, and grateful for all services. A little before he died, he said he felt the daisies growing over him."

dinary daring and graphic writing, when, as representative of the New York Heraid, he took part in the Russian campaign before Khiva. carned him the admiration of Europe and America. Other only less ready and enterprising journalists assist in describing the events which have marked the progress of the present contest in both Europe and Asis.

The letters, beginning early in April and continuing until the 20th of November, are so skillfully connected by explanatory lines as to form a coherent account. They are minute and comprehensive in detail, nervous and graphic in style, and animated with anecdote and illustration of exciting interest. In short, they are such recitals as are produced only by actual observers who have the faculty and the training to note down with lightning pen that which they have seen and heard, while the pulses are still quivering from the strain upon body and mind. They have the advantage over later and cooler histories in that they are freer, more familiar, and more aglow with the thrilling experience of the aour and the circumstance.

SERMONS BY KINGSLEY. ALL SAINTS' DAY; AND OTHER SERMONS. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, M. A., Late Rector of Eversley and Canon of Westminster. Edited by the Rev. W. Harrison, M. A., Rector of Brington. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 410. Price, \$1.50.

These sermons are, like all the writings of Charles Kingsley, the outpouring of an intensely carnest, devout, and fervent mind. The magnetic influence of his warm and serious magnetic influence of his warm and serious spirit is felt in every line, communicating its vitalizing power with very sensible and grateful effect. The discourses are short, but conclusive and direct,—presenting in vigorous and pithy words the leading lesson to be drawn from their text. There is one entitled "The Distracted Mind." among those treating of practical subjects, whose condensed wisdom, taken to heart, would make it alone worth to any reader the cost of the volume,—aye, of a whole library.

HEBEDITY.
TRANSMISSION; OR. VARIATION OF CHARACTER
THROUGH THE MOTHER. By GRORGIANA E.
KIRBY. New York: S. R. Wells & Co. 12mo.,
pp. 68. HEREDITY.

This is a thin slip of a book, written by a woman for women, upon a topic which con-cerns them vitally. It is characterized in a remarkable degree by elevated sentiment, purity of expression, and philosophical reasoning. No or expression, and nanosophical reasoning. No words are wasted, none are used feebly or deviously; but all tend straight to the mark, and carry weight with them. They bear upon the question of heredity, particularly upon that side of it which applies to the transmission of physical and spiritual traits during the months of ante-natal existence. There is no question of greater importance to the welfare of the huof greater importance to the welfare of the human race; and it may be added that the question could not be considered with more delicacy and sagacity than it has been in the space of this little volume.

OLD ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS. Cincianate Commercial.

In the recently published catalogue of the Caxton Exhibition, under the head of "Newspaper Printing: Early Copies of English Newspapers," the following remarks introductory to the list of early newspapers exhibited are made: 'The origin of newspapers is a subject on which there has been a large amount of controversy. All writers who have given attention to the matter are agreed that Nathaniel Butter's Weekly News, which first appeared in 1622, fulfills all the conditions of a newspaper, and that publication has generally been accepted as the first English newspaper. There were, however, numerous printed news-sheets issued from the press prior to the above date,

which some writers have regarded as newspa-pers. During the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., a class of men came into existence who were known as news-letter writers. Writcreased, the news-letter writers were compelled to call in the aid of the printing press, and printed news-letters appeared from time to time. Finally, Nathanial Butter, taking advanprinted news-letters appeared from time to time. Finally, Nathanial Butter, taking advantage of the excitement in the country occasioned by the Thirty Years' War, conceived the idea of bringing out a printed news-sheet systematically. It was for a long time believed that there was an English Mercurie published in 1589, and that this was the first English newspaper; but in a pamphlet by Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum, published in 1889, this was clearly proved to be a forgery." Our purpose in quoting the above passage is not to discuss or suggest discussion of the subject touched upon, but to call attention to the somewhat remarkable fact that, while the earliest copy of an English newspaper on file at the Caxton Exhibition was The Continuation of Our Weekeley Avisoes, being No. 32 of that paper, which was also issued by Nathaniel Butter, dated July 6, 1632, yet in the valuable private collection of Robert Clarke, Esq., of Cincinnati, is to be found a copy of the first weekly journal, being the twenty-ninth number of The Continuation of Our Weekly News, dated May 2, 1623—or nine years earlier—and bearing the imprint: "London, Printed for Nathaniel Butter and William Sheffard, 1623." This number of the Weekly News is a yellow pamphlet of twenty-two clearly printed small octavo pages, and is entirely devoted to foreign or continental news,—being like our contemporary newspapers in the item of headlines, which appear in separate paragraphs upon the title-page, and read as follows:

"The End of the Diet of Regenseured."

ne.
"The End of the Diet of REGENSBURGH.
"The Preparation of the EMPEROR and BETH-LEM GABOR.

"The reason of Monsieur Tillyes stay above.

"The beginning of the Duke of Sazonie to

"The beginning of the Duke of Sazonie to stirre.

"The several Strengths, States, and last Achievements of the Armies of the Dukes of Sazon, Weimar, Brunswick, Cordova, Anhott, Manzfield, Spinola, and the Prince of Orange.

"The King of Dermark stirring.

"The giving up of Frankendale.

"Together with other occurrences in several parts of the world."

At the top of the page succeeding the title.

irriva in Johns, to sodium the declineas and segretary in the continuous of the private the historical friends who accompanied his form the private policy of the historical friends who accompanied his north farmities polarge after health, and in on this furnities polarge after health, and in the private policy in the private pol

sent afterwards, to muster and pay his soldiers. But fearing that the noise of 600,000 pound is something too loud, I will not enforce any man to believe more than his share of it, till he heares it confirmed once agains."

Perhaps other more interesting points might be selected from this first old London newsjournal, but we nave already devoted sufficient space, and, after all, the contents are not so remarkable as the existence of the paper itself in this metropolis of a region from which, at the time the paper appeared, a news correspondence would have seemed stranger than one telegraphed directly from the man in the moou,—a paper which, it would seem, does not exist, in so early a copy, even in the great world-metropolis where it was originally issued. Mr. Clarke acquired it some years ago, among a collection of old books purchased at a second-hand bookstore in London.

Nathaniel Bitter's Weekly News is not the only early English newspaper, it is far the most noticeable. Bound in a neat little volume before us its a copy of The Moderate Intelligencer: "Impartially Communicating Marcial Affaires to the kingdom of England; from Thursday, August 6, to Thursday, August 16, 1646," which presents the news for each day of the week at home and from all parts of the continent; the home news referring chiefly to negotiations between the King. Charles I., and the Parliament. A copy of this paper (it is in 12mo. pamblet form) dated Feb. I, 1649, was shown at the Caxton Exhibition.

King, Charles I., and the Parliament. A copy of this paper (it is in 12mo. pambhlet form) dated Feb. 1, 1649, was shown at the Caxton Exhibition. Mr. Clarke's copy of the Moderate Intelligencer is followed by a dozen irregular weekly copies of Mercurius Elenticus, filling up most of the time between July 11, 1648, and Jan. 9, 1649, inclusive. This Mercurius Elenticus advertises itself at the head of each number as "Communicating the unparalell'd Proceedings at Westminster, the Headquarters and other places, discovering their Designes, reproving their Crimes, and advising the Kingdome." It is devoted to the royal cause, and is contemptuous in its allusions to the "Rebels" and "Saints" in Parliament and elsewhere. Each number opens with several ballad stanzas, giving, as it were, the "argument" of the week, one Installment of which ends with these lines:

A Treaty now is to Commence, To Quench their Furious Flames, But let me tell you, 'Tis not sense, But steele a Rebel Tames. Another opens with these:

Thou art the Glory of this Ball, Great CHARLES! so wise, so just, As if that Heaven and said. Here's all That could be made of Dust. And closes with these:

l closes with these:
Let such as took thee for a Fools
Bemoane their Mimick Treason;
And (with the Members) go to schools,
To thee the King of Reason.
For, Liv'd Pythagoras, and were one
That should thy Windows see:
Sure he would say, King Solomon,
(None else) Reve'd in thee, This had reference to the King's conduct it treating with the Parliament in September 1648. A later number opens with the follow

1648. A later number opens with the following stanza:

Now does the Werk begin (I trow),
Now, now or never thrives:
When as King Cromseeld holds the Plough,
And Princely Irelon drives.

In Number 54 (Dec. 6, 1648), we read that:
"The Edifying Tribe having resolved to Depose
and Murder the present King, and to distinct the People That it is destructive to their Liberties,
&c., to have their Kings any longer by succession,
and to preach up and prefer the way of Election:
For (say the Saints) shall we not be happy when we ourselves may make choice of a good and apright man to be King, over us, who above all things feareth God, and honoreth Vertue," &c.; adding, finally, in the same ironical tone: "In oriefe, one who more estemath of Religion and Verture than of all worldly things: Or (in plain termes) had we not better have Honourable and Victorious Fairefax, or Cromwell, in whom dwelleth the spirit of Meekness, Truth and Holiness, and in whom God hath so miraculously manifested his presence to the wonder of the world," &c.

No. 35 (Dec. 12, 1648,) after its poetic argument, begins as follows: "Gentlemen—I had much adoe to creep out the last Weeke so opportunely as usuall, for the Bloodhounds were so hot in the Chase that I had scarce Leisure to print my Intelligence; and avoid their pursuite; so that I crave your pardon, if you found me

portunely as usuall, for the Bioodhounds were so hot in the Chase that I had scarce Leisure to print my Intelligence; and avoid their pursuite; so that I drave your pardon, if you found me missing at my wonted Houre: But now I presume I am so provided for them that I'le escape them a Twelvemonth longer, though they range incessantly. Thus you see Truth sometimes must Lurke in Anguita, and watch opportunities; sed magna set of prevalebil: Though the Devil and the Army and all the degenerate Cast-away's of both Houses and their Instruments, Rage and Tyramsize never so much, she will stand a-tiptes, whilst their ungodly forgeries and Lies shall (like the Serpent, the Father of them) crawle upon the belly. After this exordium, "strange, and high, and much" news is announced—that, as a result of "the long and high debates of the Commons," "the King's answers and concessions to the Propositions of both Houses are a ground for the House of Lords had assented. Toward the close of the same number, however, we read: "That accred Temple dedicated to St. Paul, and henceforth set apart and kept in all possible deceases for the service and worship of God, they [the military "Saints"] have now converted into a most filthy Stable, and filled it with Hay and Horees, &c.; "while on the last page of No. 59 (Jan, 9, 1649), we find this: "The Saints"

henceforth set apart and kept in all possible decomy for the service and worship of God, they [the military "Saints"] have now converted into a most filthy Stable, and filled it with Hay and Horses, &c.; "while on the last page of No. 59 (Jan. 9, 1649), we find this: "The Saints in Paul's were the last week teaching their horses to ride up the great Steps that lead into the Quire, where (as they derided) they might perhaps learn to Chaunt an Anthem; but one of them fell, and broke both his Leg and the Neck of his Rider, which hath spoiled his Chausting, for he was buried on Saturday night last. A just judgment of God on such a profane and Sacrilegious wretch." The same paragraph contains the following sentence: This day (Jan. 8) the Bloody Traytors (who are appointed for Commissioners to Try the King) met in the Tainted Chamber at Westminster; to whom all things that concern the Place and Manner of his tryali are referred; but I can not give you the result of the businesse, because the Press cannot wait their legsure." The Mercurius Alenticus in the copies before us, has no indication of its publisher's name, or the place or places of publication.

The Mercurius Publicus is still another of these early English newspapers a copy of which is in Mr. Clarke's possession. It professes to comprise the "sum of foreign intelligence; with the affairs now in agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for information of the pople." The number before us (No. 37, for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 13, 1660,) besides giving latest advices concerning the war Turkey was then waging against the Emperor of Austria, with other foreign and home news, contains several advertisements, while another advertises a runaway man, John Smith, who not only carried himself off, but a considerable sum of money belonging to his master, Sir Richard Berney. A final news paragraph in this nilmber shows the political animus of the Mercurius Publicus, reading thus: "And (since we mention Ambassadours) we can assure you, that Monsieur de Bourdeau

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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ENNEST INEST; OR, THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH.
BY SALLIE ROCHESTER FORD, Auther of "Grace
Truman," etc. New York: Sheidon & Co. Chieago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo, pp. 634.
Price, \$1.50.

MABEL VAUGHAN. By the Author of "The
Lamplighter." Twenty-second Thousand. New
York: Albert Cogswell.
& Co. 12mo, pp. 508. BOOKS RECEIVED.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for March—April (New York). Contents: "The Army of the United States," by Gen. James A. Garfield, member of Congress from Ohio, with letters of Gens. Sherman and Bancock; "English and American Universities Compared," by Charles W. Ellot, LL. D., President of Harvard College; "Stonewall Jackson and the Valley Campaign," by Gen. Richard Taylor; "The Death-Struggle of the Republican Party," by George W. Julian, of Indians; "The Fostition of the Jews in America" by Rabbi Gustav Gotthell; "The Political Alfiance of the South with the West," by John F. Morgan, United States Senator from Alabama; "The Doctrine of Eternal Punian-ment," by the Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D., President of Yale College, the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, the Very Rev. Thomas S. Fres-ton, V. G., the Rev. Henry W. Bellowa, D. D., the Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., the Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, D. D.; "Contemporary Literature." RICAN NATURALIST for March (McCalla

FAMILIAR TALK.

STRENGTH OF WOMEN. he universal belief that woman is by nature lowed with less physical strength than man. peoples from time immerantial. And yet there is an abundance of persuasive evidence that it is not nature, but habit, that has rendered woman the inferior of man in muscular force and en-durance. We pass by the testimony bearing upon the argument that might be adduced from the history of savage races, and cite merely that which is offered in the fests of male and female which is offered in the feats of male and female gymnasts. Mr. Charles Reade incidentally furnishes some important facts relating to this point, in a letter entitled "The Coming Man," and published in *Berper's Weekly. He is aiming to prove that the left hand and leg are naturally as capable of skilled and sustained effort as the right, and lack an equal development simply from persistent disuse. He quotes, as the highest European authority on the subject, the opinions of Farini, a teacher of scientific gymnastics. Farini began his career with a thorough study of anatomy and medicine, but, after receiving his diploma, abandoned the intention of practicing the healing art, and devoted himself to the work of training gymnasts. He is himself a splendid athlete, and a practical as well as theoretical exponent of the science of gymnastics. In the beginning he entertained the common opinion that the physical weakness of women is due to nature, but he informs Mr. Reade that he has "been driene—in spate of a prejudice he shared with every man"—to conclude that nature has less to do with the matter than the defects of early education. "In no other way can he account for their endurance in the ball-room, and their powers and agility in the arena whenever they train." Women who practice dancing will continue the exercise for hours together without exhaustion; and, in the practice dancing will continue the exercise for hours together without exhaustion; and, in the agile and graceful business of the gymnast, it is stated by Farini that they can, as a rule, sur-pass the men. In those cases where they train for feats of strength, they also develop remark-able powers.

pass the men. In those cases where they train for feats of strength, they also develop remarkable powers.

The French gymnast named Nathalie, a woman of not extraordinary build, can take two 56-pound weights from the ground, one in each hand, and put them slowly above her head. Farini says that the putting up of an agile gymnast is but child's play compared with this putting up of a dead-weight. Another difficult act accomplished by the same gymnast is called "the cross," which consists in putting the hands into two rings lowered by ropes, and then raising the body, then extending both arms, and so sustaining the body when hands in the cross, and the first of the cross, and the property of the cross of the control of the cross of the cr

A sister of Nathalie has likewise acquired amazing strength. She once made a test of her powers in competition with twenty sailors. "The sailors had a sizek rope; she had another. The sailors had a sizek rope; she had another. The sailors had their choice of the ropes. A sailor went up as far as he could; the gymnast went as high in her rope at the same time. Sailor came down tired, the lady fresh. Another sailor went up, the lady ditto, and so on. She wore out the whole twenty, having gone up an aggregate of feet higher than St. Pater!

nent of the purpose.

MEISSONIER.

The picture entitled "A Warrior," by Meissonier, of which an etching is given in the current Portfoilo, was sold at auction, in the-spring of 1877, for \$8,000. It represents the spring of 1877. for \$5,000. It represents the son of the painter in the character of a standard-bearer. Fire other pictures by Meissonier were sold at the same auction, viz.: "Le Portrait du Sergent," which brought \$30,000; "Innocents at Malins," \$16,600; "Une Chanson," \$9,600; "Porte Drapesu de la Garde Civique Flamande," \$5,000; "Un Arquebusier," \$3,700;—making a total of nearly \$63,000 received for sty nictures."

ceived for six pictures.

Mr. Hamerton says of this artist, that his "fame has already passed beyond discussion into the region of the immortals." Mr. Millais has recently said: "Meissonier is more."

into the region of the immortals." Mr. Millais has recently said: "Meissonier is more complete than any old master ever was." Ruskin, on the other hand, regards his work "with exceeding sorrow," declaring that it is "all Flanders and Holland over again," and yet allowing that it is "quite as good as ever Holland did; nay, it seems to me, in some respects, better." These opinions are taken from a critical notice of the great French artist and his work, which Mr. Hamerton contributes to the Portfoilo.

Meissonier was born at Lyons, in 1813, and is, therefore, 65 years old at the present date. At the age of 23 he established a reputation by his picture of the "Little Messenger." He was created a Knight of the Legion of Honor at the age of 33, and a Member of the Institute at the age of 50. Mr. Hamerton says that, to the best of his belief, Meissonier has introduced no female figure in any of his exhibited pictures; but "his alm has been to paint a man, with his costume and the objects that surround him, quite perfectly on a small scale; and, to do this, he has concentrated the efforts of a singularly patient and studious mind." In order to secure perfect truth in his representation of horses, Meissonier has made models of them in wax, which he has completely harnessed. In order to study the animals at the gallop, he had a short railway built on his estate, and on this he rides at the same rate as the horses, and sketches their action while keeping alongside of them.

ROYAL REMAINS.

ROYAL REMAINS. Dean Stanley laid before a recent meeting of the London Society of Antiquaries a history of the strange vicissitudes which bave befallen the remains of Catherine de Vaiots, Queen of Henry the Fifth. The Royal lady was originally buried in the Lady Chapel at Westminster. When her grandson, Henry the Seventh, built the chapel which bears his name, her body was exhumed, and, the coffin containing it being in a decayed state, it was placed in a wooden chest.

ing of a Royal vanit to which it might be consigned for safety.

In 1776, the year in which the first Ducheas of Northumberland was laid in the tomb, when the Percy vanit was built in the St. Nicholas Chapel, the opportunity was used for placing the coffin of Queen Catherine out of sight in the adjacent vanit of Sir George Villiers. On the death of Lord Henry Percy. in December, 1877, the wall which separates the vanit of the Percys from that of the Villiers was perforated, and the box containing the bones of the Queen was revealed, with a leaden plate recording the fact of their deposition. At this last date the box was removed from the Villiers vanit and deposited in the Chantray Chapel of King Henry the Fifth. The bones were subjected to a careful examination on this occasion of their last, and it may be supposed final, disturbance, and a suitable inscription was placed on the marble slab of the altar of the Annunciation, which lies over them.

A complete catalogue of engravings and etchings by and after Van Dyck has been recently published, and is pronounced a model of its

a novel with the attractive title, "How She Came into Her Kingdom." The book will be blished anonymously.

The spire of St. Bernard's Church, at Cohoes N. Y., is to be surmounted by a cross nine feet in length and five feet in width. It will be composed of 1,500 glass prisms, and in its in-terior are to be numerous gas-jets, which will be lighted by the agency of an electric battery.

be lighted by the agency of an electric battery.

The Exhibition of Fine Arts at Madrid, which was opened officially, Jan. 27, by the King of Spain, contains, in the sections of painting, sculpture, and architecture, 511 works. The paintings number 404,—the collection being notable for an almost total absence of portraits. A few examples in each department are said to do credit to the modern Spanish school.

The Castellani Collection is probably lost to this country, as the Metropolitan Museum of Art has been unable to raise the sum demanded for it,—\$150,000. It was hoped that the pottery included with it might be secured; but the price for this, \$60,000, was found too large to be met by those having the matter in hand. The collection is packed to go to Paris, but its ultimate destination is undetermined.

INDIAN ROSARIES.

INDIAN ROSARIES.

Rosaries are in common use among the three great religious sects of India—the Brahmins, Budhists, and Mohammedans. They are cailed in Sanskrit "muttering-chaplets," or "remembrances," from their being employed in counting a definite number of prayers. We learn from the Athanaum that the rosary of the Vaishnavas is made of the wood of the Tolusi, or holy basil,—a shrub sacred to Visanu,—and that it consists of 108 smooth beads. The rosary of the Satras comprises thirty-two, or sometimes sixty-four, berries of the Elacocarpus. These seeds are rough, and are generally marked with five lines. The rosary of the Mohammedans contains 100 beads, generally made of datestones, or of the sacred earth of Karnala. The size of the beads composing an Indian rosary vary from small seeds to balls as large as a human skull, and it is used in repeating the mames applied to Deity, as well as in repeating prayers. It has been estimated that about ninety names are applied to Christ in the Bible. The Mohammedans apply ninety-nine names to Deity; but the worshipers of Vishnu recognize their God under 1,000 different names, and the worshipers of Siva adore him by 1,008 distinct appellations.

went as high in her rope at the same time.
Sallor came down tired, the lady fresh. An other sailor went up, the lady diresh. An other sailor went up, the lady sailor went to the lower limbs."

Madam Senyak, who weighs about 180 pounds, will do the ordinary business of the trapate, "and then couns down the roop head-foremost, is was one left round. The there is the lower of the lower limbs."

Madam Senyak, who weighs about 180 pounds, will do the ordinary business of the trapate, "and then couns down the roop head-foremost, is was one left round. The weight of the lower limbs."

Madam Senyak, who weighs about 180 pounds, will do the ordinary business of the trapate, "and the no count of the said of the trapate, the lady the lower of the said on the round the trapate, and the lower limbs."

The artistic value of the last number of the Portfesio ta musuality great. This will be clearly apparent when it is mentioned this the three great huiking fellows dangling in the air for ever so long, by her teeth." Mr. Reade remarks that, on witnessing this performance, there Dumas, beginning with, "Woman is a being so feeble," etc.

He women who have not an exceptional frame can by training equal or surpass men it the expect of the number are can by training equal or surpass men it the expect of the said of the work of the wind the last they should develop their powers wholly in the direction of muscle, as the expert gromass must. It is not desirable that they should develop their powers wholly in the direction of muscle, as the expert grows and the last the should develop their powers wholly in the direction of the propose. The propose of the numan race if women were to develop an ability to do their half of the work of the work of the

cancer. The operation has since been reneated eleven different times in Europe, with varying results.

The man who endured the operation in Glasgow has been lately exhibited at the University and at some of the scientific Societies in the city, where his ability to speak through artificial voice-tubes was thoroughly tested. The apparatus used was made at Glasgow, and is described as follows: "For the sake of easy adjustment, it consists of two tubes, which are placed in the wound separately, and fitted to each other by slipping the lower a little way into the upper one. A framework holding a vibrating reed is passed into a hole in the front of this tube, like a drawer fint ofts grooves. When pushed home, the reed-plate slopes downward, and the current of air from the lungs, impinging upon its free end, throws it into vibration. A continuous musical note is thus produced, which becomes modulated into vowels, consonants, and words, by the action of the mouth. All the reeds remain silent in ordinary breathing. But the voluntary articulation with this apparatus is reported to be wonderful. Except for the monotony, it cannot be distinguished from the natural voice. The vowels are perfectly clear and distinct, both in whispering with the reed out, and in intoning with the reed in the tube,—proving that the vowels are the product of changes in the shape of the mouth-cavity, and not formed by alterations of the glottis."

The first apparatus used by the patient was made of brass; but it was found by experiment that one of ivory, horn, cane, silver, or steel, will answer. The patient, being a good mechanic, amuses himself in manufacturing voice-reeds from different materials. The softest and most natural tones are produced by the non-metallic reeds, while the richest of all comes from one made of an alloy of silver and brass. With a reed of vulcanite, the tone can be swelled to a roar. At the end of four months the patient had recovered a fair share of healith, and there was no return of the disease.

INSECTS OF ILLINOIS.

The Sixth Report of the State Entomologist, on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of Illinois, is published by Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D., State Entomologist. It comprises, in the first Part, notes relating particularly to horticultural entomology; and, in the second Part, the opening section of a "Manual of Economic Entomology for Illinois." It is the author's intention to complete this latter work at the earliest moment, that the farmers of Illinois may have, in a compact and accessible form, a treatise on the insects injurious to the vegetation which inhabit the State. The scheme is similar to that so ably carried out in the work of Harris, prepared for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and, when perfected, should prove of great value to the agriculturists of not only Illinois, but of the West. The part already published includes only the Colcoptera, or beetles.

WOOD-ANTS.

The life-history of the wood or fallow ant INSECTS OF ILLINOIS.

against ordinarily severe weather. The appear to be able to preserve their activity, ordinary seasous, especially when dwelling the underground galleries, and also to do out regular and customary supplies of in the indexection of the customary supplies of

in the winter-season.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.
At a meeting of the California Academy of Sciences, a specimen of the Japanese persimmon was presented by Mr. Hollister, in whose orchard near Santa Barbara it bad been grown. The American Naturalist reports the following remarks upon the fruit made by Mr. Hollister, who regards it as the most beautiful to the eye and delicious to the taste of any he has seen. It has a rich yellow color, and seemed more like a ball of wax than fruit. This variety," said Mr. Hollister, "known as the Dioapyros kaki, differs materially from the wild persimmon of the Southern States, as it ripens without frost and is equally palatable whether frush or dried. The tree is highly ornamental, a prolife bearer, and as hardy as the pear. Its season is from October to March, coming in when fine fruits are scarce. The fruit is of a bright yellow, orange, or reddish color, and is pronounced equal to the pear or peach. It is also sufficiently solid to be packed and shipped with safety. It grows to a large size, attaining in some caser a pound each in weight."

Mr. Hollister furthermore states that the Japanese persimmon is adapted to the soil of California, and requires simply the same cultivation as the apple. The graffed trees bear is about four years, and the seedlings in double that time, although these last are not reliable.

BRIEF NOTES.

Several instances are on record of the graindust in flowering-mills igniting by a spark struck from the machinery, or from excessive friction, and producing a dangerous explosi The Society of Telegraph-Engineers at Lonon was organized six vears ago, and has now I, we members. It has published six volumes of Transactions, among which are many papers of high scientific value.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company set out 300,000 Eucalyptus trees along the line of their road last winter. The trees made a healthy and rapid growth during the summer, and this winter 700,000 more are to be planted along the

By means of a new telegraph-apparatus tested at Vienna, from 100 to 120 messages may be sent over a single wire in the space of an hour. This number may, under certain conditions, be raised to 200, or even 250. The inventor is Herr Au-gust Eduard Granfeld, an Austrian telegraph-official.

It has been said that Prof. Asa Gray is the only hving American who, previous to the late election of Prof. Simon Newcomb, has been made a Foreign Member of the London Royal Society. It is an error, as the name of Prof. Benj. F. Pierce, of Cambridge, Mass., stands in the list of Foreign Members of the Society.

It has been noted that, in the collection of objects recovered by Dr. Schliemann and now on exhibition at the South Kensington Museum there are several classes of relics closely resembling articles exhumed from the works of the Mound-Buildens. Among these are hand-pounders of a trumpet shape, skin-dressers, hammers, and funnels, of baked clay.

hammers, and funnels, of baked clay.

A newspecies of frog has been discovered in Southwestern Texas. It lives in the figures and crevices of the limestone rocks of that region. The eggs are hatched in the winter, and the tadpoles hive m the shallow pools of rainwater held in hollows in the rock. The adults are very noisy at this season, causing the rocks to ring with their creaking. The frog is referred to the genus Lithodytes, and named by Prof. Cope L. latans.

A fock to flowks numbering thousands were

Prof. Cope L. latans.

A flock of hawks, numbering thousands, was seen by several credible witnesses, near Fulton, Cal., in the last week of September. Large numbers alighted among the trees, and seemed very tired, refusing to fly, though fired upon by gunners. After resting about three hours, they speed on their way southward. It is thought they were in pursuit of quall, and the latter birds displayed intense fear while their enemy were in sight. The hawks were in such numbers as to be visible at the same hours by persons eight or ten miles apart.

Mr. Herbert H. Smith, who has been study-

Mr. Herbert H. Smith, who has been stud Mr. Herbert H. States and the Amazons since the beginning of 1874, has lately returned to the United States with a collection of insects including 12,000 species and 100,000 specimens. During 1876 and the early part of 1877, Mr. Smith was connected with the Brazilian Geological Survey. It is his purpose to return to Brazil, and continue his explorations until he has worked out the problem of the derivation and geographical distribution of the insects of that country.

and geographical distribution of the insects of that country.

It has been found that seeds of most planta will endure very low temperatures, but late experiments show that they resist a high degree of heat with much less success. Just, of Carlaruhe, has proved that barley will not germinate in a temperature of 100 degrees, and sooner or later loses its vital power under this heat. After one Cay's exposure to 122 degrees, half the barley-seeds were dead. Just also found out that the destruction of the seed was more rapid when this high temperature was accompanied with a damp atmosphere.

A writer in Forest and Stream records the fact that, while cruising in a brig off the coast of Africa, in March. 1837, a quall alighted on the deck of the vessel in an exhausted condition. The brig was at the time 11 degrees north of the Equator, and between 8 decrees and 9 degrees from the coast. The writer stood at the wheel when the bird appeared in view, and, being relieved by the Captain, picked up the trembling creature as it lay helpless and panting on the deck. It was recognized by all persons on board as a veritable quall, and was placed in a cage for safe keeping. It was found dead, however, a morning or two after its capture.

dead, however, a morning or two after its capture.

A Society has been recently organized in Paris which has for its object a systematic method of exploration and colonization in different parts of the world. Two Councils direct its operations,—the first having charge of the scientific, geographical, and exploratory sections; and the second, of affairs relating to agriculture, commerce, and industry. The plan of the Society is to send to a promising locality a party containing representatives of various classes and occupations, who are adapted to the investigation and development of a new country. They are provided with a complete equipment, and are expected as soon as possible to become self-supporting, and to form a centre for scientific investigation. The first colony has been established on the coast of Sumatra, and embraces among its members several graduates of the technical and professional schools of Paris.

ADVERSITY.

Afar in the mountain fastness,
Where man's foot has never trod,
Where the cloven feet of wild goats
Have not pressed the virgin sod—
There, in the silent, mossy keep,
In the rocky canyon, lone and deep,
Are woven the threads of silver gleam
That form the mighty river's stream.

Eastward, in golden gates of morn,
Where sunbeam ever reigns,
Where the sombre pall of darkness
Day's perfection never stains—
There come, through pearly gates of dew,
That Angels for their passage drew,
The woven rays of sunshine bright
That give our happy world its light,

Thus the souls of men and nations,
From the unseen sources far,
Pressing onward, ever onward,
Following Freedom's guiding star:
They come from lands of rising san,
Where his rays fall when day is done—
Drawn to the hope of being free
By that subtile cord, Adversity.
E. G. Snawands.
DAYENPORT, In., Jun. 22, 1878.

Shooting a Lynx by Its Fiery Eyes.

Monsteells Waterman.

Jake Hosier and Joe Brown shot a lynx near its rocky lair in the mountams, near Wurthboro, Sullivan County, N. Y., recently. The hounds had run into the rocks and tried to dislodge it, but were badly beaten. The hunters then decided that one of them should enter and shoot the beast. Taking an army revolver in his right hand and a torch in his left, one of them entered the rocks, and, seeing the lynx's cyes flashing fire, fired his revolver at it, the bullet entering the brain and killing it instantly. It was as large as an ordinary bound. The Canais lynx is larger than a wild-cat, and its tail is shorter than a catamount's. Several have been killed in the valler.

THE HOME

ABOUSING THE FLOWERS.

All the jong Winter's night
They have lain from our sight,
sother Earth keeping each in her care,
Till their slumbers are broken
By the Spring's welcome token,
When upward they bound, fresh and fa

They must not be long. For they hear the sweet so Of the blue-birds, and bees too are All gone is the snow, And the sun 's all aglow,

nd the lilles and crocuses coming The outtercups, hearing That Spring 's reappearing.
couse up the dainty daisses and ferns;
The cowalite come singing,
The bluebells come ringing,

The soft grass is up-peeping, The arbutus is creeping Spring calloth her never in vain); While the warm Southern breeze raids forth to the trees

And soon to our gaze The beauties the sweet Spring hath bidden; Each bud and each blade

So, beyond the blue skies, May we, joyful, arise To the glories now hidden from view; The grave cannot conceal When Christ calls, to reveal

The rewards for the faithful and true. Then let us give praise For Spring's beautoons arrays, To the Bountiful Giver of Good, Who spreadeth such pleasures (Far beyond greenhouse-treasu

For us all, in the meadow and wood TO CORRESPONDENTS. The three or four people who asked for poems, their authors, last week, have been abundantly commodated by copies sent to them. For that eason the many references to the subjects have n cut out of the letters containing them in or-

This department has matter enough on hand for mother issue, and it would be pleased to get a chance to use it. Whether the letters on hand can

The excellent letter on ventilation is not used because it discusses little else than the ventilation of halls, churches, etc., which is not in the scope of The Home. A plan for ventilating the dwelling-

Bonn.rs—The letter for Gunaika was delivered the day it was received. It was not necessary to advertise it, because the writer under that name and jeft her address on the conductor's books.

** C. F. - A man could not raise more than his own weight over a simple pulley by square pulling. If his feet were fastened down, a strong man could also much more than his own weight.

OLGA—Every paper—or nearly—will send back communications which it cannot use, provided stamps are inclosed by the party sending it. It is pretty nearly an invariable rule.

BEOA WILFER—The ear is so delicate an organ that you had much better consult a skilled aurist like Dr. Jones or Dr. Holmes ratner than trust to

A. L. B. -If the article does not appear in the first issue of The Home after it reaches here, you would be quite at liberty to send it somewhere

The lady who offered to copy certain poems is advised that copies of both have already been forwarded to the persons who asked for them.

entitled "Double Sacrifice," or else to tell THE LETTER-BOX.

hamed contributors. Income intended for persons living out of the city will be forwarded by mail are receipt of address. Residents can call or Room 36 TRIBUNE Building and get their

Arrow.
Allie Ray.
Albert King.
Debutante,
Inferno (3),
D. H.,
Amy.
Juan,
C. J. C.,
hington Jenka

Joseph Perkins,

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Poto, Ill., Feb. 25.—The war of woman's rights rageth in The Home; and as it waxeth hotter it is truly inspiring to discern the waving plume and shining blade of Amber gleaming through the smoke of battle! In this age of strong-minder women, it is really encouraging to know that a por-tion of them at least are enlisted upon the side of the right. If additional franchises are due to women or men in this liberal land of ours, we may all repose in the certain belief that they will be brought to us as rapidly as the revolving wheels of an advancing civilization can roll them around.
Of what can the women of this country reasonably complain? They have all the rights granted
to them by the Old and New Dispensations. to them by the Old and New Dispensations, Magna Charta, and the common law, the Constitution of the United States and of the several States. In addition to these. State Legislatures, chosen by the suffrage of men, nave been employed the last quarier of a century in inventing and enacting new rights for women; so that at present every feature of the common law that was at all oppressive to them is abrogated. The married women of this and some of the other States are now entitled by statute to hold in their own right real and personal property the same as if they were single; they may collect and keep their wages carned outside of their own households, and at the same time compet their hasbands to support them and their

home from court and boast of beating the head of the family and imposing upon him an immense bill of costs.

If this state of affairs makes The Home circle unpleasant for her, she may pretty easily procure a divorce and secure the custody of her children and an abundant allowance of alimony from her late hasband for her and their support; and in the same proceeding win the right to a new husband. A woman can now hold some of the important elective and appointed offices. She can lawfully practice at the Bar, and by her winning smiles and her captivating dress and address turn the heads of a masculine jury topsy-tury, and make them see through a reversed or blinded vision that white is really black, and that it was the other fellow's ox that gored her client's helfer after all!

The moral and religious codes give her equal rights with the man, and the social laws accord to her superiority everywhere; and yet many ladies still insist that they are almost out of rights Many talented and noble ladies can be found, however, who recognize the fact that humanity cannot repeal or reverse the decrees of Nature; who do not forget or imore the truth that there are in the excess must more separately and apart from the other; that there are in the great mansion of carth some apartments which must be occupied by but one gender at a time, and that the warning of "No. Admittance" over the door is no infringement upon the rights of the sex that is out. There are many very cozent physical as well as business and artistic reasons why the husband shoule not devote his time and attentions to the duties and necessities of the family nursery, nor to those of the culinary densirance. en are clamoring for the right Should they succeed? Ap-eternal fitness of things, I

arena without becoming in a measure polluted; an the thought that our women may be brought in contact with the corrupting influence is simply alarming! I know it is frequently urged that the right of suffrage should be given to the women to purificulties—to wash off the filth. Indeed!

their favorite dead-beat? And, as you retire from the polls, can you hear the half-suppressed insults huried at you for not voting according to their liking? Can you imagine all of the annoyances and tribulations that would inevitably result to you from the rash act of abdicating your shining throne to stir the bubbling hell-broth in the seething caldron of a heated election?

Perhaps nothing need be said of the disastrons family broils that might result from the husband and wife taking oncosite positions upon the same

and wife taking opposite positions upon the same issue—each contending with all of his and het night for the victory. It is an adage that "Poli-tics make strange bed-fellows;" and I submit that tis truth would be abundantly established in

that its truth would be abundantly established in such a case.

Men do not object to female suffrage because they think the ladies inferior or lacking in wisdom to cast an intelligent ballot; not that; out, on the contrary, it is because we think them exacted high above it—too pure to come in contact with the corrupting contaction of partisan politics; and, as we think the women disqualified by their physical weakness to engage in heavy out-door work, so we believe them unfitted by their moral and social purity and reducement to associate with the trick-sters and mountebanks that manupulate political caucuses and campaigns. Besides, what is the need of it? We trust it to the intelligence and honesty of the women to carry on the campaign that secures to us a healthy reclime and domestic happiness; should they not be equally willing to condide to our honor and gallantry tneir protection, and the means through which they may secure all legitimate legal rights and political privileges?

Already the voices of all good women are heard through the ballots cast by hasbands, fathers, brothers, and sons, telling on the destinies of the Republic. From the throne of home, wielding the triple sceptre of love, carrity, and benevolence, her influence is feit wherever a man is found with the triple scentre of love, caurity, and benevolence mer influence is felt wherever a man is found with a heart not of stone. There is the empire of he riory and her nower; that ennobling and elevating influence is her appropriate ballot.

A mighty weapon, firmer set
And better than the bayonet;
A weapon which comes down as still
As snowfaker fail upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightains does the will of God!

THE BOOKS OUR CHILDREN READ. Monnoz, Mo., Feb. 27.—This is an era of books,

and consequently we are not only flooded with works on science, religion, romance, etc., but every variety of literature adapted to children's library to repletion.

How about these books? Are they benefiting or injuring our offspring? Are these little ones cast upon our care, a loan from a generous Father,

to be fed with pure grain, or nusks? We sak this because such a large proportion of the children's books of the day possess so little real merit. The Mother Goose songs of the real merit. The Mother Goose songs of the nursery, followed by the sweet; "Songs for the Little Ones," and similar rhythmatical anecdote or pious teaching, is the established lullaby from one generation to another; but, after this, how often are the bright culturen from 5 to 12 (and onward) allowed to choose for themselves, and make indiscrininate use of newspaper tales, the exciting novels of the time, and any other scraps or continuous tales that may please their youthful fancy. Is it to be considered astonishing that boys reading "time-novels" portraying daring acts of valor, impossible conflicts, and extraordinary voyages, find it difficult to fix the thought on study, and perhaps, with some successful exploit in their mind.

sponsibility:

Or girls whose heads are filled with "the pomps and vanities of this wicked world" rather than with the pages of their school-books are easily induced to consider the parental rule a most arbitrary and unjust thraidom, and can we wonder if later on such education leads to the elopement or some most unhappy marriage?

There is no means by which we may be so signally aided in bringing up our children as this one of their books; yet comparatively few parents give

ly aided in bringing up our children as this one of their books; yet comparatively few parents give it any attention. In the olden days many never allowed their children to read shook which, they had not first read, or at least examined themselves, and certainly by such care a child is shielded from a large amount of danger. There is one class of works which is immensely popular, yet which we deem so injurious taat we have never allowed our children to be imposed upon by it, and that is those works which make a pretense of giving an interesting story, and, commencing with some delightful little episode in child-life, suddenly merge the young reader into a sen of disappointment by infroducing some science or abstruse dogma which they are learning at school with piodding care. Now we believe in making study just as agreeable as possible, but there is no rapid and easy road to learning. Knowledge mast be gained by close application, patient study, and a determined will; therefore any attempt to catch by a hook baited with a gossamer "fairy fly" instead of the solid old "blue-bottle" or homely "angle-worm" is but a futile effort with filmsy material. Combine amusement with instruction very jn-diciously; never by subterfuge; here we find the advantage of the Kindergarten system for young children, and there cannot be too much said in its favor.

Another class of book to be carefully watched is

dicionaly; never by subterruge; here we mad the advantage of the kindergarten system for young children, and there cannot be too much said in its favor.

Another class of book to be carefully watched is the sunday-school library book, for herein lies a deal of mischief. A large number of the books and pamphlets (or tracts) deal far more with party distinctions and selectarian dogmas than with true, God-like piety, and though written with an honest desire to benefit, yet often by those wno little understand the childish mind. Religious stories and allegories should be of the very choicest, written by such authors as have become well established on the literary pinnacle of fame. So, too, with fairy-stories; if good they are not only harmless, but rather tend to give a taste for the class.cal. The wild, fantastic style of this class of child-literature must be condemned on the ground that it feeds the taste for the unnatural to which children are so prone, and thus excites a morbid taste for the worst class of novels,—the highly sensational. We have found the old-fashioned plan of rewarding the more solid reading by some entertaining, ardently-coveted work to have a most admirable effect; thus history, poetry, and the more abstruse sciences may be made less wearisome in early youth, while the school-studies of childhood may thus be rendered a pleasure, the reward always looming up in the distance.

Certain novels and classes of religious and classical literature, such as Scott's works, those of Emma Marshali, a portion of Miss Edgeworth's old-times romances, one or two mythological works, and a careful selection from our own poets and juvenile works of the day are left open to our children from earliest years, as we believe sent works cannot injure the youthful mind. Even Pickens' we have never allowed until after the school-days were past; but by such care as we have described a wholesome taste is formed which is not apt to be vitiated at a later day, inasmuch as by that time the morbid appetite is gone.

HOW WAG

HOW WAGES ARE CUT DOWN. HOW WAGES ARE CUT DOWN.

To the Eddor of The Indone.
Chicago, Feb. 28.—Six years ago, when our whole great mart of trade lay in one vast heap of ruins, and here and there little patches of blue vapor curling up and mingling with the breeze which valuly strove to rush around corners where there were no corners, or shriek and moan as of yore amid stately columns that had bitten the dust of humility, or caress weird chimnies in whose crannies it had played "hide and seek" in the years agone, we had not hoped to see such an unbroken array of majestic edifices rearing their massive forms in a wain endeavor to kiss the arching sky. Never in the history of the world has a work of such vast magnitude been completed in so short a time as has been witnessed in the rebuilding of our famous city. And never, let it be hoped, will such a swift falling off in wages or such a marked depression in real estate be witnessed as hes been engendeed by what? Scho log of our samous city. And never, see it be hoped, will such a swift failing off in wages or such a marked depression in real estate be witnessed as has been engendered by—what? Echo alone answers. This brings me to the original intention of this letter, viz.: to how your readers the kindliness, charity, and jushee that pervade the souls of some of the inhabitants of this grand Phenix of the West. I have a fixend whose heart and soul are wedded to the interest of her "aex. With her pen and voice she has for years waged war on intemperance and vice. Sickness and misfortune have overtaken her, and her chief means of support for herself and child at the present time (her intemperate husband having deserted her) is writing and copying for different firms in the city. It has been her habit, when she had more than she could accomplish herself, to give it out to her neighbors, paying them the amount she received for the work. Those neighbors almost invariably turn and rend the hand that has assisted them.

Girls with fathers and brothers in good situations have, by underhanded means, robbed her of her only support by offering to do the work for one-fourth the amount she has paid them, for the sake of getting the whole of it to do. And I positively know that the writing they do for 25 cents cannot

woman, with little ones crying for a homeleas, destituts woman, with little ones crying for bread, to keep herself or her children in the straight and narrow path of rectitude society is ever ready to mark out, but unwilling to assist in peopling?

It is a crying evil of the age, this underhanded means of thievery, which is practiced by so many whom the world calls respectable, well-to-do people. I think we should all aspire to such respectability, throw charity to the wind, clothe ourselves in the rarments of sanctity, and let the test of womankind subsist or not, just as the case hay be.

ourselves in the garments of sanctity, and set the rest of womankind subsist or not, just as the case may be.

I have received a small package of children's knit garments from some unknown party, with prices attaceed, donated to The Home, I should judge, for which the generous donor will please receive the thanks of the Club. We will dispose of them and place the proceeds with the general funds of the Society. The postmark was oniterated, so that we could not even determine from what point they were donated, and have received no advice. I have also received a letter from a landed company at Rosita, Colorado, offering to rent land for one or many years for a share in the productions, which share they generously offer to donate for the beneft of our Working Girls' Home. Any one wishing to make a home with them and help our cause can apply to me for their address, with stamp inclosed.

Mrs. Nelson—Had no chance to decide the matter at the last gathering. Will do so at our next, when fairly recovered from effects of lunches. Harmonle, perhaps you have never tested Mr. Orlena's bread-oaking capacities.

The Holse Club met Thursday, according to appointment. The meeting was conducted by Nannie C., and passed off pleasantly. The subject of entertainments was discussed, but no definite arrangements arrived at. We hope for a full attendance at the next regular meeting, which will come off in two weeks.

O. S. Mattrason, 60 West Lake street.

O. S. MATTESON, 60 West Lake street. TINTINNABULATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Highwood, Ill., Feb. 28.—Next to chickens, as a means of grace, commend me to cow-bells. Let him who wishes to cultivate that serene self-poise, hat equable mental and moral balance that son times crown a life of disaster, as a fair sunset will follow a day of storm, pull down the tabernacle of his city dwelling, and set up his lodge in a suburb-an town. Let him choose a home amid a people so devoid of thrift and public spirit that all the beasts of the barnyard are allowed to roam at will upon of the barnyard are allowed to roam at will upon the highways. Let his right-hand neighbor culti-vate the genial pig, that its frolicsome onslaughts upon his wife's flower beds may perfect him in the lesson of gentie patience and neighborly love. Let the man who dwelleth upon his left hand keep ineteen doors a motherless calf, and a peacoc Each day as he hies him to the peaceful (7) designts of home, let him be greeted with blood-curdling accounts of how the cattle have again chased his unhappy infants, the ox at last succeeded in tossing his fearliess first born, or a more terrible annual still, frightened his wife into lunacy and ribbering despair. And finally, to crown this temple of wo, let every one of the 500 cows that infeat the town wear a brazen bell, to thickle, clash, and bellow, in varied keys, the dirge of peace and rest. Without beginning our earthly ending, let the tintinnabulation of these bells ascend upos the breath of every wind that blows. At dawn, let this victim of satanic devices be awakened by their multitudinous chorus, only to rise and east missiles at the empty air until profanity becomes death's sole alternative. Let him burchase a shot gun even, and whiten his wife's trasses with threatened deeds of blood. Let his same become a hissing and a reproach in councils of the village store because of his onslaughts. Let his neighbor rise up and call him accursed, and the farmer who dwelleth in far-off places laugh his protests to scorn. Let his Sabath morning map become the tradition of hopeless fancy, and his nounday meal be timed to the toesin of war. Do you onder that, after three years of such experience, life becomes but an onlooking for better thinns? Do you question the fact that cowbells alone have power to emoliter an earthly lot, to transform a joyous nature into a misanthrope and a recluse? Do you mock me when I say that cow-bells, to the victim of their dissonant clanger, mean more than the fluctuations of stocks, the nadow of bankraptcy, the actualities of want? Do you scorn to credit the statement that even the nostrils of the peace-maker breathe battle? When the nemes of long-sulfering wrath is loosened in the community ruled by cow-bells a new existence awaits us. No longer shall olue flames dance aout the heads of our husoands and brothers, nor melancholy mark for its own our wives and sisters. Our innocent accounts of how the cattle have again chased hi

the seat of the ecorner? A few Danites in every town, robust avengers of the innocents who suffer, a sort of vigilance committee whose deeds shall be nameless, but whose reward is in Heaven, would do much towards rendering suburban homes more enjoyable.

I was glad to see that somebody had agitated one corner of The Home with a plea for fresh air. I have been priming my guns for that particular subject many days. The necessity for reform in that direction is so great that we need some fanatic, some zealous agitator, full of his subject, to the exclusion of every other, to take it up. We are in more need of a new gospel of ventilation than of any other. One reason why books, pictures, flowers, and birds to attract and please,—but double windows! Woolen list about the crevices! A furnace in the ceilar, and the warmth of summer, without its balim, throughout the home. No wonder that all the diseases fiesh is heir to take up their abode in such homes. I long to welcome an unroofing tornado, a window-smashing hall-storm, or some other assertion of outraged Nature, in these dwellings. Never be afraid of fresh air. If you have made yourself delicate as a hot-house rose, through long years of homeopathic doses of what nature prepares in life-giving draughts, accustom yourself gradually to a change. Admit the air of Heaven to your living rooms as the angel of life. Habituate yourself to the life-giving principle of this beautiful world. Fill your sleeping-rooms with it, only being careful to avoid draughts and direct currents. Fresh air and sunshine will make happier homes than gold and lewels have power to bestow. The twin roses of joyons health shall bloom upon the cheeks of your children, and their young sinews stand out like cords of steel beneath their ruddy flesh. Banish your stifling lambrequins, your inside blinds, double asshes, felt listings, etc., etc., and see what wonders light and air will work in your homes. Try it. Amber.

THE SLIPPER-CASE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DANE STATION, Feb. 26.—The ladies of The Home have had such varied experience, and are always so kind in furnishing remedies for all alls. whether bodily or mental, that I herewith beg for a few words of advice from them. Will some one tell me what I am to do with a specimen of the genus homo, who conducts himself in the following manner:
"Here is your Christmas, Mr. B."

"Pair of slippers, eh! That's all right. What do you call the other thing?" "Slipper-holder, love! Everybody has them now. See how nicely each one fits in the place "Slipper-holder, love! Everybody has them now. See how nicely each one fits in the place made for it. I will hang it near the stove. There will always be heat enough from it to give them a comfortable warmth, you know. No more ranning through a long hall into a bedroom to get your slippers every night. You will always think to put them in yoursel; won't you, dear?"

"Of course! That'll be no tax on a fellow's memory. Receptacle right before a body's nose. Certainty! Who couldn't remember it?"

Notwithstanding the pride Mr. B. took in his new slippers and their case, and notwithstanding the protestations to his better half, Mrs. B. bent her back just 365 times and picked up that pair of slippers and put them where they belonged before the next Christmas rolled round. Patiently they were lifted every morning, and as patiently did Mr. B. receive the communication, "You forgot about them, dear, this morning. I had to put them away myself."

Before the year was out the slippers began to wear a distressed appearance, and were not in a perfect state of stiffness about tae heels. Mrs. B. glanced uneasily at the unitify appearance they presented as they modestly shrunk away from the gayiy-decked background, and Mr. B. shuffled around in them resignedly, conscious that Santa Claus always brought him a new pair. Nor was he disappointed. An elegant couple, graced by pa lies and forcet-me-nots, the work of Mrs B. so whannas, and lined with quilted blue silk, were presented, with a short lecture as to the propriety of always keeping things in their piace. Mr. B. was very proud of them. The next morning he laid them upon the table, and in close juxtaposition to a china ornament that had been juxt

placed there for the purpose of holding cigars. Mrs. B., with an audible sigh, transferred them to their receptacie. As successively every morning they made their appearance on the bookense, on the sewing-machine, on the plano, bed, bureau, dresser, woodpile, or wherever Mr. B. happened to move to, after he had drawn on his boots, Mrs. B. strack a bright thought, Why not let him hunt them up for himself? It was one step in the right way to have him conscious that they needed to be put somewhere else beade the spot where he happened to kick them off. The plan didn't work worth a cent. Mr. B. could never lay his eyes on them, nor remember whefe he had put them. At last one morning Mrs B. left her room late, having suffered with a beadscne all night, and the first thing that greeted her eyes was that offending pair of slippers, each indivioual one beautifying hooks atop of a window, from which decended a couple of nanging baskets, perfectly lovely in their wealth of green. Mrs. B. went through a series of pantomime, interlarded with audible phrases, but decided to leave them there. When Mr. B. came home at night he commenced with the usual formula: "Didn't happen to see my slippers, dd you. Martha?" and then, happening to giance ceitingward, rubbed the palms of his hands gleefully together, went through two rooms into the kitchen to get a kitchen chair, and proceeded with great delight to tak. them dow

"Why on earth don't you take callers into the parlor?" It was too cold. You know you always say this is the most comfortable room in the house." The next morning Mrs. B. eent her back again. That night a terrible search was instituted. Mr. B. Snally hunted up the old slipsheds. When Sunday rolled around again, Mrs. B. and the little B.'s went to church without their protector. He had made up his mind to stay at home and hunt up those slippers, if it took all day. When Mrs. B. returned home Mr. B. met her smilingly at the door. 'I've found them."

""I've found them."
"Where?"
"Where?"
"Wity, in the slipper-case; strange that I didn't think of that before. You must have put them there. If I had I should have remembered."
"Perhaps," replied the suffering woman with a meek twinkle in her eye. The twinkle was not so meek when she went to put away their wraps. Every drawer in every boreau in the house was a tangled labyrinth; bandboxes had been tampered with; beds were standing in the centre of rooms. Every article of furniture in the house had evidently been removed, and full one month afterward some box, in some out-of-the-way nook, would be found with its contents in a condition that suggested an earthquake. Mrs. B. hands Mr. B. his slippers every night now. Mrs. B.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S OWN.

AUBORA, Feb. 26.-If Little Nell has not cal cimined her Rogers' group I can tell her how to clean it. But I fear it is not a genuine article, o the directions for cleaning and repairing would be found on the back. Gentle but persistent washing with soap and water is the only way, with, perhaps, a few drops of ammonia if the dit seems obstinate. If the group is a plaster copy, the calcimining might do nicely, though the idea provoked a broad smile when I first read it. If Mabelle applies the name of woodbine to either the ampelopsis (American ivy) or the lonicera (honey-suckle), I can assure her that, by cutting the vine as soon as the leaf-buds begin to swell, and placing the cuttings in a bottle of water in the sun, she will root them easily. But the name of woodbine will root them easily. But the name of woodbine is applied to so many climbers that I am not sure I have given her any information after all. I am glad to see that M. E. H. has not wilted under the witnering sarcasm of Myrtie No. 2. I know that variety is the spice of life, but I do not think any one has received the slightest benefit from any suca effusions. They are too personal to be given a place in The Home. Aunt Jo, I agree with you fully in regard to giving our daughters the same advantages that we provide for our sons. But I wish you, or any one else, would tell me what pursuit I can find for my daughter that will be of practical use to her ten or fifteen years from now. The world moves faster in this century, it seems to me, than ever before; and the fashions and customs change oftener. The trade, or employment, that is learned now, may have no existence when the time of need comes. Can a woman who was educated for a teacher in 185—fill a position in the schools of 187—f Can the accomplished musician of that time find pupils now? Ten or fifteen years of a woman's life are given, and belong, to her caildren. Where is the trade, or profession, that can span that interval and prove a strong staff to lean upon in the day that she is left to tread life's journey alone?

I am greatly interested in anything that gives new ideas in regard to cheap living, and, like Fenwick, would like to see more of it. Recipes like the one given by Mrs. H. A. C. are of practical value. I think I can improve on Georgi-na's bill of items for a week's living. I can almost answer Fenwick's inquiry, for I find it entirely sufficient for the healthy maintenance of three persons: Codee, half pound, 20 cents; sugar, four and a is applied to so many climbers that I am not sure tirely sufficient for the healthy maintenance of three persons:
Coffee, half pound, 20 cents; sugar, four and a half pounds, 50 cents; butter, one pound, 25 cents; rice, half pound, 4 cents; corn-meal, five pounds, 10 cents; oatmeal, two pounds, 10 cents; lard, half pound, 5 cents; potatoes, one peck, 20 cents; sirup, one pint, 10 cents; milk, seven quarts, 42 cents; flour, 75 cents; meat, 50 cents; oil, one quart, 6 cents; coal, 75 cents. Total, \$4, 62.

In the item of milk I may be thought extrava In the item of milk I may be thought extravagant; but I claim there is more nourisment in 6
cents' worth of milk than in 6 cents' worth of
almost anything else. Then the coffee, rice, corumeal, oatmeal, pota-oes, and flour are all rendered
more paintable and nutritious by the use of
it. In answer to Inferno's inquiry, I will
send a copy of the old enigna from
which he has slightly misquoted. I do not know
the author. Clothes-pin, the two books to which
you refer are both by the same writer, Grace
Aguilar, and are to be found in nearly every circulating library, or may be bought at any longesfablished book-store. Romola, on the topic of
Homestead or Domestic Architecture I could write omestead or Domestic Architecture I could write a sermon. How much unnecessary suffering do women endure, and how much of beauty and com-fort do they lose, by being obliged to live in the strangely-contrived houses that are the rule every-

Ye mariners of Spain,
Bend lightly on your oars,
And bring my love to me,
For he pines among the Moors.
Mrs. Josefhine L—

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Battle Cress, Mich., Peb. 25. - Economy, to renovate black silk, boil an old kid glove (cut it in mall shreds) in a pint of water till the reduced to half a pint, then sponge your silk with it, fold it down, and ten minutes after iron it on the wrong side while wet. If directions are fol-lowed, the silk will retain its softness and lustre, at the same time have "the body" of new silk. Mrs. M., I have a variety of patchwork patterns would gladly send if I knew your address. Molasses candy for M. L. G.: Two cups of mo-

Molasses candy for M. L. G.: Two cups of mo-lasses, one of sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar, outter the size of a walnut. Boil constantly for twenty minates, stirring all the time; cool until it can be handled; then pull quickly, as it wil come white rapidly. Sphinx, are not all face-powders injurious? I have recipes for Pearl and Rose powders, if you want them. Please give your address. Never having used them myself, cannot say as to the effects.

having used them myself, cannot say as to the effects.

Storm, in making feather work I use the pure white feathers, and paint each plee the required shade; think you will find it a better way than dyeing the feathers.

Heodus, in answer to your request I send the following: Carmine inka Bell I bound 4 ounces of ground cochineal, and a very little of the carbonate of soda, in 4 gallons of soft water, for twenty minutes, then take it from the fire, add 6 drachms of alum and stir the mixture for a few minutes, then let it stand for a quarter of an hour for the dregs to settle: then run off the clear liquor; strain the sediment through a cloth; when cold add the whites of two eggs with the sediment. The weight of the cochineal may be reduced to any quantity if the proportions are preserved.

Violet ink—Take aniline violet ¼ ounce and digest in 5 ounces of alcobol in a glass vessel for three hours; then add a full quart of distilled water and heat gently for several hours or until the odor of the spirit has disappeared; then mix in 2 drachms of gum arabic dissolved in ½ pint of water, and allow the whole to settle. Experiment will determine for you the precise quantity of coloring matter that will be required.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—I will give E. C. a splendid seal-brown dye for woolen goods: For ten pounds goods take one pound catechi, four onnees blue vitriol, four onnees bichromate of potash; dissolve each in separate water; heat the goods one hour in the catechi water; wring out; dip and wring out of the hot vitriol water, leave them office water. of the hot vitriol water; leave them fifteen minute

in the potash water; dry and wash them.

My experence in economical living is about the same as that of Susie Jewel. Any housekeeper of good judgment, "one who looketh well to the ways of her household," can provide for a family of three for \$3 a week, and include fire. I know whereof I speak, and we never sit down to a scanty meal, and our rooms are always warm and cheerful.

Amber, what shall I do? I'm in a for complete. meal, and our rooms are always warm and cheerful.

Amoer, what shall I do? I'm in a fog. completely bewildered. This morning my boy, a little less than 4, was repeating what I had taught him to say regarding tobacco: "I li never use tobacco; no, 'tis a nasty weed; I'll never put it in my mouth," etc., when, to my horror, he added, "But I'll smoke cigars when I'm old enough." There, is it not discouraging? And it's not an inherited idea either. Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old enough he will "go it."

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Lyons, la., Feb. 27.—Lavinia, here is my recipe for pickling fish: Clean, scale, wash, and wipe dry; slice in small pieces freshly-caught fish; place in a jar, with some salt, alispice, and horseradish; when filled, cover with good strong where gar; cover closely; let stand in the oven a few hours; the oven must not be too hot; but in the cellar, and in a few months it will be ready to use, and bones cannot be found.

Mrs. E. M. Flask, I have the pattern of the Princesse undergarment, which you can have, if you are not already supplied.

Eldest daughter, our family consists of five persons, three of them quite small. I do my washing, ironing, and sewing, having no one, and wanting no one, to take a step for me. I have time to read some, a little time to care for my flowers and birds, and I do some fancy work. This I know: a brave heart and willing hand can accomplish a great

PONTIAC, Ill. Feb. 27.—An some request a recipe for baking-powder. I send the follow which I have used and found to be excell you, but could send you a very pretty pattern for counterpane border, if you would be kind enough to send nne pattern for shell-counterpane. Can any kind Home sisters give a good remedy for nervous sick-headache? I have tried many, and all failed. Advise anything but drugs.

Mis. W. B. F.

Сикаво, Feb. 25.—Some one please tell me how to clean white kids, some way they have tried

myself.

M. L. G., While clean candy: One pound whit sugar, one wineglass vinegar, one tumbler water vanilla; boll one hour, and pull if you choose Too much lately is written about economical living, and as I have many recipes, I send one for that purposely. Everlasting cookies: Two cups sucar, one of butter, three-fourths of sweet milk, two teaspoons baking-powder; rub butter and sugar together, then add two eggs well beaten, milk and flour to make a soft dough, roll thin, sprinkle quick oven.
Storm, Capid desires me to inform you (as her friend) that she received pattern, and is very much pleased with it.

BLUE-EYED GIPSY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Овикови, Feb. 26.-М. L. G., the fe OSHKOSH, Feb. 26.—M. L. G., the following is a very nice recipe for cream candy: Four cups of granulated sugar, one cup of coid water, one table-spoonful of vanilla, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, smail piece of outer; boil this about thirty minutes, but do not stir ft; try it in water, and, when brittle, it is done; then bour into buttered pans; pull the same as molasses candy.

I have some very pretty patterns for canvas-work that I would like to exchange for others for the same work. I would like very much a pattern for a root-rest or towel-rack, and will give in exchange one for an ottoman. F will send to any one who would like them patterns and directions for transforming a peach-basket into a work-oasket, pretty enough for the parlor if it was the place for it.

Ruys Pinch, care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribune. with catechu a good brown, then make a logwood dye set with alum. and dip and scald in that, and you will have a handsome seal brown, even on cotyou will have a handsome seal brown, even on cotton. If you do not know how to color with the catechu, drop me a line with your address through Home and I will tell you. Heodus, take an ounce vial and put into it s teaspoon of squammonia, gum-arabic the size of two peas, and six grains of No. 40 carmine, and aive grains of No. 6 or 8 carmine slas; fill up with soft water, and it is soon ready for use. I know nothing more beautiful in violet than the magic pen. Won't some one answer my questions concerning the tuderose sent in some three weeks ago: Fern Leaf, please notice it; I am very anxious.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 21.—Leno, received lace,—
very nice. Many thanks: If Evening Star will send lamorequin pattern to me, care The Home, I low; will some one take pity on me and send them? I will give recipe for cream cake: Three eggs, one cup of sugar, four; tablespoons of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, one and one-half caspoons of baking powder.—this will make four layers. Cream—One egg, two tablespoons of sugar, half pint of milk; flavor with lemon; put in a pan and stir well; then put the pan in a skiliet of boiling water (so it will not burn; oring to a boil and thicken with a teaspoon of corn-starch; spread on cake while warm. I have a good recipe for spice cake; if any one would like it, will send next week.

F. B. N. low; will some one take pity on me and send them!

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. -Lavinia asked for a recip for pickling fish; here it is: Spice the vinegar a for cucumbers, put your fish in, and let them box slowly for a few minutes, until done, with slowly for a few minutes, until done, without breaking; then set them away for several weeks, and the bones will be entirely destroyed.

Mock Drck: Take a round steak; make stuffing as for turkey; spread the stuffing on the steak, roll it up and tie u; roast from half to three-quarters of an nour. Having tried it once, I am sure it will not be the last time. I have tried a number of The Home recipes, and have failed to find a poor one yet. poor one yet.

Will some one send me the directions for making

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 21.—D. B. H. wishes a recipe for spice cake; here is mine: One and one-half cup butter, three cups sugar, one cup sour milk, five cups flour, five eggs, one teaspoon soda; milk, five cups flour, five eggs, one teaspoon soda; cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, allspice, each one teaspoon; one pound faisins. This will make the cakes of usual size, and will keep for two months. I should like to tell Mildred that I will have hily-of-the-valley bulbs as soon as it comes time to remove them from the ground; will 'gladly send her some of them if she will send me her address, care of The Home. Would ask Hattie if she would be kind enough to send me pattern of her black cardboard air-castie; if she will, will send stamps.

Myra.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
Cnicaco, Feb. 23.—I have come to answer and also ask a few questions. M. C. M., here is a splendid recipe for dougnuts: One quart flour, splendid recipe for dougnauts: One quart flour, one cup sugar, three eggs, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon cinnamon, tablespoon butter, and milk enough to mix. I have a recipe for chocolate carameis, that is quite cheap, and they are as nice as "boughten" ones. I have a snow pudding recipe and will send it to The Home if it is wished. I would like to have a pattern of a scrap-bag and a Cainese air-castle, and I will send stamp or patterns in return.

Care Home. Puss. Care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribune. MALDEN, Ill., Feb. 26.—As M. E. M. asks some one to give her a recipe for doughnuts, I will send one which I think is very good and easily made: one which I think is very good and easily made:
One cup sugar, one egg, one-half cup cream, one-half cup buttermilk, one small teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon ginger, the same of cinnamon, and sait. Fenurck also wants to know the proper way to cook mush: The water must boil when you commence, and be kept boiling all the time you are stirring in the meal; siff it in slowly at first; a piece of butter put in improves it and makes it easier to clean the kettle; sait to your taste.

No Mork.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—M. C. M. wishes a recipe for doughnuts: One-half cup butter, one cup sugar. one and one-half pints flour, one and one-half teaone and one-half pints flour, one and one-half tea-spoons Royal baking powder, one egg, one and one-half cups milk, one teaspoon extract futtneg. Rub the batter and sugar together, also the egg, until smooth. Saft flour and powder together; add it to the butter, the milk, etc. Mix into a soft dough, well flour the board, roll out dough to one-half inch in thickness, cut out with biscuit-cutter, fry to light brown in lard made not for the purpose. Serve with sifted sugar over them. School-Girl.

To the Editor of The Tribune. BLOOMINGTON, Feb. 24.—Like most young girls (of the modern day) I don't know much about cooking. But I think I have a mother hard to excel on that point; and, as requested by W. C. W., I will send a splendid recipe for doughnuts: One cap of sugar, one cap of milk, one tablespoon of butter, two eggs, two teaspoons baking powder, flour to roll nicely. Drop in hot lard and roll in powdered sugar when done. By tae way, will some one of The Home please send me a recipe for lemon or chocolate puffs?

N. A.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—I want to tell the ladies of Chicago, Feb. 18.—I want to tell the ladies of The Home how to sweep carnets without having all the dust fly up to the celling and then down again on their heads and all their pretty ornaments. Take a large dish; set it on an old rag; have it about half full of water; dip your oroom in the water; sweep until your broom is dirty, then on again and repeat until your carpet its sweep. No dust will ascend and your carpet will look bright and clean. Will some one try it and report success?

and clean. Will some one try it and report success?

Margery.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Onarga. Feb. 25.—Will some lady be obliging enough to tell me how and of what material to make a cloak for a little girl 2½ years old? Something suitable for spring and cool weather in summer. Also what kind of bonnets will such little folks wear? I will gladly pay for a pattern if some one will send me one care of The Home. Cannot a recipe for regular Vienna rolls. such as are found in bakeries, be found? And must they be oaked in separate pans?

FORT HOWARD, Wis., Feb. 25.—Can any one in-

Four Howard, Wis., Feb. 25.—Can any one inform me, through The Home, if there is anything that will remove freckles? In answer to M. C. M., will give recipe for doughnuts which is excellent: I quartificur, 3 teaspoonfuls baking-powder, well mixed with flour, 1 egg, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter,

on, Ind., Feb. 25. -Mrs. L. G.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Economy wants to know low to renovate silk. Take hot water enough to sponge the amount you want to clean, and put in all the old black kid gloves you have and boil in the hot water. When cool, take the gloves out and sponge the silk on the right side, then press with a hot iron, and it will look like new. M. J. M.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

La Chosse, Wis. Peb. 25.—Bave any of the ladies of The Home ever made or seen window lamorequins of burlap? If so, in what shape were

MANY THINGS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Quite a number of contrib-utors to The Home, especially one who signs her-self Aunt Fanny, seem to be well versed in the science of figiculture. Will not some of then tell me how to doctor my foliage plant to preven tell me how to doctor my foliage plant to prevent its emulating Jack's famous bean-stalk, at the same time resembling an infantile palm-tree? I have tried topping it, experimenting on two of the larger branches, fearing to try the main stalk, and the consequence was that they both proved so rebellious as to die. I have been told the plant is always tail and lank, but deliver me from it if can't be any more luxuriant than mine.

What can I do to coax my fuchsia to grow nicely? I guess it has the same disease as has the other, but I am afraid to use my remedy again, as it has proved talse in one case.

but I am afraid to use my remedy again, as it has proved false in one case.

Not long ago I cut down my geraniums, and part of my fuchsia, also, but they don't behave very well. I keep them in a south window, where they would get the sun, if it were good-natured enough to shine once in a while.

One thing more, and I have done. Can and will any one tell me how to dry-clean my silk-lace ties? I shall look anxiously for some response to my request from one kindly disposed to aid.

The Marchioness.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Wisconsin, Feb. 17.—Can any of The Home readers instruct me how to bleach the common fresh-water clam-shells so that they may be painted in oils? Perhaps I must buy them ready prepa If so, where shall I send for them? Will some who has done the fret-sawing tell me of some good, inexpensive saw. Can one with a foot-treatile be purchased for less than \$4 or \$5? I do not care to have an elaborate one, as I may

I do not care to have an elaborate one, as I may not do much of the work. It seems to me it must be very tedious to work with the hand-saw, but I have not tried either kind.

I take it that none of The Home ladies wanted autumn leaves, as I have not received one single applique pattern. However, I can offer something eise in exchange. Can give directions and patterns for the following: A card-receiver (very pretty); a simple and pretty tollet-set; cardboard oracket, or hair-receiver. Now, please, somebody remember with applique pattern.

BONNE AMIE.

To the Easter of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

RANTOUL, Ill., Feb. 27.—Will some one arise and tell us more about the use of bran as a tea for dyspepsia? How is it to be used and in what way? Must it be drank with the tea or allowed to settle to the bottom of the cup? Also did M. E. W., of Chicago, receive patterns from me? It has been over a month since I sent, and I have never heard even the least word. Should like very much to hear from her. Will some one be so kind as to send me a Swiss apron pattern, and accept the thanks of

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Can any one tell me how to rid my house of mice? I have tried traps,—scalding to the middle that the season and hatting them with to used cheese, again and again. I have tried 'to beg, buy, or borrow a cat, out in vain. No one has a cat, or if they have, will not let it go, and the mice turn up their noses at the trap. I am really distressed and make my first application to The Home, hoping that some one of the many capable contributors can help me.

To the Editor of The Tribune. GALESBURG, Feb. 24. -Will some one who has experience tell me the average price paid for tories published in first-class magazines; also sportes published in first-class magazines; also, has the writer of an article a right to send it to two publications and receive remuneration from both! How does tachygraphy differ from phonography! By whose method can the greatest amount of work be accomplished in the shortest time?

Please send the required information to NEMO, care Home.

To the Editor of The Tribune. OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 26.—Will some of elder sisters of The Home please to tell me thro The Home which is the right person in Chicag send to for patterns, as I see there are three named, all having the same address? I will ask Dew Drop to please remember me by sending her directions for renewing old black alpaca to Thoublesone.

To the Editor of The Tribune, LAWNDALE, Feb. 21. -Will the lady who wrot Fern-Leaf a few weeks ago please give me the name of the neuralgia medicine? I presume I can get it here. Will Maine be kind enough to tell me what she puts in the water to wash her laces:
Will somebody tell me how to color a white-straw
basket so it will look like coral?
PERREPPER MADQUIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Form Madison, Ia., Feb. 26.—Will some reader please tell me how to clean a white feit hat that is covered with coal-dust and smoke; also, how to clean white gros-grain ribbon? Will some one send pattern of cotton-batting dog and doll? I have no patterns to exchange, but will send stamps.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Will any one give me a clump of lily of the vailey in exchange for sweet mary,

of lily of the valley in exchange for sweet mary, wild ivy, and moss rose roots? or, what is your price? I would make this public acknowledgment of a rose bush from the generous Orcelia. "without money and without price." SWEET MARY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Feb. 27.—Can any one let me know through this department whether they can send me a sample of this crochet edging done with feather a sample of this crochet edging done with feather braid? I have quite a lot of the braid, and have been disappointed in the instructions f expected to get.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

LUDLOW, Ill., Feb. 25.—Will some of The Home contributors be so kind as to inform me what the meaning of "marry" is. as used in Shakspeare? Also, whether one could study Latin without a teacher to any very great extent?

BURDETTE.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 26. —Can any one tell me who is the author of a series of songs under the title of "The House of Life," in one of which occur the lines, "One day when all days are one day to me"? Also if the cook is in print now?

VIOLA SINCLAIR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. KENOSHA. Wis., Feb. 26.—Will some one be kind enough to tell me what to use to dve the eyebrows with? Burnt cork has been suggested, but that rubs off too casily. If some one will please answer, they will confer a favor on ADELL.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Will some one kindly give the address of Florence Percy (Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen), and oblige

AN ADMIRGS OF HER POEMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Kalamazoo, Feb. 26.—Will you please ask the readers of The Home for a reliable brown hair dye, or must I dye my hair black for want of a good brown one?

Mas. G. Mrs. G.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Mr. Pleasant, Ia., Feb. 28. — Wanted, to know

Mr. Pileasant, Ia., Feb. 26. — wanted, to know when to begin to lieach fern leaves! Is it necessary to press them first? Will Bijou Berry please give address so I can write.

Cornisme.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BROOKLYN, N. I., Feb. 26. — Will some contributor please give a recipe for making hard sauce for pudding, and also for making wine sauce?

E. CASTLE.

PLORAL LORE.

The Editor of The Tribuns.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Parminoton, Ill., Feb. 26.—To the lady who asked about primrose seed let me say, I cut your request out and meant to write to you, care Home Department, but I have lost it, so, if you will write to me, I can tell you where to get Chinese primrose seed at 10 cents a paper, and they are just as good as other florists charge 50 cents for. I sent for two papers last year and had good success. I also raised eleven lanlangs from one 10-cent package seed from the same frm. I would send the name of the firm in this, but it is too much like an advertisement.

I had some beautiful bassams last year, and saved each calor separate; would exchange a few seeds with some one for some other nice sanual.

Estelle, if you have not received an apron pat-

in place, our use such to your dress sleeve.

When any one calls, as Remola did, stip off your extra sleeves and big apron, and you are as nice as anybony. I do my own work, and know just what I am talking about, for I practice every word I have said.

Let the three Sanabines all retain their names while this cloudy weather lasts, at least.

Does any one want Madeira builds: I have quite a lot. And has any one suratum or any other Japan lily-builds they would like to exchange for some.

To the Editor of The Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 24.—In The Home of Aug. 4 I find the following in a letter from Fern-Leaf: Speaking to Hattie Lester, she says: "I received yesterday a letter from Ennis & Patton, Clinton, Is., and they will send slips or cutting to you of different kinds. Their gener

and cuttings? And if the first, does any one, or only to Fern-Leaf and those might recommend; and was it only at could one send now? I did not know twould sell slips or cuttings. I never kn Phebe, I have tried the cubeb for cat could one send now? I did not know that tune, or would seil slips or cuttings. I never knew one to. Phebe, I have tried the cubebs for catarrh without experiencing any of the discomiture you speak of, except a smarting sensation in the throat, which soon passed off. But I cannot see that it has belied me any yet. I have used it about two weeks. I tried the cure of some one several weeks ago, or carbolic acid and water, and the pain caused was fearful. I don't think I will try it soon again.

Mabelle, what can I do for you that I may have a slip of that odd geranium? Will you exchange for any of my fancy-work patierns.

a slip of that odd geranium? Will you exchar as for any of my fancy-work patterns measioned in the last Home?
Yellow Rose, I have lace patterns, betterdy, etc., but I'd rather have elips than anything else, or flower seeds. Couldn't you beg me sum, if you haven't them?
Fex, the best way, and the simplest to care hiccough is to sneeze. This can easily be done by tickling the nostrils with a feather or broom-trw. It seems foolish, I know, but try it once and see. I have a splendid recipe for chocolate craums which I will send another time. This letter is long enough.

which I will send another time. This letter is leagenough.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Winona, Feb. 25.—Several inquiries having been made in regard to the Chinese printuse, I will give my experience with them: A year ago this mounty bought two small pote (a pink and a white) at the hot-house. They each had two or three blossoms and perhaps as many buds. The florist told as they would blossom until June. They did me, however,—only blooming the buds that were as when I bought them. I kept them in a next window until I removed my plant-stad outdoors, when I put the primms pots under the stand as not of much consequence, for I was disappointed in not having the bloom expected. I think I only watered them once in two or three weeks, just as it happened. In this latter part of August, while looking over my plant-one day, I discovered one intile blossom. I brought them out of the retirement into which I had esademned them, and they came forward rapidly, and have been in continuous oloom ever since. They are on a stand in front of me at a south window (where they have been all winter) as I write, loaded with their fresh, sweet flowers. They are small plants, the largest not nearly a foot high but I counted yeaterday over forty blossoms on each and quantities of buds. Several times I have cut off every blossom, and in a week they would be as full as ever. I have them in a sixting-room that is never over sixty-five degrees in temperature, and have watered them as often as every other day. The idea that they will not blossom after a year of two is not correct, for I know a lady who had deseveral years old that blossomed every year. I wanted to write something about my caria, but an on this but the out is one thing a bout my caria, but are not this time, I have already written at such length.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

ENGLEWOOD, Feb. 27.—Every one can have a few flowers. With a good selection of annuals a pulverized, and to avoid deep plantickind of seeds particularly should be ed. The reason why so many seed never germinate is that they are covered too deep. I subjoin a list of annuals for marring, which are all sweit and beautiful: Mignonette, candytaff, rocks larkspur, sweet alysum portulacca, phou drammardi, Baham's ten-week stock, and German asters. For climbing annuals-would recommend convolvulus, canary bird flower, cobes scandens, cypress vine, narturtin, and sweet pas. The season is fast approaching for the outdoor operation of cuitivation of flowers, and there is no better teacher than experience andwiched with good sense. For the indoor cuitivation of flowers I would recommend "Window-Gardening," by Henry L. Williams. This will answer many questions that I am unable to answer personally.

OUR HUMBLER FRIENDS.

Questions that I am unable to answer personally.

Calla Liur.

OUR HUMBLER FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Actuated only by an impalse quite approaching benevolence, the undersigned feels constrained to show how short a letter she can write, thereby setting an extraordinary example. Cats! Charming "animiles"; alike beloved of old maids and children; so much resembling human beings,—that is, the uncommoner beings. Who dares to charge them as soulless? Not I! Last winter the writer was the happy possessor of three cal and six kittens. Oh, unexampled prosperity! Betty, Nelly, and Lucy were conferred as cognomess upon the trio (of course the kittens were numbless), and the former two were tomats,—such a comfort! "What's in a name!" "A rose would be as sweet," etc., you know. In the dramy twelfight they often sang us to sleep, until some of the family, with the heartiesness of old age, would object to their cradle-song.

Once a gentiquan, who lives in the constry, told me how he effectually disbanded six feline minstrels who had gratuitously tendered him a sernade. The writer forgets whether the song was "Mandolin," or "Good night, little sweetheart"; she only recollects that the chorus commenced. "Wow, wow, we-o-ow!" and ended impressive housy recommenced work, which the chorus commenced work of the family of a sixth-note chord.

My friend awoke; it was a dark night, fit for a dark deed; the moon remained sullenly hidden; in fact, it was raining case minus the dogs; the sernaders lingered on a covered versands. He crept out of bed in steatity silence, gathered up his No. 9 boot, deftly raised the window, and shot the "niner" out among that enthusiastic seatetts. Then he returned to bed and slept under the powerful action of an opiate, or else a clear conscience.

"In the morning," said be, "not a confounded cat was alive; all deader'n a door-nail."

The undersigned informed him that his ability to wear No. 9's was a blessing to humanily, and that evidentily the confounded cats were the fi

HOW TO HARMONIZE A MELODT

HOW TO HARMONIZE A MELODY WITHOUT FIGURES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Four Wayne, Feb. 28.—Supposing the redict to be familiar with the formation of the major scales and the simple theoretical intervals, we will proceed to form as many concords as we can say in the scale of C major. A concord must contain a perfect fifth and a major or a minor third. The C as a fundamental tone and add first a third and then a fifth. Upon examination we may discore that the third is major and the fifth is perfect hence it is called the chord of C major. This, and everything hereinafter described, should be copied on to a piece of music paper. Begin upon middle C and write the finat chord, c, e, g, one note above the other. Then take the next degree of the scale, D, and write a chord consisting of a third and fifth upon that note. Then write a triad consisting of the mitural C scale, and examine them carefully so as to ascertain if they have a perfect fifth and a major or minor third.

The first, fourth, and fifth chords are major, the second, third, and sixth are minor concords. The one founded upon the seventh degree of the scale is not a concord. From the root b, to the fifth from he is an imperfect fifth, for the perfect fifth from he

lome must certainly sough for the most pa they did. from "Woman" bulls, "and from "Music patinte on which (latter) scends from her philosoph Mrs. Barnette's letters of preciated in our little town, paper. I should hke to

and honesty.

Dreamy Suze, I am not threats; 'they pass by me which I regard not.' If taste vitiated, I have the conot alone, and has not Ambitat a smoker may enter the nones me Ers. you please I and I will be silent, thereby est self-denial; after that (or end of the cigar), and so boy will help me! I puty Suze; you must make his in To the Editor of

Thou Art Like Unto a Fl Dear Friend of Youth— Far O'er the Stars There The Flower Girl—Beviq Does He Love Me*—F.

Does He Love Me*-F. H.
The Viliage islacksmith's
Let Me Dream Again—Su
The Swallow—Ciro Pines
Christnie, I Adore The
-The Zingarella—H. Wills
The Moon—Mendelssohn.
The Loss Birdling—Pietre
Mozart's Sympnanies an Rondino - Op. 117-F. Ki The Fire-Fly—Guillanme Reverie- To William Mas Romance Italian—Charles

To the Editor of ness and a slight indis from preparing my usual singing, also from answeri Voice.

I shall be very happy to call and have your voices days (from 1 to 6 o'clock) March. March.

If any one can tell me will tain full sand thorough info work which Miss Octavia doing among the poor of obliged.

Annur

THE BILL OF FA

To the Editor of
Curcaso, Feb. 25.—I mu
lucky woman to have four a
for housekeeping in these i
gives me only \$6 a week, fo
nish everything. nish everything, —coal, wo for my husband, my boy, i nish everything,—coal, wo for my husband, my boy, a sany good by it, I am willin The Home how I manage i besides. For breaking fast-cakes, with molamon a light lunch whatever meat there is lebesides coffee and some penerally have soup, best milk, or vegetables, and tea, coffee, nor pudding along very weil without wheat four by the bag liwenty-four and a half costs me 30 cents a week cents; coffee or tea, 20 opounds granulated sugacents; seven quarts milk, bread, 50 cents; sundries starch, and salt). 20 cent \$1 a week. Now, I count a and \$1 for clothes. We can the sum of the counce ammonia (be sure powdered), one-half pounds of foounce ammonia (be sure powdered) one-half pounds o

To the Editor COLDWATER, Mich., I question is agitating my week Susie Jewell co "Mosh and milk with a healthy supper." I rican remember, I have pickles, combined with healthy, as the acid wo Is it possible I have Then Georgina speaks sum for two to live o won't some one come for sum for two to live of won't some one come for a family of ing-home either. I wanted the comment of the comment

of same and there is no f sharp in the C major repersions that it may be scratched out. We now not be used. It may be scratched out we now not be used. It may be scratched out we now not be used. It may be scratched out we now not be used. It may be scratched out we now not be used in the cash of the same in the conditions of the same interests of the C major scale, and each same interests of the condition. We now proceed to invert each of learness. We now proceed to invert each of learness of the stronges, in the second arrangement of c, e, g is c. f. s. g. c. e (third position). Of course there is not combinations to those three letters, are interested and result in open or dispersed harmands more combinations to those three letters, as interested and result in open or dispersed harmands and would not be proper here. The letter way to invert these chords are interested and grant in second position, e, g, c. which will great it is econd position, e, g, c. which will leave the third is second to chord—g, c, e. From this description of the chord of the chor

Editor of The Tribune.

Ill., Feb. 24.—In The Home of following in a letter from Ferne to Hattie Lester, she says: "I y a letter from Ennis & Patton, they will send slips or cuttings t kinds. Their generosity is un-

that they would give or sell slips and if the first, does it mean to to Fern-Leaf and those whom she i; and was it only at that time, or wi? I did not know that florists reattings. I never knew one to ried the cubebs for catarrh with any of the discomfure you speaking sensation in the throat, which that I cannot see that I has helped we used II about two weeks. I some one several weeks ago, of water, and the pain caused was think I will try it some again, an I do-for you that I may have it geranium? Will you exchange acy-work patterns mensioned in

Educor of The Tribune.

5.—Several inquiries having been
the Chinese primrose, I will give
th them: A year ago this month I
pots (a pink and a white) at the
each had two or three blossoms,
any buds. The florist told me

bird flower, copen scen-marturtin, and sweet pea. approaching for the out-tivation of flowers, and there than experience sandwiched or the indoor cnitivation of mend "Window-Gardening," as. This will answer many sable to answer personally.

CALLA LALY.

BLER FRIENDS.

or of The Tritoune.

Actuated only by an impulse nevolence, the undersigned show how short a letthereby setting an exCatel Charming "anired of old maids and resembling human beings, mer beings. Who dares to so that the conserver of three call and impled prosperity! Betty, conferred as cognomens the kittens were namewo were tomeats,—such a aname?" "A rose would on know. In the dreamy us to sleep, until some of theseness of old age, would age.

lives in the country, told disbanded six feline minually tendered hum a sereses whether the song was might, little sweetheart"; the chorus commenced "and ended impressive—
is a dark night, fit for a

is a dark night, fit for a sained sullenly hidden; in minus the dogs; the serevered veranda. He creptence, gathered up his No. e window, and shot the at enhusiastic extette, ed and slept under the late, or else a clear con-

he, "not a confounded a door-nail." med'him that his ability lessing to humanity, and inded cats were the first alons paipitation; that for being confounded, it e; also that he would and slower."

MADGE MADCAP.

IZE A MELODY

IGURES.

The Tribune.

Sapposing the reader nation of the major ical intervals, we will incords as we can find concord must contain a minor third. Take add first a third and ion we may discover the fifth is perfect:

C major. Tais, and bed, should be copied Begin upon middle e, g, one note above to degree of the scale, go of a third and fifth to be a minor concord a triad consisting of uccessive degree in ne them carefully so perfect fifth and a bords are major, the

hords are major, the inor concords. The degree of the scale oot b, to the fifth f, perfect fifth from b

large cords, among the six in the key of c, conunits letter c? Then write the first chord which
the letter c? Then write the first chord which
the letter c? Then write the first chord which
the letter can be supposed to be the somay discover that the second position
and discover that the second position
and discover that the second position
and the chord will leave cuppermost.—thus, c, g, c.
the sext cord containing c is F. The first position
and as footdown to the second position
and as the connecting note between the two
second contains c is uppermost (f, a, c), so this
second contains c is that of a containing c, and also a
set of the next chord containing c, and also a
set of the other two chords. The third chord
such contains c is that of a, and a glance at the
second chords will show that we require the
distribution of the containing contains c is that of a, and a glance at the
second chords will show that we require the
distribution position (e, a, c) in order to keep c appermost
as oprano part. We have now completed the promesons from C to F, and F to A, not only accordwith rule, but in the most agreeable manner.
Set as we will see in the next lesson.

My compliments to Madam Barnette and Evengylar.

MUSICAL To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sales, Feb. 25.—The contents of last week's

Nnes, Feb. 25.—The contents of last week's lens mest certainly have furnished variety mouth for the most pampered taste, ranging, as my did, from "Woman's Rights" to "Coddisnillis," and from "Music" to "Chickens," to expand on which (latter) subject even Amber desends from her philosophical stilts, and gives us a liter decidedly "chutty." Thanks to Eunice and banola for their excellent letters, full of sound mase, and as practical as sensible.

Mr. Barnette's letters ou music have been appectated in our little town, and copied into a local paper. I should like to have her tell me if she considers a chest tone on G sharp a "horror," sach it is easier to render it in that tone than in any other? A few years ago Goldbeck taught me to use chest tones as much as possible, even as hah in the scale as B flat, "Who shall decide when coctors disagreer? Will Prof. Mayo give us his opinion! Why does not our Home Physician write again? I wish he would, —about ague, —and tell as now many bushels of quinine are necessary to cradicate that most provoking of all sicknesses! I sympathize with Branget on the avenue; having mach experience with help of all kinds. I can girt the testimony, that especially among the first girld I have found strong attachment, virtue, and honesty.

ires giris I have found strong attachment, virtue, and honesty.

Dreamy Suze, I am not intimidated by your threats; "they pass by me like the idie wind which I regard not." It, you still consider my late vitiated, I have the comfort of knowing I am not alone, and has not Amber herself assured us that smoker may enter the kingdom? You may some me his you please for the next forty days, and I will be silent, thereby exercising the greatest self-denial; after that, "war to the knife" (or east of the cigar), and Johnny Smoker and Oldboy will help me! I pity your old man. Dreamy Suze; you must make his life perfectly miscraole. Kitchen Devotee, I anxionaly await a few lines from you. I echo your compliment to Justice, though not in every way agreeing with her. I hope to attend many extra services in the church such the next Lenten season, without neglecting my "embryo poets," or anything else to which a maker's or housekeeper's care may be necessary; tail do not want to vote, on you?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Riceursoro, Feb. 26.—Allow me to suggest to be Heme musicians the following excellent works: form by Mendelssohn—Boosey's Royal edition. Scans by Schumann—Boosey's Royal edition. Schubert Album—Peters' edition.

Franz Album—Peters' edition, book third. Is Was a Bream—F. H. Cowen, Violet-Mozart—English version by George Os-

Too Art Like Unto a Flower, by Rubinstein.
Dear Frend of Youth - Verdi.
Fac O'er the Stars 'here is Rest - Abt.
The Flower Girl-Beviq na ni.
Des He Love Me'-F. H. Pease.
The Village Slacksmith's Brade-by C. Holzel.
Let Me Dream Again-Sullivan.
The swallow-Ciro Pinsut.
The Smallow-Ciro Pinsut.
The Junear Lagrange A. W. Frenzel.
The Junear Lagrange A. W. Frenzel.
The Junear Lagrange A. W. Frenzel.
The Junear Lagrange Pietro Contemeri.
Noustr's Sympnomics and Sonatas-Peters' edi-

fion.
Rondino -- Op. 117 -- F. Kuhlau.
The Fire-Fly-Guillfume Kuhe.
Reverie- To William Mason-Wallenbaupt.
Romance Italian-Charles Meyer.
Beethoven's Sonatas-Collection Littolf.

To the Editor of The Tribune. ago, Feb. 28.-I regret that a press of busihere and a slight indisposition have prevented me from preparing my usual fortnightly talk about singing, also from answering many of the pleasant

voice.

I shall be very happy to extend the invitation to call and have your voices tried, to all the Thursdays (from 1 to 6 o'clock) through the month of March.

March.

If any one can tell me where and how I may obtain full and thorough information about the good work which Miss Octavia Hill has done and is doing among the poor of London I shall be much obliged.

ANNIE M. R. BARNETTE.
368% Wabash avenue, Flat 5.

THE BILL OF FARE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Chicago, Feb. 25.—I must say that Mabelle is a lucky woman to have four times \$8 a week to spend gives me only \$6 a week, for which I have to furnish everything, —coal, wood, clothes, and board, for my husband, my boy, and myself. It I can do any good by it, I am willing to show the sisters of The Home how I manage it, and save \$1.50 a week besides. For breakfast we have breakfast-cakes, with molasses and coffee; at mon a light lunch of bread and butter, whatever meat there is left from the day before, busides coffee and some plain cake; for dinner we amerally have soup, besides either rice boiled in mila, or vegetables, and meat. We have neither its, coffee, nor padding for dinner, but we get along very well without them. I buy my buck-wheat flour by the bag; it costs 75 cents for twenty-four and a half pounds, and what I use costs me 30 cents a week; sirup or molasses, 15 cents; coffee or tea, 20 cents; meat, 70 cents; two pounds granulated sugas, 20 cents; butter, 25 cents; seven quarts mila, 42 cents; rice, 8 cents; bread, 50 cents; sundries (such as kerosene, soap, starch, and salt), 20 cents. The whole amounts to 51 a week. Now, I count 50 cents for coal and wood, and \$1 for clothes. We cannot dress very well for that but as I manage to get along very well, besides saving \$1.50 a week. I grind my own coffee, by which I have it pure; it can also be ground very fine, which enables me to get all the flavor out of it.

Here is a very good recipe for crullers: One and one-half pounds of flour, three eggs, one-half sunce ammonia (be sure to get it fresh and have it powdered), one-half pound sagar, one-half pint milk, mix and fry as usual. A good and cheap molasses cake: One cup of New Orleans molasses, one cup of cold tea, one teaspoonful of lard, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoon of sods, spice to taste and a little salt; add enough flour to make a thick batter and bake in pans.

My Husband's Wipe.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Colowater, Mich., Feb. 26.—This bill of fare question is agitating my very soul, and now this week Susie Jewell comes forward and says, "Mash and milk with onions sliced in vinegar is a healthy supper." I rise to protest, Ever since I can remember, I have been taught that vinegar or pickles, combined with milk were exceedingly an. can remember. I have been taught that vinegar or pickles, combined with milk, were exceedingly unhealthy, as the acid would cause the milk to sour. Is it possible I have been hugging a delusion? Then Georgina speaks of \$4 per week as a small sum for two to live on. Perhaps it is, but now won't some one come forward and tell us how much to allow for a family of ten? I don't keep a boarding-house either. I will do a sum in mental arithmetic: Iwe times four are twenty. I have it not lean't get it—can't some one tell me of cheap dishes for a large family, or are there no large ones represented in The Home? Then she says boiled meats are the cheapest. They are not for ns, we call them a great treat—for instance, a piece of beef weighing eight pounds will only make two meals. The same amount of steak will make three. I don't believe I understand economy very well; cannot some one instruct me? Here I have ten hearty people, including the girl; what can I give them hat is healthy, cheap, and good? Give me your recipes, Georgina, and some one help me out of the slough of despond.

THE RIDDLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Caricaco, Feb. 28.—In The Home for Feb. 23 erao asks for the author of "Twas whispered Heaven," etc. I copy from an old newspaper

dene. Sarrer, by Miss Camerine M. Fanshawe, a well-known if erary spinster of the past generation. As I am writing this the oristical Ms. stance open before me, containing in the 'Decadene Album' (a very carious collection of literary sautorscales), headed, 'Enigma written at the Decadene, 1818, and signed 'C. M. F. I may add that I have a distinct recollection of hearing, while a child, my father, who died in 1851, and signed that the armount of the missoprehension which assigned that the armount of the same of all sorts of iscases, from huseands to warts, from tobacco to scalp ailments (I wonder if the use of one causes the other). Now, will you give my recipe for the youngsters, and let the anti-dancers saiff on?

In a book called "The Danciar Master," published in 1728, appears the following description of a dance called 'Loneways, to be danced by 'as many as will ": "Note—Each strain is to be played twice over. The first wo (short for woman) holds her handkerchief on her face, and goes on the outside below the third wo, and comes up the middle to her place; first man (at the same time pointing and smilling at her) follows her up to his place. First man do the same, only beckons his wo, to him. First wo, makes a motion of drying first one eye, then the other, and claps her hand one after another on her sides (the first man looking aurorisingly at her at the same time) and turn her partner. First couple move with two slow steps down the middle and back again. The first couple cast off."

Most persons would now look "surprisingly" at any wo, doing this figure without receiving an order to do so from "The Dancing Master," and the idea of being called a "woman" nowadays). Love to Chat.

TOILET.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
LaPonre, Feb. 28.—I wish simply to say to the ladies of The Home Department who have been desirons of obtaining good, reliable information regarding the care of the hair, skin, eyebrows, eyelashes, teeth, hands, and how to treat dandruff, freckles, moles, superfluous hair, or how to reduce freckles, moles, superfluous hair, or how to reduce corpulency or acquire flesh, can be enlightened by addressing me on these and other things relating to the toilet, of which I have gained a knowledge through observation, careful reading of the best authorities, and experimentally, showing what are injurious and what are beneficial. I do not wish to tax the patience of the editor with such a long communication as all that would make—if he should be kind enough to publish it. But if he will insert tais, perhaps he will experience a rest from the numerous inquiries that have beset him so long about too much fat or not fat enough, too much hair on the lip and not enough in the eyebrows etc., etc. If any wish to communicate with me, let them state their especial want or affection, and send their own Post-Office address.

To the Editor of The Trefluor.

To the Editor of The Tribune. ROCK HILL, Ill., Feb. 20. - Last week some one asked what kind of ink to use for spatter-work. I use India ink in preference to any other. Some one asks, "What will promote the growth of eye-lashes?" By carefully cutting off the very points, the fine, fringy edges, the eyelashes will grow the fine, frungy edges, the cyclashes will grow and talcken and have the effect of deepening the coor of gray eyes. It should be delicately done with a pair of scissors.

Will some one please give directions for putty work? I will give my recipe for chocolate caramels: One cup of suzar, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, and two-thirds cup of grated chocolate. Would any one like to know how to make a pretty, durable rug? If so I will give directions. Will some sister give me directions for a pretty tollet set in exchange for directions for a moss lamp-mat? Also will some one give me the words to a song called "Minne-ha-ha"? If so they will greatly oblige

Mana Moss.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Laurette Johnson, if you will dampen your hair every day with cold tea, you will find it not only much improved but darkened, the shade depending upon the strength of the tes

the shade depending upon the strength of the tea used.

Sphinx, I think you will find Pozzoni's face-powder harmless and very good. Get the white.

Retsel, frequent and inorough washing of the scalp will prevent itching ordinarily. M. C. M., the only sure way to remove pimples from the face is to purify your blood; fresh air, exercise, and a careful date are kreat helps. Mabelle, remove the lining of your willow-work basket and wash with clean warm suds, made of castle or toilet scap, using a brush; a common nati-brush is the best of anytaing. Maud Y., a soft lead pencil will blacken your cycbrows as well as burnt cork, and is much less trouble to use.

CAPT. CRAWLEY.

THE ANIMAL RAGE. RACINE Feb. 23.—Will some member of this despartment take pity on an unfortunate being and namer this query? Is the manufacture of animais an essential part of The Home? If so, I sup-pose, like the martyrs of old, I shall have to grin pose, like he martyrs of oid, I smail nave to grin and bear it. But to explain: My sister has lately developed a rage for making animals of all sorts, or rether of narassing the indies of The Home for patterns of them—oig dogs and little dogs, with ears and without, rabbits, elephants, rats and mice, in fact, almost every kind of quadruped im-azinable—and all that has ever been produced after her numerous efforts is a little green gingnam dog of very ill proportions.

of very ill proportions.

Now, if this branch of The Home industries is really necessary to the happiness of the ladies, I beg that they will forgive and forget all that has been said by me.

M. C. M., here is our girf's recipe for doughnuts; M. C. M. here is our girf's recibe for doughants;
M. C. M. here is our girf's recibe for doughants;
M. C. M. here is our girf's recibe for doughants;
The Emperor and Empress of Russia are said
to be decidedly fond of each other, and there is
no evidence to contradict the assertion. The
King of Holland and his late wife lived wretchKing of Holland and his late wife lived wretchSan Francisco, Nov. 7, 1850.—Dined with

THE SKETCHING CLUB.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—In answer to several inquiries made respecting the Sketching Club, allow me to say it is not our intention to commence out-door work before the weather gets comfortably worm. We wish only to exchange addresses now so that we can dominicate with each other when the proper time comes.

Members can "botanize," I presume, if they wish,—providing they don't interfere with those who want to sketch. There will be good opportunities for those who are studying ornamentation to gather wild flowers and make conventional drawings of the same. ings of the same.

To D. H., there are no restrictions in regard to age. Please send your address to the editor, if you have not done so already.

SEPIA.

THE CANARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 24.—Polly Perkins, does your canary sing yet? Let me tell you what I did to mine, that had not sung a note for oversix months. A friend told me, and she had it from a months. A friend told me, and she had it from a bird-fancier. The oil-sac becomes closed. I picked it open with a sharp needle; the oil burst out, and the bird oiled and plumed his feathers for more than two hours. In three days he sang almost as strong as ever; at first it was like a young bird, but in a short time he sang his oid song with all his former vigor. I have mentioned this to some of my friends, and whenever tried it has proved entirely successful—in one instance on a proved entirely successful in one instance on a bird that had not sang for two years. T. E. M.

LITERARY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Tiskii.wa, Ill., Feb. 27.—Juan, the letters P. D. A. arc the initials of the French words pour dire adieu—to say adieu—and used similarly as are P. P. C. from pour prendre conge—to take leave. P. E. N., I am much interested in the writings of Clarence Cook on home decoration. How can we accommodate each other?

FLORIDA MOSS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. -In The Home I bave see many requests for Florida moss. As I have constant and direct communication with the South I can supply those in want giving them sufficient quantity for a hanging basket for 20 cents, which includes postage.

HEAVEN AND HELL.

"If there is no Hell, there is no Heaven; or, if you nedify one, you modify the other." A burning lake? Of course there is, As hot as fire can be; And he who don't believe it true Can wait, and he will sec.

Full half the race are doomed, alas: And half to Heaven must go; One half must taste eternal joy, And half eternal wo.

God so decreed before the race
Had first commenced to grow;
And from it there is no escape
Men down to Hell must go.

The saints will take delight, we hear, In seeing sinners burn; On this hot lake of roasting fire They look with much concern.

Their happiness consists in part In hearing lost ones wall, Deep down in this dark pit of death, Where wrath shall never fail.

A mother knows her child is there— This adds to her great joy; She hears his cries among the lost— He was a wayward boy.

There is no joy in Heaven above
If Hell is not near oy;
If we can't see the curling smoke
There'il be no peace on high.

If we can't hear the cries of death
Come up from down below,
Why, Heaven will not be Heaven to us,
And we don't wish to go.
JOHN McCot.
LEXINGTON, Ill., February, 1879.

Unavailing Sympathy of a Spitz.

North Adams (Mass.) Transcript.

The other morning a big, shaggy-baired dog came mournfully trotting down Main street with a muzzle on his nose and an unmistakable look of mortification and chagrin upon his intelligent countenance, and when opposite Dav-

enport Block he encountered a Irisay little Spitz dog, whose exuberant spirits were as yet unsubdued, and whose face was still unadorned by a wire muzzle. The big tellow stooped for a moment, and the little fellow stooped for a moment, and the little fellow stooped for a moment, and the little fellow stooped for a moment upon the facial decoration of his large acquaintance. Then, with a few disapproving barks, he began a cautious investigation of this instrument of torture, and after apparently satisfying himself that it was an unwarrantable interference with the sacred rights and privileges of any well-behaved canine, he took measures for the instant removal of this objectionable appendage. Standing upon his hind legs, he put his fore paws between the wires of the muzzle and tugged away with all his might. But alas, to no purpose; and after several ineffectual attempts he relinquished the task and slunk out of sight.

CURRENT GOSSIA

FORGIVENESS. If I have wronged thee, friend, by word er deed,
I do implore
Of thy complete forgiveness, fullest meed— But nothing more.

I do not bid thee banish from thy thought Such act of mine; Could'st thou forgive, and yet forget it not, 'Twere more divine.

For great is he who in his deepest heart, The while he lives, Dost bear about a wrong's unceasing smart,

And yet forgives. ELLA WHEELER. ROYAL MATRIMONY.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The present year seems destined to fame in matrimonial annals. Its second month is not ended, yet already the King of Spain and two German Princes have bound themselves for beter or worse in hymeneal fetters. At both Madrid and Berlin the festivities were accompanied by ceremonies that have a decidedly old-time flavor, and in each case, with possibly the excepion of the Duke of Oldenburg and Princ Frederick Charles' daughter, state policy was has not always, or indeed often, been true of Royal marriages. Some Princes, however, bave bidden defiance to statecraft. Leopold of Anhalt Dessau,—perhaps the roughest of the Generals of Frederick the Great, and the inventor of iron, ramrods,—indulged in a genuine love-romance. He became enamored of the daughter of an apothecary in his Capital, Dessau, and, in spite of the opposition of his family, made her his wife. She accompanied him in all his campairns, and did much to restrain his violent outbursts of temper. His affection never abated to the end of his life. Peter the Great of Russia-found a wife of still numbler parentage. The choice of George III. of England united prudence with as large an amount of passion as oldden defiance to statecraft. Leopold of Annalt prudence with as large an amount of passion as was compatible with his rather toroid nature. When a youth he flirted a little with Lady Sarah was compatible with his rather toroid nature. When a youth he flirted a little with Lady Sarah Lenox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and is said, on rather questionable authority, to have had a love-escapade with Hannah Lightfoot, a pretty Quakeress. He sought a wife, however, within Royal lines. He had read a letter written by or for the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz. It was a fervent remonstrance addressed to Frederick the Great, during the Seven Years' War, against the invasion of the Principality of Mecklenburg. The young English monarch was looking about for a spouse when this epistle met his eyes. He instantly dispatched a confidential messenger to Strelitz, who brought him home his bride. He had never seen her, except through the medium of a portrait, but she appears to have met his expectations. She was not handsome, but was eminently decorous. As he liked primness, he was amply satisfied with its thorough embodiment, and so lived happily with her as long as his sanity lasted. His granddaughter, Victoria, married for love also, but it is quite evident that the match was planned by the older relatives. There is a story also that a certain young Lord was the first to meet with layor in the Princess' eyes. He was sent to India, and Albert was brought to the front. If she ever dreamed of a less eligible consort, she concluded very soon that her cousin was the best possible man for her. Charles II. of England was greatly in love

that her cousin was the best possible man for her.

Charles II. of England was greatly in love with Henriette Marie of Frauce, who became his wife, and was a great help to his ruin through her bad councils. It was a second passion, for he was previously enraptured with the Infanta of Spain, whom he wooed but did not win. Henry VIII. married the greater number of his six wives from whim if not from genuine affection, but he was no happier with the last five than with the first, who was forced on himstrough state considerations. The late Emperor of the French chose Eugenie only after he nad sued in vain for more than one lady of Royal blood. Though his choice was plainly llobsoniat, he appears to have been as much enrantured with his prize as could be expected in such a cold-blooded character as his.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia are said

no evidence to contradict the assertion. The King of Holland and his late wife lived wretchedly, chiefly on account of his misconduct. The late Victor Emmanuel was cruelly unfaithful to his Queen, who died long before him; and it is affirmed that his successor's bride gained her present influence over him only after they had been united. Francis Joseph of Austria is reported to be a tolerably well-behaved, if not wholly loyal, husband. There are few or no scandals in regard to the Kings of Belgium, Sweden, and Denmark. The Emperor William has been a model spouse for many years, at least. His son, the Crown Prince, father of one of the brides described in our columns yesterday, is said to have had several tiffs with his English bride during the first months of their marriage. Both were high-tempered, and it is even alleged that he once kicked her down-stairs. This is probably apocryphal, but more credit may be given to the statement that Prince Albert once made a journey to Berlin to bring the young couple to a better appreciation of each other. All the above facts, and others we might adduce, go to show that Royal brood does not exempt those through whose veins it flows from the frailities of ordinary mortais.

It is gratifyingly apparent, also, that palace

through whose veins it flows from the frailties of ordinary mortals. It is gratifyingly apparent, also, that palace morals have wonderfully improved during the last century, or even haif-century. Such a heartless wretch as George IV. of England would hardly be tolerated on any European throne in our generation. No monarch would now "console" his dying wife as did George II., who, in answer to her remark, "You will marry agan," burst into tears and exclaimed: how "console" his dying wife as dut George II., who, in answer to her remark, "You will marry again," burst into tears and exclaimed: "No; I shall have mistresses!" No King today would be suffered to lock up his wife for life on doubtful charges of misconduct, as did George III., suffer his sister to be treated in a similar way, or marry his daughter to a Prince charged with actually murdering his first spouse on account of her alleged lack of fidelity. Louis XV. of France, were he reigning to-day, would speedily provoke the revolution which in the last century was delayed nearly twenty years alter his death. Such a crazy old brute as the Margrayine of Barreuth describes her father, Frederick William of Prussia, to have been, could not in our day remain long out of a madhouse. Freedom of criticism may not at once destroy useless kingly prerogatives, but it will curtail, if it does not wholly prevent, regal outrages. It useless kingly prerogatives, but it will curtail, if it does not wholly prevent, regal outrages. It was a shrewd policy that, in former times, when newspapers did not exist, forbade dramatists to bring upon the stage, except under the most flattering circumstances, representations of the dominant classes. Ridicule was felt to be a dangerous weapon. Now, when scandals, instead of being cautiously whispered, obtain a worldwide circulation within a few days, good behavior has become a necessity in the palace as well as in humble dwellings.

THEOLOGY AND BEER. Lester B. Platt in Sunday Afternoon for March. But to know the German theologue is to see

him, not in the lecture-room, but at the beerhouse, over a quart mug of the foaming beverage, after the day's work. One of them kindly took me under his wing and initiated me into the mysteries of his society. The trystingplace was the spacious back room of a restau rant; the curtains were drawn and the doo shut, except to the occasional intrusion of a waiter with a tray of glasses. Encircling the long table, each with his mug before him and a generous pipe, sat the divine brotherhood. The generous pipe, sat the divine brotherhood. The subject for discussion this evening is whethers or not the Apostle Paul teaches the doctrine of a bodily resurrection. The debate is conducted with vagor and enthusiasm for the better part of two hours, and at the close an expression of individual opinion is called for. The majority of hands go up for the negative. It being settled that there is no resurrection of the body, more beer is called for, and the meeting enters upon its second stage of "Gemuethlichkeit" or conviviality.

beer is called for, and the meeting enters upon its second stage of "Gemuethlichkeit" or conviviality.

The President of the Society vacates his chair at the head of the table for the wittiest man of the company, Hengstenberg. "President of Fun," a nephew of the renowned theologian. Song-books are handed around, stitted on brass knobs. to wade through beer-puddles on the table. The musician mounts his stool. "Silentium," says the President, "das Leid steigt!" (Silence, the song rises!) It rose, but if was not melodious. They sang as if every one of them was trying to climb the scale and explode a note higher than the rest. It was uproarious. With my neighbor across the table the song, instead of rising, seemed to have taken the opposite direc-

tion and gone down his throat; the expression of pain on his face showed that it was grioing at his bowels. He pulled his diapason and went in. His head shook like the smoke-stack of a locomotive on an up-grade; his face gave immediate signs of bursting; still he went on down the scale. It was terrible. One note lower and he must certainly collapse. I turned my head away expecting to hear the report, and when I looked again his face was buried in a quart mug. He had tided over the lower note with another half pint and was safe. The burden of the song was of the courtship of the Plesiosaurus, in the good oid pre-adamite times, and of family troubles among the Pterodactyls; concluding with the wanton behavior of the Ichthyosaurus, who was carried home intoxicated one evening on friendly fins, from a banquet given by the highest circles of the "Lias Formation." Der schwarze Wallfish zu Askalou" was announced for the next song. "Slience!" was shouted, and the song rose again. This time it was a comico-theological refrain, relating the chequered experiences of Jonah from the stand-point of the most recent Biblical criticism. "The Black Whale" is the sign-board of a hotel at the scaport town of Askalon; Jonah arrives from his sea voyage and puts up there, presumably without baggage. At the close of the third day the landlord of the "Black Whale" asked for his pay; the prophet is strapped,—and the scene concludes as the clock is striking half-past 3, day-light, when Jonah, still unable to square up, is seized by a servant and violently cast out of the Whale's belly. Thus the story is simplified and the miraculous conscientiously avoided.

At 12 o'clock the students began to disperse. and the miraculous conscientiously avoided.

At 12 o'clock the students began to disperse. At 12 o'clock the students began to disperse. Many still remained, however, some until daylight. As we left them a quartette was regaling the company with "The Swedish National Hymn," as it was called. It consisted of an advertisement on the cover of a match-box of Swedish manufacture. They sang with touching solemnity and pathos:

Northering. Tand.

Norrkopings, Tand-sticks/sbriks patent Parafinerade, Sakerhets, Tandstickor U-u-utan fosfor.

POLYANDRY IN THIBET. A noticeable feature in the national life is the immense number of monasteries and nunneries try. In the neighborhood of Lhasa alone there are eleven monasteries, in which are cloistered upward of 20,000 monks, and the nunneries are found in like proportion. This apparent devofound in like proportion. This apparent devotion to spiritual concerns is at first sight calculated to arouse our admiration and sympathy;
but a little consideration suggests the idea that
the religious fervor of these Thibetan monks
and nus is a good deal heightened by a keen
sense of sordid self-interest. If the blood of
martyrs is the seed of churches, poverty,
especially in the East, has a wonderful effect in
multiplying the crop. To men who have
no taste for the hard labor demanded
by the soil from its tillers, and to
women who have no means of gaining
a livelihood for themselves, the secluded idleness and secured meals of a monastery or-nunnery present attractions which it is next to impossible to resist. The women also have an excuse for entering religious orders which are
occasionally met with in out-of-the-way parts of
the world, and which are to be explained only
by reference to the surrounding circumstances
of the people. A numerous progeny, in a poor
and sterile country, is doubtless a distinct evil,
and it is one which naturally suggests the imposition of a check even to those who have
never heard of Maithus or his doctrines. This
we may suppose to have been the position of
the Thibetans when they cast about for some
plan by which they might limit the increase of
the population. The plan they adopted for this
purpose is almost unique, and is called polyandry, which may be explained as being the
exact reverse of polygamy; for, as in most
Eastern countries it is lawful for a man to
have a plurality of wives, in Thibet it is the
custom for a woman to have a plurality of husbands. The usual practice is for two, three, or
four brothers in a household to marry one wife.
They all reside in one house, and the children
are considered to be the joint offspring of all.
It is moneeivable to us that such a system
should exist for an hour; but in Thibet, far
from giving rise to the evils which might be expected to flow from it, it works easily and well,
and the pictures which travelers give u tion to spiritual concerns is at first sight calcu lated to arouse our admiration and sympathy;

spent two hours in this manner with abundance of mirth and glee." Mr. H.—. The town has very much improved; all is business and bustle; hotel crowded with strangers, wild, west countrymen-looking fellows, some strong and athletic, others sickly and emaciated from disease contracted at the mines. Gold is seen everywhere, in tubs and

and emaciated from disease contracted at the mines. Gold is seen everywhere, in tubs and other vessels. Enormous prices are asked at the stores; a pair of blankets \$75, a serape \$100, etc. I attended an auction of the sale of a cargo belonging to Mr. C., of Valparaiso, fity-three barrels of pork sold for \$63 per barrel; common blankets, worth \$1 in the United States, \$18 apiece; common woolen socks, \$14 per dozen; \$800 barrels of flour, \$24 per barrel; brandy in casks, \$8 per gallon, \$24 a dozen in bottles; hams, \$6c per pound, etc., etc.

The people bid with the greatest enthusiasm. In a side-room champagne, wine, etc., were opened almost ad libitum. The salesman, Mr. \$8—, a surewd and smart fellow, a wag besides, knew now to manage his wild buyers. For the sales in two days he received \$5,000 commission. Those goods, bought at such exorbitant prices, are immediately sent to the mines (in launches hired sometimes for \$5,000 for ten days, sallors receiving \$10 and \$15 per day), where a barrel of flour sells at \$400, a barrel of pork \$500, \$2.50 per pound. A man standing by me said he sold a common horse blanket for \$100; another that he sold hams at \$4.50 per pound. All this seems very incredible, but it is most undoubtedly true, gold being in such profusion that its value is not regarded where a person feels a want of any article of absolute necessity. The holders do not hesitate to take every advantage of their customers, particularly if they happen to be Indians. A very respectable gentleman said he saw with his own eyes wenty-five pounds of gold, to an Indian. The common way for an Indian to buy a dollar in silver is to pile it up with gold dust. The Yankee dealers, too, take all kinds of advantages of them, by faise weights, etc. An cunce will be made to weigh two; two ounces fourounces. A disbanded volunteer who shipped aboard the Lexington, told me that one day, being very hungry at the mines, he paid \$8.50 for one meal. Mr. W. told me he himself nade an Indian pay him \$3 for a small mess of food standin

QUIPS. Just before Alfonso took to himself a Queen, one of his courtiers wanted to make Alph-a-bet that he was A-B-C-cher of her heart.

An old salt, sitting on a wharf the other day, very soberly remarked: "I began the world with nothing, and I have held my own ever since." If the man who made the mistakelast evening in the matter of umbrellas will call at this office he will be welcome to all he can hear to his advantage.—Worcester Press.

King Victor owed but \$3,000,000 when he died. When the new King said he would tread in the footsteps of his father, certain tridesmen resolved: "You can't do it at my greery."—Detroit Free Press.

First Student—"I suppose it is thought that the planets and the moon, too, are inhabited." Second Student—"Well, if there are very many inhabitants on the moon, they must crowd to-gether pretty close when it is new moon." gether pretty close when it is new moon."

That Georgia Major says that Myrrissey has "the face of a Mephistopheles." sohn wishes to reply through the Graphic, as billows: "I don't know 'zactly what that means, but I rememoer that I hit him with Me-thist ophelesy." That is a diabolical pun, by the way.—Graphic.

"I'd rather not," Augustus said,
The truffles quick rejecting;
"How now, my dear," said she, "what fresh Conceit are you affecting?
I do not wish i' ruffle you.
Nor yet to make a pun, Gus;
But then I surely thought that you Were fond of any fun-Gus."

Snow has been very abundant it certain lo-

Were fond of any fun-Gus."

Snow has been very abundant it certain localities, and great floods must be expected on some of the rivers. A Sub-Prefect tails at the house of the Mayor of his district, and inquires if he has taken the necessary steps in view of an inundation. "Certainly," said the Mayor, with a sense of duty performed, ponting to a row of little boxes, all new. "And what are those?" "Contribution-boxes for the collection of aid for the sufferers."—Partipaper.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in department. Correspondents will please send real names with their nome de plume address "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. L MACON C AB ACE MA NAC L CAR GRACELAND UOT L RSI IN ELL EF D CRAVE P GRANARY

No. 148. Capable. No. 149. CLIO. No. 151. No. 152.

No. 153. No. 154.

Connecticut, Onion, Maple, Paw Paw, Concock, Androscoggin, Beaver, Sacramento, sissippi, Llano.

STAR PUZZLE-NO. 155.

From 1 to 3, a country in Europe; 4 to 2, a city of Northern Italy; 4 to 3, becoming; 6 to 2, one of the United States; 5 to 3, penetrated; 5 to 1, R. EDNEY. SQUARE WORD-NO. 156.

Having positive existence; a mountain in Eu-; a narrow passage. JEAN L. J. SQUARE WORD-NO. 157. Darkness; a lazy person; an opening in the woods; a cluster of thick brush; forced to occupy in elevated position.

ISHPENING, Mich.

WOLVERINE.

SOUARE WORD-NO. 158. A gem; a game; likewise; plunder. KANKAKEE, 111. G. & A. B. A RHOMBOID—NO. 159.

Across—A fish; a hollow (Latin); a drink; a river in Africa; a drink. Down—In Illinois; initials in frequent use; faint; again; a legend; an animal in its second year; a prefix; in Missouri. Grand Crossing, Ill.

Doran Yarron.

CHARADE-NO. 160. My first is a city, in importance not least, For its commerce, I've heard, is terrisc; The roaring Atlantic's away on the east, On the west the more peaceful Pacific.

An ancient officer at Rome
Will (should he happen to be home)
From lofty eminence proclaim
In thunder tones, my second's name.

METAGRAM-NO. 161. Whole, I am to utter; behead me, and I am part of a vessel; change my head, and I am part of a bird; again, and I am feeble; change my last let ter, and I am a verb; change my head, and I am a fruit; curtail me, and I am a plant; transpose me, and I am an animal.

A SYNCOPATED WORD-PUZZLE-NO. 162. A SYNCOPATED WORD-PUZZLE—NO. 162.

1. Syncopate a man's name, and leave an equal.

2. Clamor, and leave part of the face.

3. Profit, and leave to entice.

4. Extensive, and leave a kind of nail.

5. A division of time, and leave a ninsect.

6. In the middle, and leave a fog. 7. A visitor, and leave a gale.

8. A fen, and leave to bruise.

9. To swim, and leave to depress.

10. An Ethiopian, and leave a Roman Emperor.

11. Sea-shore, and leave value.

Place the letters syncopated in their order, and it will give the name of a Revolutionary fort.

CHICAGO.

NITSAU.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 163. NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 163.

I am an insect, and composed of nine letters.
My 7, 8, 9 is often seen to 7, 8, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
around my 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and my whole is contemporary with my 7, 8, 9.

CHICAGO.

MAUD'S MANNA.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 164. I am composed of nine letters, and am the name of a bird.

My 2, 4, 8, 5, 1 is generally regarded as a nuisance, and is no 7, 3, 8, 9 to the community, and we will gladiy 1, 8, 4, 2 with him with pleasure.

CHICAGO.

GREEN.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 165. I am composed of fourteen letters.

My 6, 3, 2, 13, is a girl's name.

My 11, 7, 1, is a funny fellow.

My 12, 9, 5, is the cause of much sorrow.

My 1, 2, 12, 4, 10, 6, 12, is a relative.

My 14, 12, 6, is a boy's nickname.

My whole is a Tribune Home contributor.

Chicago.

CORRESPONDENCE. A Chance Visitor's letter came too late for notice last week. Tom Twist's puzzle was the only one

unanswered.

L. Jr., Elizabethtown, Ky., answers Nos. 152 and 153, —Benintende ("Chief of the Ten"), and "Love your neighbor as yourself."

Green, city. correctly solves six of the tensisters, giving the Capable answer to No. 148. The missing ones are Nos. 148, 149, 150, and 151.

The questions in this issue are comparatively easy of solution, and there ought to be few if any failures among the many excellent guessers of The Corner.

Corner.

Benoni, Avery, Mich., gives Brutus as an answer to No. 149, and the Poplar question and the pretty Clio are unnoticed. The remaining seven are solved as they should be. Peggy's Brother, city, answered seven of the eleven puzzles in the issue of Feb. 18, but his let-ter was received too late for notice last week. This week three are answered correctly. Godfrey thus answers No. 153:

"Love your neighbor as yourself."

That I most surely do.

Just ask Louise that lives next door,

She'll say the same to you.

T. M. C. and G. F. D., Englewood, Ill., give the same answers to eight of the ten puzzies, six being correct. They give Tyrant as an answer to No. 150, and Toucan, Bandiscot to No. 151, which is hardly correct, as a rat is not a bird in The Corner's lexicon.

ner's lexicon.

From F. Constant, city, comes correct answers to Nos. 145, 147, 152, 153, and 154. Her answer to No. 146 is "Has life a hell?" or "Do editors lie?" (No; they don't.) No. 149 is wrong, and so is Suitable for the Dixon charade, although very good. The T. M. C. one she calls "The Mighty Conundrum."

From Enena C., Dixon, Ill., is received the first correct list to all the puzzles. She considers Cho a "tip-top" charade (supposing it original with Ploneer), while several think E. C. s original Romeode a tip-top one also. She sends the correct answer to No. 151.—"Toucan, booby,"—and also

DR. PRICE'S PERFUNES.

DR. PRICE'S

UNIQUE PERFUNES,

Colognes and Toil ...

Colognes and Toil ...

For exquisite Sweetness and Permanency of Odor they are acknowledged to be equato any Perfumes made in this or any other country. DR. PRICE'S Special Flavoring Extracts.
STEELE & PRICE, Mfrs., IIO Randolph-st.

names three, "Toucan, jaybird, loon" (Two can jabber, loon). She says further: "Maybe the O. G. answered in an aside: 'Curassow Toucan' (Cur'an 'ow two can); or, allowing a genuine puz-ietic license in pronunciation, he may have simply said: "Toucan avoces" (Two can 'ave a seat)." From the Hon. Thurlow Week Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES

Ned's contribution contains one answer, and that to Poolar's ingenious double acrostic:

"Hell or no Hell?" is what all would like to know, Aud if the man with horse has a furuace down below Then let us live while on this earth as no cor our souls to So when we cross the River, we'll find the Gates Ajar. So when we cross the River, we'll find the Gates Ajar.

Bobolink, Freeport, Ill., falls in the Dixon, Oshkosh, and Pioneer puzzles. —Jiving Dressmaker to the former, "Will life end here?" to the second, and a mathematical solution to No. 150. The missing letter was this week received from the Dead Letter Office, in which were found correct solutions of the twisters in the issue of Jan. 26.

T. M. C. 's coundrum was not answered by any of the correspondents with the same solution the author gave, for the simple reason that (to perpetrate a Hibernicism) one of the birds was a rat. "Toucan, bandicoot," was his answer. Webster says bandicoot is found in India and Australia, and very much resembles a brown rat. Booby was substituted by The Corner.

Herr Tenco, jealous of Julia A. Moore's fame.

Herr Tenco, jealous of Julia A. Moore's fame, thus answers E. C. 's charade: If "Romeo a tailor wa," then he cut out a shape
And sewed, and teamed, and pressed it, when lo! behold a cape.
Then weat tasy to the pantomime, and when the play
was o'er
She thanked him for his skillful work, so hitherto
herebefore. herebefore.

Garth, Paxton, Ill., delayed her letter this week somewhat longer than usual, trying to solve the question of "Heli or no Heli" and finally had to give it up. Instead of Clio, figures are given, which prove "one taken from nine" by arithmetic. Instead of "Toucan, booby," she sends "Godwit, noddy." The star puzzle is a very hard one, but in time it will appear among the galaxy in The Corner.

The Corner.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., solved all the tangles in The Corner of Feb. 16 except the one concerning the famous commander of the Alabams. That was an easy one; the others were much more difficult. The note came too late to be noticed. This week Poplar's letter is the first one received, and all are answered correctly except Booblink's Ecolampadius and E. C.'s charade. The answer was a Suitable one, but Miss Enena made Romeo a Capable tailor.

A chapale tailor.

J. A. H., city, forwards the right solutions to all but the one about what "no fellah can find out." He takes the wind out of the sails of Pioneer by saying: "The first time I ever saw the conundrum from the "Michigan gentleman"—No. 150—was about ten years ago, and have seen at repeatedly in print since." It is dangerous to send any but original puzzles, for The Corner's correspondents are too well posted to let an old one pass without being found out. Pioneer has gone to meet one of the authors of "Beautiful Snow."

TO MY MEERSCHAUM.

putients, pro and con.]

Sweet Meerschaum, I do love thee passing well!

Thou art of such a beautiful design,
And motified with such colors, quite divine,
That my adoring eyes with rapture dwell.

Upon thee, and I could not—would not—quel!
The pride I feel in knowing thou art mine.
As here upon my sofa I recline,
Content, and clear in spirit as a bell,
Lo. from thy amber, silver-banded stem
I puff pale rings of delicate perfume,
And with each ring I puff some care sway.
And, when at last my care is gone, O then
I feel like some sweet morning-bird in tune,
Among dew-spangled leaves at break of day.

"Stoux" Brubaken.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY

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The Castaways of Chastaways.

The Castaways of C

The American Home. THEO. C. CAMPBELL, Editress. WOMAN'S JOURNAL WITHOUT AN ISM. Vol. II. begins March 2. Now is the time to subscribe. SEE THE PRICE: \$2.00 a year: \$1.00 for six months; 50 cents for three months; 5 cents a copy. Send for sample copy. Staats Zeitung Bullding, Chicago, Ill.

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ENNIS & PATTUN.

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A lot of New Designs at very low prices, just re-ceived. The finest lot of Scrap Book Pictures and low-est prices in the city. Wholesale and Retail. Price list free.

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We have a few which have been used as samples, at about half price. Lot of last year's Ovens at \$1 ach. Call or write at once for a rare bargain. The Improved FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, FLORENCE MACHINE CO., 59 STATE-ST. KALA-KOMA.

KALA-KOMA FOR THE HAIR,

Containing no Sugar of Lead, Sulphur, or Nitrate of Silver, produces new hair on bald heads, and restores faded hair to its original color. \$1.00 per bottle. Seld by all Drug-gists.

CHERRINE. THE GREAT STOMACH REGULATOR. A strictly Vegetable Compound, and a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR. For sale by all Druggists. Sent on receipt of price

First Tork, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dray Sim: Having first years used your medicines, doubtingly at its after experiencing their efficacy with the constitution of the second to the R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR The Only Pain Remedy

RADWAYS REMEDIES.

INDORSING .

After Using Them for Several Years.

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Rieden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disaster pipeled, Nervous,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE Will AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breath
Palpitation of the Hear
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Coid Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bit

The application of the READY RELIEF to the pare or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spaams, Sour Stomsch, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhes, Dysentery, Colie, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent schemes or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 30 cents. There is no a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever a Ague and all other Maiarions. Billows, Scient Typhold Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by NAD Wart II) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty comperations

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion ascura-to all.

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Every Day an Increase in Flesh a

Weight is Seen and Felt. THE CREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Disbetes, Prosestopage of Water. Incontinence of Urine, Bright Disease. Albuminuria, and in all cases where there at brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixe with aubtances like the white of an egg, or threads lik white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billous appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when beire is pricting, burning sensation when pasing water. an pain in the small of the best and along the loha.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dz. Radway-I have had Ovarian rumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I naw your Hemivers and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pilis, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or feit, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the bowels, over the grola. I write this o you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP. PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANN ARROR, Mich. April 20, 1873.—Dr. Ranway-Kind Sir; I have been taking your Besolvent, Requising Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Besolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of Besolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of Budout Pounds of the Commenced of the Comme

MRS. C. KBAPF.

Da. Radway-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are enterly gone and the fourth is seasiy so. Droppy is gone to the seasy so. Droppy is gone fast still improving, many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for ma, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, ass quite a number from this place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KRAFF.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is as estimable lady, and very benevoient. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afficied with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cure effected by it. Yours respectfully, EERBACH & CO. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tastaless, elegantly coated with sweet gumpurge, regulate, purify, cleanee, and strengthen. Badway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Mervins distance, Proposition, Mandelly, Review distance, Proposition, Manual M **READ FALSE AND TRUE**

Curiosities of Literature--- The Appeal of an ".Unhappy Martyr"--"By Request."

Some Samples of the "Mofina"--Editorial Courtesy---Lack of Sensationalism,

Hows from the United States-Police Court Reports—Humor of a Quiet Nature.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna. tro mm Januino, Brazil, Dec. 15.—" Here, res, is the last appeal of Lazarus. Now, down

This is what my companion said, handing the morning paper across the breakfast-table, and nointing out a place in the advertising columns. I took the paper and read as follows, punctua-ion not excepted:

Teara, my God. of the black hanger! Alms-givers of the Lord and Holy Virgin, behold the grievess and touching picture which has caused an affected parent and numerons family to shed so many tears; for the love of God consider the tears of the miserable martyr and his innocont children, as, afficted, they come to shed them at the feet of the most excellent benefactors and holy benefactresses, who, compassionate, my God, may come with their alms to the sad and painful bedaide of the most unhappy of all unhappy beings, who lies immovable, scourged by the cruel and terrible of many wounds and sores; the flesh of the body, hands, and all of the fingers is dilaccrated, my God and Holy Virgin; in order that they, in their good faith, may not be deceived, may all of the faithful be inspired, according to the divine custom, to come and see the martyred body of the unhappy martyr before they give their alms; his wounds and sores do not smell bad in the least degree; all of the faithful will be convinced, my God, at the sight of much cruel suffering, and of the horrible misery witch which the miserable unfortenantes wrestle, a misery which in truth becomes each day more threatening on account of the great searcity of frond, since, with foreboding hearts, the unhappy once are feeling already the horrors of huncer, while the miserable martyr, full of least for unhappy ones, may send their alms by frends of theirs, or by registered letters through the post-office—

If you think it wouldn't be wrong, I would LIKE TO LAUGH JUST ABOUT HERE,"

"Mock not the miseries of the boor!"

or by registered letters through the post-office;
eunfortunate accepts with good grace supplies
food and cast-off clothing, by these prayers,
God and Holy Virgin, incline all of the faithto dry the tears of hunger: only and always at
1, 23, Glory Market, in front of the garden. In
earne of God accept the eternal thanks of the
rryr.

Joss Maria Anyones,
we have not ret had fine to visit all the

As we have not yet had time to visit all the meterics, hospitals, and other leading places I amusement, we have not been to see this de-show at Glory Market. I have inserted the THE CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE

hich may be found on the advertising page of the Rio papers, from the leading one of which, the Journal of Commerce, this is clipped. Here another sample from a column draped in

Paulino Jose Coelho da Rocha, Donna Helena Angustia Garcha da Rocha, Colonel Isracio Lima de Souza e Sa, Alberto Lopes Silvestre da Rocha (absent), and Camillo Francisco Silva Verga, ather, mother, husband, brother, and cousin of the never to be forgotten Luiza Balbinda de Sonza e Sa, cordially thank those who accompanied her mortal remains to their last home, and again beg the kindness of their presence at the mass of the seventh day, for the rest of her soul, to-morrow, o clock, at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy.

minent feature in journalistic literature —there is more novelty. For instance, an Micted subscriber to the opera-season gives sice to the centiment of all aristocratic Rio hen he begs the manager to have more regard or the cleanliness of the boxes, as the audience e so annoyed by fleas that they cannot app iate the fine points of the music. Altho ciate the fine points of the music. Although fleas are a necessary evil here, and are not so disreputable as they are in the States, still it is hardly considered the proper thing to reach down and openly scratch your ankle in an operabox,—etiquette will allow you to go no further than to drop your glove, and, in reclaimfing that, take the opportunity to give the afflicted spot a siy thump or two. "Only the man who has felt the slow thrills of agony creeping from his boots to his hair, while he was obliged to smile and smile and look unconscious, can appreciate the full and serious force of the advertisement referred to above; to others it may seem Indicrops.

referred to above; to others it may seem Indicrovs.

A Sergeant in the army, about to be transferred to a distant post, prints a long-winded farewell to his friends, introducing much rhetorical display and a couplet of verses. Poets, some of them of very good literary standing, print their lines in this department,—

PATING FOR THE INSERTION, it is understood, since the expression, "By Request," is but a polite rendering of the words "By Pay." The flerce articles of "Ganganelli," a bitter enemy of the present form of Church and State, appears under this head,—not only in one, but in several papers simultaneously. Some public man falls into diagrace, and this bage is systematically flooded with articles in his behalf, and be is glorified and whitewashed until he gleams like a marble statue, and it is hard to believe that such a man could do wrong. This proves the possibility of manufacturing public sentiment by persistent laudation, even though paid for by the line, in the same way that patent medicines are introduced into popular favor by persistent advertising. In the same manner an artist's picture or a prima-doma's merits are boistered up by long encomiums written by—the public is free to guess whom.

In this department are also numerous items, each of which bears the mystic heading, "Morma."

ach of which bears the mystic heading, "Mofina."

THE MOFINA.

is a covert method of addressing unpleasant
sthings to your neighbor anonymously, or having your neighbor address unpleasant things to
you, which is quite another thing. Nothing is
too malicious, medding, gossiny, or cruel for
insertion here, provided it be not absolutely
unreadable. Some man drags the skeleton out
of his neighbor's closet and holds it up to publie view. With quotidian regularity, another
asks why a certain man, designating him by
initials and the number of his house, does not
pay his debts. Others print cabalistic scattences
which may be intelligible to themselves, but are
certainly meaningless to the rest of the world,
like many of the Herald personals. And yet
others, day after day and week after week, address pertinent political questions to the Empare and his Ministers.

SUT THE MOST CRUEL

of all mofines is that in which some practical
joker gives due notice that, if a young lady of
his knowledge, whom he charitably refrains
from designating yet, does not abstain from
seandalizing the neighborhood by talking with
a certain young man through the lattice, he,
the writer, will find himself in duty bound to
publish her name in his next issue, and
straightforward something like four or five
thousand young ladies go into an agony of apprehension lest they are going to see their
affairs du cour in print.

To introduce the mofine into the United
States would be to give your readers some such
TIDBITS of SPICY MALICE

If the designing weetch whose initials are "J.
C. E." receives any wore account.

as this:

If the designing wretch whose initials are "J. C. F," receives any more encouragement from the unsuspecting but indiscrete girl at the honse with the green blinds on Oak avenue, between Locust and Hazel streets, she will be informed where he apent his time when he was in New York last.

(Signed)

A Loven or Justice.

Or this:

The descen who earries a gold-headed cane, and selengs to the Church of the Triangular Steeple, on Harmony street, is hereby warned that, if he dees not quit his periodical visits to the liquorasioon on the corner, which he eaters by the back door, the matter will be brought up at the next class-meeting by AR HURELS CRIENTAN.

As the writer does not wish to popularize the mofios, he will give no more examples here. What he would like to see introduced into the journalism at home, however, is some of TRE COURTERY Which prevails among the editorial brotherhood of Rio, and which preserves them from the use of any harsher cytithet than "my most illustrieus colleague" in their reference to each other, no matter how much they may be opposed in political opinion. I know of a country where, under similar circumssances, they would say "the editor of the low sheet around the corner." Personal abuse in editorial writing is seldom or never seen hare; neither that invective of journaver.

nalist against journalist, which makes foreigners stop and besitate before they are willing to admit the United States into the list of civilized nations; nor that wholeade defaming of public men, simply because they are public men, which makes those same unsophisticated pecone from abroad think that our country is governed by a choice assortment of boors and robbers. When there are political and other wrongs to be righted here, as there frequently are, the subject is treated by the press openly, pointedly, and unreservedly, but, at the same time, with that diminised rhetoric which can alone give force to arguments. The journalist seems to labor under the delusion that he has a dignity to maintain, as well as the rest of mankind.

The newspapers of Brazil are

NOT OF A SENSATIONAL NATURE.

My attention was strongly called to that fact some time are, when a traveling actress, one of the Ravels—well known, I think, in the States—fell from a trapeze and instantly killed herself. Under the pen of a skilled sensational artist this accident could have been developed into a column or two of thrilling literature, that, read at the breakfast-table, would have been equal to a rare beefsteak. But she reporters wasted their opportunity, and the notice appeared in a few short lines, saying that Madame Ravel had fallen in such a manner, from such a cause, and with such a result, and the audience was dismissed; wiry, the numble mechanic who was run over by the street-car had an obituary of equal length.

Since nothing is done in a hurry in this country, there is no feverish rivalry between the news-gatherers, and but little wear and tear of night-editors. Probably they think that, if stale bread is healthy, stale news must be equally conducive to long life; and, if it is wrong to pry into the future, it must be at least injudicious to follow too closely upon the heels of the present. For this reason, it is a common occurrence for local items to begin with the words

"BAY BEFORE YESTERDAY;"

"DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY;" "PAY BEFORE YESTERDAY."
and a musical or Iramatic review is rarely, it
ever, presented to the public on the morning
after the event. The critic goes home, cooloff, gets over the glamour of Margaret's or
Aida's eyes, and, as it were, sleeps over the
orchestra, breakfasts on the tenor, and dines
inpor the first lady; and in this manner he produces a dispassionate and just review, which is
printed on the following day, and is worthy of
a place in literature.

a place in literature.

Foreign telegrams are scanty,—consisting of a few lines from each of the leading coffee-mar a few lines from each of the leading confectuar-kets of the world, with a few more from the seat of war; but such as they are, they are honest and in their true proportions, and are not padded for display. Brazil is not celebrated for her enterprise in manufactures, and the art of manufacturing her own cable dispatches is something that she has yet to learn.

something that she has yet to learn.

NEWS FROM HOME
is equally scarce, and usually of no thrilling importance. For instance, we learn that a San Francisco photographer succeeded in "getting" Rose Eytinge when she was in bathing one day; and that a Texas Judge sentenced a prisoner to be hanged the next morning, because the prison was very cold; they had not bed-clothing enough for the present immates; and he did not want to prolong the wretch's sufferings by keeping him over winter. One morning I searched the paper through to see what I could find in this line, and there were but two items, and they were comparatively unimportant. and they were comparatively unimportant One said that a certain violinist, whose name forget, had arrived in New York from Mexico forget, had arrived in New York from Mexko; and the other was to the effect that a little girl, 4 years old, had been poisoned by wearing striped stockings. And all of this time the paper newer mentioned a word about Cox's chances for the Speakership.

The Brazilian papers are not without humor, which is not broad, but is quiet and of A VERY ENJOYABLE NATURE.

Here, as elsewhere, the Police-Court reporter is the humorist,—oroving conclusively that what is one man's misery is another's fun, all the world over. Within the last few months have also appeared in the Gazette of News, one of the best

is one man's misery is another's fun, all the world over. Within the last few months have also appeared in the Gazette of News, one of the best journals here, a series of articles on Rio life and customs, by Dr. Franca Junior, which, for truthful delineation, pleasant writing, and fine humor, are models of literature, and have already made a national reputation for their author. The conductor of the principal illustrated paper, the Itiustrated Review, is an artist of unquastioned genius, whose drawings, most of them political, are probably not excelled anywhere in the world. His pictures are the embodiment of delicate humor without gross distortion and caricature, or offensive earnestness,—a condition which our comic artists would do well to imitate.

Leaving the mofinas and the system of "By Request" out of consideration, the newspapers of Rio—of which there are perhaps—a dozen of importance—are of very creditable tone; and to be a journalist down here means something more than to be a Paul Pry or a Jefferson Brick.

F. D. Y. C.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
PERU, Neb., Feb. 25.—Inclosed you will pleas nd \$12, for which send THE TRIBUNE to the undersigned for one year. Notwithstanding the "hard times," I could not do without that par excellence of secular journals, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Although a life-time Republican, 1 like your manly and ou the acts of said party, and your fearless expo-sures of the errors—aye, and the corruptions— which have stained and marred the otherwise fair fame of the grand old defender of human fair faine of the grand old defender of human liberty. Partisanism has been, and still is, the greatest crime of 'American journalism. If all political papers would take the honorable stand pursued by The Tribuna, and expose the bad acts of their parties instead of defending them, much of the corruption which obtains in our Legislatures and in Congress would be impossible, by reason of the rightequs wrath of an outraged constituency. Respectfully yours.

C. C.

SATURDAY-NIGHT VISIT OF A PRINCE TO CHICAGO.

The sixth day's sun had set in glory, And weekly toil had told its story, When crowds of youth from toil set free Thronged the bright way in mirthful gloe, Desiring those delighis to know Which from delusive pleasures flow. Some wend their way where plays amuse, And garnish vice with virtue's here; Some to the house of moral death And painted Beauty's poisoned breath; And some to hands below the ground, Where wine in flowing bowls is found, And seek their feelings to inspire With draughts that raise the passions higher, And oft impei men to engage In acts of lust or madden'd rage. At such a time, near nightly noon, Satan anpeared in a saloon: Addressing him who deals out death, He spoke these words, with sulphurous breath The sixth day's sun had set in glory,

"No one could better fill my place In tempting men with luring grace. You soak the brain and dry the purse of youth, and bring their parents curs Down on your head, as well as mine, And all that serve me in this line.

That's good, indeed—I like it well;
It gives great joy down where I dwell!
We grant our sympathy and aid
To all that help this fendish trade;
We know their souls will all be ours, We know their souls will all be ours, where 'tis in vain to number hours; And we shall gloat with demon joy On all the pain without alloy Which they will have for giving birth To countless woes upon the earth, Affording us the chance to boast Of gathering by them a host Of young and old, of rich and poor, In Inebriety's bonds held sure. Go on, my friend; let loose the stream That desolates with fiery gleam, Lighting the soul of ardent youth With fires that burn all native truth, Scorching conscience and kindling lust, Scorching conscience and kindling lust, With five that burn all native truth, Scorching conscience and kindling lust, Withering all that's pure and just, Causing to pacents' hearts and grief, Tears to sisters without relief, Infants to wall for want of care, And wives to fill with moans the air; Scattering firebrands, arrows, and death, Saving with pestilential breath, Burning, roboting, beating, killing, To do all wrong making willing. The glories of my kingdom rise By all such works my to the sides, And help to prove what I've asserted, The earth would be of God deserted, And made my undisputed realm, Directed by my will and helm."

Thus ending what he had to say, The Devil owed himself away; Again returned to his retreat, Leaving his agent to complete The work he had so well begun—

The work he had so well begun—
To blight all good beneath the sun.
Let each who deals in rum and beer
Behold himself depicted here:
Admit the truth that facts will tell
lie's working with the fiends of Hell
To make existence here a curse,
And in the future even worse.
Then let him cease to aid the flow
Of this dark tide of human wo,
And dash the cup from out his hand,
Join at once the Temperance Band,
And lend his voice to swell the song
That soon will roll its notes along
That soon of Freedom to each shore:
"The curse of Drink shall be no more."
Groner B. Morsz.

Turkish Soldiers. A correspondent gives this curious account of those terrible children, the Turkish soldiers, as they appear in the hands of their physicians: "Apropos of these Turkish invalid soldiers, it is really remarkable how the Ottoman warrior changes his skin when passed by the doctor. Your ordinary Turkish belligerent is a cheerful, obedient, long-suffering individual. He may be the most regular. He may have some outpost duty to perform in a temperature where the beard and mustache represent as many icieles as there are hairs. He doesn't complain. Allah and the Padischah are for him all-sufficing reasons why he should set his own personsity at manght. But let the doctor once touch his wrist, let him give but the slightest hint that the patient is not in a condition to pass his ordinary vocation as a soldier, and a fearful and wonderful change comes over the man. The robust, cheerful warrior shrinks to a shadow of himself. His shoulders bow down, his eyes become dim, his legs totter under him, and his voice sinks to a feeble treble. I have seen many phases of warlike life, but never have I seen so sudden and complete a metamorphosis as that which overtakes the Mussulman soldier when the doctor justifies him in the idea that he is

PHILLIPS AND EMERSON.

The Coincidence of Their Recent Addresse to Boston Audiences Gives an Excellen Opportunity for Comparing the Two in Points of Sharply-Marked Difference.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Boston, Feb. 26.—Massachusetts has two nen, now three score and ten in years, but with ntellect as clear and strong as ever, whom Bos ton from different points of view always de-lights to honor. One is Wendell Phillips; the other is Ralph Waldo Emerson. Each has his own set of followers. but each always has a crowd whenever he speaks. They are characeristic New England men, and, whatever may be their national reputation, they never seem more at home than when speaking to a charac teristic Boston audience. It has just happened that they have spoken within twenty-four hou of one another, on essentially the same sub-ject, in this city, and the coincidence gives such an excellent opportunity for comparing the two in points of sharply-marked difference, that I cannot but think that such a comparison will interest your

MR. PHILLIPS LECTURED on Sunday afternoon before the Free Religious Association. Here he was at home. His audience welcomed the freest statement of his pinions whether in politics or religion. To me the interest of the occasion was the man himself. It is not often that you can hear him now and the arch enemy may soon take him hence He is almost as much of a monument of other days as his intimate friend and co-worker, William Lloyd Garrison, who is nowa hale and brisk old gentleman, living on borrowed time and generation. But his eye is not yet dim, nor has that peculiar power which he learned forty that peculiar power which he learned forty years ago while stumping New England in the slavery agitation departed from him. With walstcoat buttoned, a man of more than the average size, his presence commanding though not imposing, he stood for an hour before a thousand people, holding their closest attention, never for a moment hesitating for a word, never taking his eye off the people, seldom rising in his speech beyond the colloquial freedom of good conversation.

BESPONE SLOWLY. HE SPOKE SLOWLY.

BE SPOKE SLOWLY, suggesting reserve strength, and confined his gestures mainly to his right hand, and very freely to the use of the extended forefinger, but there was such dignity, just that remove from the audience which taught that, while he was one of them, he was yet their teacher, in his speech and in its method, that his discourse seemed like the unterance of a master spirit seemed like the utterance of a master spirit, and the charm of his manner was not more marked than the choice and simple English which he used, or the vigor and clearness of his ideas. Once or twice be got hisses, as when he turned bitterly on New England for disloyalty to the great American idea, but it was Sunday, and he withheld himself from a characteristic reply.

MR. EMERSON TO-DAY, MR. EMERSON TO-DAT, was almost the opposite of Mr. Phillips yesterday. Not in any sense an orator, a tall, slender figure,—now a little bent with years, his gray hair straggling over a crown partially bald, his features more sharply-cut than ever, his manner as coy and bashful as that of a maiden entering society for the first time, his cyes as sharp on his audience as ever and hardly dimmed, he stood to-day in the Old South Church before an audience of from 1,000 to 1,500 persons, in singular harmony with the Revolutionary relics singular harmony with the Revolutionary relies around him. The feeling that it might be Raiph Waldo Emerson's last public appearance had no doubt quickened many to come, but it is nad no doubt quescened many to come, but its no slight tribute to the respect and affection which Boston feels for perhaps her greatest genius that so large a number of people gathered out of her busy streets to hear what the Concord philosopher had to say on "The Future of the Republic." Mr. Emergen is no orator, and, apart from

Mr. Emerson is no orator, and, apart from the delight which all educated people have in the welcome surprises of his discourse, there is now but little charm in his delivery. Ouch his very bashfulness and hesitation, giving you the very bashfulness and hesitation, giving you the feeling that he revered his own thought and felt himself to be nothing, was

THE SPELL WHICH HELD HIS AUDIENCE, but now his voice is so broken that he cannot be heard by more than 200 people with distinctness, and only those who are nearest him can yel the old-time magic of his winged words. Yet semesthing held his large audience to-day, if they could not hear nim, so spell-bound that you could almost hear a pin drop,—it may have been the satisfaction of looking at the man himself, or the hushed feeling of awe which we all have in the presence of genius. Thhe audience itself was characteristic. Literary and professional men were numerous. Mr. Bronson Alcott, Mr. Emerson's friend and neighbor in Concord,—a man only less dintinguished than the author of "English Traits," a white-haired old gentleman of 70 years,—was present.

ruished than the author of "English Traits," a white-haired old gentleman of 70 years,—was present.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOR

and his wife were listening to catch every word. The daughter of Hawthorne, the wife of the voung poet and novelist, George Parsons Lathrop, was just below him, looking for all the world like one of her father's heroines, and space fails me to mention the prominent women of Boston and vicinity, well known in the best social circles, who made up his illustrious audience. It was thrilling to hear Mr. Emerson's own daughter, sitting by Mr. Alcott's side, occasionally prompt her father to speak louder; and to feel the sympathy of the audience with her effort. The occasion was one of rare interest, and was all the more prized from the fear lest the cheerful face of the man in Massachusetts who has preserved his individuality with greatest care, might not be seen in public again. Only those who know his many infirmities can understand how much it cost him (and his friends) to appear in public at all; but it is a source of gratification that his lecture, which was apparently freshly written, shows no diminution of his crisp and visorous thought.

IN COMPARING PHILLIPS AND EMERSON, you compare the Aristotelian with the Platonist. Both lectured on the future of the country, and both urged that the people made the country but Mr. Phillips rapped New England right and left, because he felt that its press and statesmen had shown distrust in universal suffrage, while Mr. Emerson pleaded for the rights of the individual as the surest way to give the whole country its proper personality. The one went directly into the causes of distrust in the free vote of every man, because of its abuse in the cities, and charged their corruption where it belongs, with a severity which showed distrust and hate: the other held the same views, alluded to the same things, felt the abuse just as keenly, but spoke in terms which indicated bope and good cheer and the belief that this country is "the great charity of God for th

race."
THE ONE GOT HISSED; THE OTHER WAS ALWATS APPLAUDED.
Mr. Emerson made you feel that, though America was provincial, "an immense Halifax," too
much under the dominion of European influence,
we had the resources for the future and
should be able to show that each man
has a reason for being in the world. Mr. Phillips pleaded for the same ideas, but with such
constant thrusts at what he did not approve of,
and such sharp words on current political issues,
that the ideal glow was lost in the practical discussion of facts. In short, there was just the
difference which exists between the idealist who
speaks for to-day and to-morrow, and the practical man of affairs who plans wisely for to-day.
With all his immense strength, and with his
true and real sympathy for the masses, Mr. Phillips loses immeusely by his despondent view of
the present situation and by his indulgance in

SARCASM AND PERSONALITIES.

On the other hand, Mr. Emerson never more
truly descended out of the clouds than he did
to-day. He spoke words which, when they are
circulated broadcast, will reverberate through
the nation, which will set men a-thinking, and
which will turn nearts in gratitude to the one
who spoke them. Both men are citizens whom
no State should fall to be proud of, but the
greatest orator takes the second place when the
poet-philosopher gives his ripest words on the
points which are to shape the destiny of America. Mr. Emerson keeps wonderfully near to
facts for a man who has all his life looked into
the mysteries beyond the clouds, and showed
to-day that the intuitions of common sense and
a clear judgment in practical affairs were united
with the higher effts, which make him the most
original mind which America has produced.

J. H. W THE ONE GOT HISSED; THE OTHER WAS AL-

The Bedloe's Island Statue to Talk and Whistle.

The Untold Wonders of the Speaking Phonograph.

A Visit to Prof. Thomas A. Edison, Menlo Park, N. J.

The writer visited Mento Park, N. J., on Saturday to chat with Prof. Thomas A. Edison. This gentleman is the inventor of the automatic telegraph, quadruplex and sextuplex dispatches, the carbon telephone, the stock indicator, the electric pen, the airaphone, the marvelous speaking phonograph, and a score or more of similar machines. He is also the discoverer of the electro-motograph, by which dispatches may be telegraphed without magnetism. Scientific men regard it as his greatest liscovery, and predict that it will some day prove of immense value.

Menio Park is a small place on the line of the New York & Philadelphia Railroad, two miles north of Metuchin. Mr. Edison's manufactory stands forty rods west of the depot. A high bank shuts out the view from the car windows.
The building is a long wooden structure, something like an old-fashioned Baptist tabernacle.
It faces to the east. Nine lightning rods pierce the sky above it. A dozen telegraph wires ar led into it by sentry-like poles connecting with the main line along the railroad. The front doors open directly into the office. The write entered. A man sat at a table studying a me chanical drawing. An inquiry for Mr. Ediso

chanical drawing. An inquiry for Mr. Edison drew from him the words. "Go right up-stairs, and you'll find him single into some instrument."

The stairs were climbed, and the writer stepped into a long room forming the second story. It was an immense laboratory, filled with electrical instruments. A thousand jars of chemicals were ranged against the walls. A circle of kerosene lamps was smoking viciously on an empty brick forge. Their chimneys were the essence of blackness. There was no disagreeable smell, for the smoke was borne off by the draft of the forge. An open rack loaded with jars of vitriol stood in the middle of the room, and the rays of the sun struck through them, flecking the floor with green patches. The western end of the apartment was occupied by telephones and other instruments, and there was a small organ in the southwest corner.

there was a small organ in the control of the room. He looked like anything but a Professor, and reminded me of a boy apprentice to an iron-molder. His hands were grimy with soot and oil; his straight, dark hair stood nine ways for Sunday; his face was entirely bloodless, but sadly needed shaving; his black clothes were seedy, his shirt dirty and collarless, and his shoes ridged with red Jersey mud; but the fire of genius shone in his keen collarless, and his shoes ridged with red Jersey mud; but the fire of genius shone in his keen gray eyes, and the clean-cut nostrils and broad forehead indicated strong mental activity. He seems to be always looking for something of great value, and to be just on the point of noding it. Unfortunately he is quite deaf, but this infirmity seems to increase his affability and playful boyishness. At man of common sense would be at home with him in a minute; but a nob or prig would be sadly out of place. Though but 31 years old, the occasional gleam of a silvery hair tells the story of his application.

tion.

The Professor was manipulating a machine upon the table before him. He had something resembling a gutta-percha mouthpiece of a speaking-tube shoved against a cylinder wrapped in tinfoil, which he turned with a crank. The small end of a tin tunnel was clapped over the mouthpiece, and strange ventriloqual sounds were issuing from it. He shook hands, and, pointing to the instrument, said: "This is

were issuing from it. He shook hands and, pointing to the instrument, said: "This is MY SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH.

Did you ever see it and hear it talk!"

The reply was a negative. Thereupon he bloked up the gutta-percha mouthpiece, saying: "This mouthpiece is simply an artificial disphragm. Turn it over." suiting the action to the word, "and you see this thin disk of metal at the bottom. Whenever you speak in the mouthpiece the vibrations of your voice ar this disk, which, as you see, has in its centre a fine steel point. Now for the other part of the machine. Here is a brass cylinder grooved something like the spiral part of a screw, only much finer. I'wrap a sheet of tinfoil around the cylinder, and shove the mouthpiece up to it so that the tiny steel point touches the tinfoil above one of the grooves. I then turn the cylinder with a crank and talk into the mouthpiece. The vibrations arouse the disk, and the steel point pricks the tinioil, leaving perforations resembling the old Morse telegraphicalonbact. They are really stereoscopic views of the voice, recording all that its said with time and intone are really stereoscopic views of the voice, recording all that is said, with time and intonations. It is a matrix of the words and voice, and can be used until worn out. Now let us reset the cylinder, so that the steel point may run over the holes or alphabet made when we talked in the mouthpiece. The thin, metal disk rises, and, as the steel point trips from perforation to perforation, opening the valves of the diaphragm, the words, intonation, and accent are reproduced exactly as spoken. For instance, before you came up, I was talking to the instrument, and here is the matrix or stereoscopic view, if you please, of what I said," putting his finger on the tinfoil which still remained on the cylinder. "Now I reset the instrument," sliding the cylinder to the right. "Here the steel point starts at the same spot as when I talked through the mouthpiece, but its action is now controlled by the perforated alphabet. It repeats what I said. I use this sort of an ear trumpet to bring out the sound, so that you can hear it more distinctly.

**LISTEN."

He placed the small end of the funnel over the mouthpiece, showed the mouthpiece against the cylinder and turned the graphs.

the mouthpiece, shoved the mouthpiece against the cylinder, and turned the crank. The fol-

i:
Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleecs was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go—to go—to go—
Och ooh—ah!
Cockadoodle doo—ah!
Tuck—a—tuck—a—tuck
Trock—ah! tuck—sh!

For I was born at Bingen-st Bingen on the While these affecting words were pouring out, the Professor shouted into the funnel several petulant exclamations. At the close of the verse the cylinder and its matrix were reset, and the recitation again came out of the funnel, interruptions and all, as follows:

A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers,

- 'Oh, shut up!" - - 'Oh, bag you

- "Oh, shut up!" - - "Oh, bag your head!"

There was lack of woman's nursing, there was 'Oh, give us a rest!" - iack of woman's tears.

But a comrade stood beside him-while his life - 'Oh, what are you giving us!" - "Oh, blood ebbed away, cheese it!"

And bent with pitying glances to hear what he - "Oh, you can't recite poetry!" - "Let mraft say."

lice!"
And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my
—— "Oh, put him out!" ——— "Oh, cork
native land."
yourself!"
It is impossible to describe the
LUDICROUSNESS OF THE EFFECT.
The Professor himself laughed like a pay. One The Professor himselt laughed like a boy. One of his assistants told a story concerning a trap laid for a well-known divine, who was skeptical

laid for a well-known divine, who was skeptical regarding the capabilities of the instrument, and evidently had a suspicion that the Professor was a ventriloquist. He wanted to talk into the mouthpiece himself, and see if his own words would be recorded and repeated. A matrix was put on the cylinder that had been used once before. The Doctor repeated a Scripture quotation, and, to his great astonishment, it came out as follows:

tation, and, to his great astonishment, it came out as follows:

He that cometh from above is above all ["Who are you"]; he that is of the earth ["Oh, you can't preach"] is earthly, and speaketh of the ["Ithink you're a fraud."] earth; he that cometh from heaven is above all. And what he has seen and heard ["Louder, old pudding head."] that he testifieth; and no man receiveth his testimony ["Oh, go and see Beecher!"].

The possibilities and capabilities of this remarkable instrument are wonderful. Doils and toy dogs can be made to recite nursery ballads, and wax figures of notabilities can use the voice and language of their originals. A prominent showman has already taken steps toward the formation of a museum of wax figures similar to Mme. Tussaud's in London. All the figures are to speak. Matrixes of the voice and words of a gentleman whose imitations of Edwin Forrest are astonishing are to be secured and placed in the breast of a wax statue of the great tragedian. The voice and outward appearance of Mr. Forrest are to be perfectly copied.

"Why," says Mr. Edison, "Adelina Patti can

great tragedian. The voice and outward appearance of Mr. Forrest are to be perfectly copied.

"Why," says Mr. Edison, "Adelina Patti can sing her sweetest arias, and by this instrument we can catch and reproduce them exactly as sung. The matrixes can be copied the same as stereoscopic views, and millions sold to those owning the machine. A man can sit down in his parlor at night, start his phonograph, and enjoy Patti's singing all the evening if he chooses. The same with Levy's cornet-playing. A matrix of his solos can be produced, and a million copies taken, and Levy's solos and Patti's arias can be given 10,000 years from now as perfectly and accurately as when these great artists were alive. If the last benediction of Pope Pius had been taken by the phonograph, the matrix could have been duplicated, and every true Roman Catholic on the face of the earth might have heard the benediction in the POPE'S OWN VOICE AND ACCENTUATION.

There was a fortune in it. The matrixes could have been sold at \$5 apiece.

"Poor churches in the country," continued the Professor, "might have these machines rigged up over their pulpits, and, by using the proper matrixes, could have Dr. Chapin, Dr. Bellows, Beecher, or any other great theological light expound to them in their own voices every Sunday. Thus the poor churches would save their money and get rid of the poor preachers. Nor is this all. A man in Europe has invented a machine by which he takes an instantaneous photograph. Let us suppose that he photographs Dr. Chapin every second, and we take down his sermon on the matrix of the phonograph. The pictures and gestures of the orator, as well as his voice, could be exactly reproduced, and the eyes and cars of the audience charmed by the voice and manner of the speaker.

"Whole dramas and operas," continued Mr.

peaker.
"Whole dramas and operas," continued Mr. "Whole dramas and operas," continued Mr. Edison, his eyes sparkling with excitement, "can be produced in private parlors. The instrument can be used in a thousand ways. Say. Ihire a good elecutionist to read David Copperfield or any other work. His words are taken down by machine, and thousands of matrixes of David Copperfield produced. A man can place them in the machine, and lie in bed, while the novel is read to him by the instrument with the finest grade of feeling and accent. He can make it read slow or fast, can stop it when he pleases, and go back and begin accent. He can make it read show of last, can stop it when he pleases, and go back and begin again at any chapter he may choose. I could fix a machine in a wail, and by resonations any conversation in a room could be recorded. Political secrets and the machinations of Wall street pools might be brought to light, and the account charged to the devil. Kind parents could lie in bed and hear all the spooney courtcould lie in bed and hear all the spooney court-ship of their daughters and lovers. A man who loved the music of the banjo or the fiddle could buy his matrix and listen to Horace Weston or Mollanheur whenever he liked. He could have the whole of Theodore Thomas' orchestra if he

the whole of Theodore Thomas' orchestra if he wanted it.

"To a certain degree," said Mr. Edison, "the speaking phonograph would DO AWAY WITH PHONOGRAPHY.

A man could dictate to his machine whenever he pleased, turn the machine over to an amanuensis, and let him write it out. A lawyer through the machine might make an argument before a court, even if he had been in his grave a year. An editor or reporter might dictate a column at midnight and send the machine up to the compositor, who could set the type at the dictation of the machine without a scrap of manuscript. I tell you there is no limit to the possibilities of the instrument."

At this point in the conversation the Professor sat down at his table and halleed, "Mad dog!" "Mad dog!" "Mad dog!" into the phonograph a half dozen times, and then amused himself by turoing the crank backward. Then he made the instrument tell the old and affecting story of Archibald Holden, and lay back and laughed heartily. We asked how soon the phonograph would be thrown upon the market.

"We expect to offer them for sale in two

amused himself by turoing the crank backward. The same was considered to the following reasons. In the construction of the following reasons. The same was such that the same time. The following reasons are to go to g

finger. That set me to thinking record the actions of the point, a point over the same surface after no reason why the thing wou I tried the experiment, first of telegraph paper, and foun point made an alphabet. I swords 'Halloo! halloo!' into the ran the paper back over the stee heard a faint 'Halloo! halloo!' in retermined to make a machine that termined to make a machine that would work accurately, and gave my assistants instructions, telling them what I had discovered. They laughed at me. I bet affeen elgars with Adams here [Adams was lying on the table listening to the conversation.—Rer.] that the thing would work the first time without a break, and won them. I bet \$2 with the man who made the machine, and won them also. That's the whole story. The discovery came through a pricking of the finger." inger."
Here Mr. Edison, in a deep bass tone, shouted in the instrument.

the instrument.

''Nineteen years in the Bastile!
I scratched a name upon the wail.
And that name was Robert Landry.
Parlez vous Prancaier's is habla Espan
Sprechen sie Deutsch?"

And the words were repeated, followed by the air of "Old Uncle Ned," which the Professor had sung.
On being questioned concerning

on being questioned concerning
HIS TRLEPHONE,
the Professor said: "I went to work before
Prof. Bell. Elisha Gray turned in at it, and hot
out the first machine. Bell's and mine came
out about the same time. The machines are
different. Bell's is what is called the magneto
telephone, and mine the carbon. Those kerosene lamps that you see smoking yonder are
my carbon manufactory. I peel it from the
shades and press it into buttons for use in my
telephone. Were it not for my deafness, I would
have discovered the telephone eight months before. While trying an experiment my deafness
led me off on the wrong track, and I was sloshing
around on a false scent for months. But I have
produced a good instrument. I have whispered
into it here at Menlo Park, and been answered
in a whisper by Henry Buntley in the Western
Union office at Philiadelphia."
Here the clock struck 8, and we started for
the train. The Professor returned to his machine like a delighted boy, and as we left the
house we could hear him gravely asking:
"How far is it from New York to Albany, from
Albany. to Syrnouse from Syranuse to Buffale

"How far is it from New York to Albany, from Albany to Synouse, from Syracuse to Buffalo to Cleveland, from Cleveland to Columbus, from Columbus to Cincinnati, from Cincinnati to Louisville, from Louisville to Nash ville, from Nashville to ——" and so on ad infinitum till we were beyond

IOWA.

Investigating State Institutions

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Is., Feb. 26.—Matters have be running along so smoothly with the public in-stitutions in this State for many years, under the flattering reports biennially made to the gislature, that everybody has supposed tha they were all right; but some of them make a very bad showing at the present session. FORT MADISON PENITENTIARY.

The Committee to visit this institution come

The Committee to visit this institution come back without a whitewash brush, and call the attention of the Legislature to the discoveries they made. The income of the institution for the biennial period, aside from the State appropriation of \$40,447.01, was \$91,472.52, of which \$72,339.93 was from convict labor, and \$19,-132.59 from other sources. There during the period convicts to the amount of 8,554 months, which, at \$8.33% per month, the rate allowed

which, at \$8.33\forall per month, the rate allowed by law for support, would make a total of \$71,283.33, which, deducted from the \$91,472.52, would leave a balance of \$20,189.19. This being the case, the Committee do not understand why the Warden should draw from the State over \$40,000 for support of convicts, when, according to his own books, the institution was self-supporting, with a balance in its favor; nor did they ascertain what had been done with the money. They also found that over \$5,000 had been paid for tobacco for the convicts, to chew with their quid of desolution. The Warden has sold the waste from the kitchea and table, as the Warden admits, to the amount of \$500 per year. and put it in his pocket. The Committee think it is double that. They also find that contracts have been let for furnishing striped goods as 60 cents per yard, which experts have declared would be profitable at 25 cents; and they brought the samples with them for legislative inspection. They also find every dollar of the appropriation for improvements expended, with very little to show for it; and, in this connection, they call attention to the fact that the lowest bidder for the four contracts was one say the same person; and that the his concontracts, if let to the lowest bidder according to law, bear the singular coincidence that the lowest bidder for the four contracts was one and the same person; and that the bids corresponded exactly with the appropriations made by the Legislature for the improvements. They recommend that a Committee be sent "there to investigate the true inwardness of the whole management. The Legislature has adopted the suggestion, and a Committee will go this

mittee be sent "there to investigate the true inwardness of the whole management. The Legislature has adopted the suggestion, and a Committee will go this week; and it remains to be seen whether or not the Visiting Committee were mistaken in their conclusions. Warden Craig says they were, and he can prove it.

THE DEAF AND DUMS ASYLUM.

The Committee report the building a disgrace to the State, and a monument of unskillful workmanship; while its management is inefficient and expensive, with no proper regard to the interests of the State, the object apparently being to absorb the money with as little labor as possible. The Committee report that the managers and employes have taken the best of the building left for their personal tse, while the pupils for whom the building was erected are forced into unpleasant and crowded quarters, with little or no attention paid to directing them in the various industries expected of the institution, that it may be in part self-sustaining. A complete change is recommended in the business management, and the expenditure of no more money on improvements until such is had.

THE COLLEGE FOR HEE BLIND.

The Committee express their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money for this institution, for the needs of the State. They cannot understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive and elaborate stone edifice, covering about two and one-half acres, for the accommodation of 130 persons, requiring over \$8,000 a year to heat it, and costing the State about \$500 per year for each pupil. Although the structure is well-built, and the money properly expended therein, yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows the utter disregard of the fitness of things, and the discreditable system of combined voting, or "appropriation rings" as they are known here at the Capital. Assured by the liberality of the past, the Committee says that elaborate preparation has been mane for outside adornment, in serpentine walks, arbors, artificial lakes, grottoes, an e

A little one climbed in my lap last night—
A fair little creature with shining eyes,
That seemed to have taken their radiant light
From the fairest hue of the Summer-skies—
And down on my shoulder she laid her head,
And settled herself with a quaint little twiri;
And then, looking up in my face, she said,
"Now, sing me a song of a baby-girl."

"Of a baby-girl"! How my thoughts flew back To another time and another scene.
Far, far adown on my memory's track, With many a joy and sorrow between—
To another time, when at ev'ning's close, Tired out with the long day's busy whirl, I, too, climbed up for a sweet repose.
On my mother's lap—a baby-girl!

How we change, how we change, as the years go on There are gilver threads in my hair to-day; And the lowing and cherishing mother is gone. To the pleasant land where the Angels stay. O I wonder, I wonder, if e'er she looks down From "the beautiful city with gates of pearl," From "the sounding harp and the gleamin crown,"

To follow the fate of her baby-girl!

What is this, little one? Ah! her head droops low, And her fingers have loosened their clinking clasp. For the innocent slumber but children know Holds her baby-brain in its soothing grasp. And I gather more closely her form to my breast, And I tenderly toy with each clust'ring curl. When our labor is done, may our final rest Be as sweet as the sleep of my baby-girl!

Oshkosh, Wis.

The Roman Cathotte Hierarchy in Scotland.

London Times.

The Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland.

London Times.

One of the very latest acts of Pope Pius IX.

was the actual revival orre-establishment of the
Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland. It
appears that this step was effected at a special
meeting of the Cardinals composing the
Congregation of the Propaganda, held
at the Vatican on Monday, the
28th uit, when it was decreed—Cardinal

present—that two Archbishops and four should be created in Scotland, and that Archbeisscopal Sees should be (1) St. An and Edinburg, and (2) Glaszow. The Eg Sees are to be Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Ga and Argyll and the Isles. According to the the Sees of Government of the Sees of Government and Architecture. Sees are to be Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Gallow and Argyll and the Isles. According to the 7s let, these four Sees are all made suffirm to St. Andrew's, the See of Glass forming an Archiepisconal province in itse and having no suffragans. The Archbishood St. Andrew's will have his seat at Edinbug and the Archbishop of Glasgow at Glasgow. The following is the authentic list the new hierarchy as given, from of cial sources, in the Tablet: "Dr. Jon Strain, Bishop of Abils in partibus infideling and Vicar-Apostolic in the Eastern district of Scotland, is transferred to the restored Archbishopric of St. Andrews. Dr. Charles Eyr Archbishop of Anaxarba in partibus infideling trator of the district and Apostolic Delegate for Scotland, is translated to the Archbishopric of Glasgow. Dr. John Macdouald, Bishop of Nicopolis in pertus, and Vicar-Apostolic in the northern district in translated to the See of Aberdeen. The Rev. George Rigz, Vicar-General of Bishop Strain in Edinburg, is created Bishop of Candida Casa or Galloway, with seat at Dundee. The Rev. John McLachian D.D., Vicar-General of Glasgow and Rector of St. Peter's Seminary, is created Bishop of Candida Casa or Galloway, with seat at Dunder, and the Isles, with seat at Oban in Argyleshire." In the ordinary course of matters the decrees of the Propagranda Council of the Stih would not have been submitted to the Pope for approval for some days; but such was the desire of his Holiness to expedit the restoration of the Scottish hierarchy, that he desired the Secretary of the Propagranda. but such was the desire of his Holiness to expedit the restoration of the Scottish hierarchy, that he desired the Secretary of the Propaganda to bring them to the Vatican without delay, and they were accordingly signed by his Holiness on the following day.

BISMARCK.

The Proposed New Territory of Lincoln-Mild Weather-A "Played-Out Claim"-Indians-Military News.

Indians—Military News.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuse.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 25.—If Congress moves fast enough, this live Village of Bismarck will be in Lincoln Territory before the Fourth of July. The Black-Hillers have struck the right lead in their proposition to divide Dakota Territory north and south, on the Hundredth Meridian, just far enough east of Bismarck and the Missouri River to include 600 miles of the fertile Valley of the Big Mody.

They will have the sympathy, and probabile. They will have the sympathy, and probably the active assistance, of the Montana Delegate, the Wyoming Delegate, the two Nebraka Senators, and the whole Minnesota delegation. With such a local influence, the Lincoln-Territory schemers stand a far better chance in Congress than when they were fighting Wyom-ing and Montans. Even the Dakota Delegate, ing and Montana. Even the Dakota Delegate, Mr. Kidder, will not growl very loud against the effort to divide Dakota on the Hundredth Meridian. If he does, the Hills will see that he never returns to Congress again in the capacity of a Delegate. His personal intercents would favor the scheme as the sonal interests would favor the scheme, as the division would take the uncontrollable miners out of his district, and set aside his ambition rivals in Bismarck. He would have a far easier success in the next Republican Convention if he could let the division occur under his genile protest.

steess it to not the pathican convenient in be could let the division occur under his gentle protest.

The new Territory would embrace the wealth and population of the Hills, Forts Sully, Standing Rock. Rice, Lincoln, Stevenson, Berthold Buford, the City of Bismarck, the scores of stations on the Custer and Fort Pierre routs to the Hills, the ranches on the mail-routes to Buford, and Tongue River, and Fort Sully, covering a total distance of 1,300 miles. Then the Northern Pacific Extension west would gire the new Territory about 200 miles of the great Northern route to the Pacific, and all the population and development that will necessarily follow the building of the road. As it stands, there are forty-five miles of the Northern Pacific in the prospects of narrow-gauge railroads from Cheyenne and Bismarck into the Hills are good. The Company organized in Bismarck have been promised the aid of the Northern Pacific to the extent of free depot-grounds, right of way through land-grast, \$250.00.16 ber cent advantage upon Bisk.

Bismarck into the fillis are good. The Company organized in Bismarck have been promised the aid of the Northern Pacific to the extent of tree depot-grounds, right of way through land-grant, \$250,000, 16 per cent advantage upon Bischellis business, and all railroad building-material, transportation from St. Paul or Duluth, over the Northern Pacific Railroad, at cost. Col. DeGraff, the principal railroad-builder of Minnesota, has promised his backbone and grit in the construction. He has been tendered the Presidency of the road, but I doubt his willingness to accept. He likes to build road, but not to manage or put money in them.

Fort Buford, 226 miles northwest of Bismarck, complains that the weather continues so mild that the work of cutting ice has been suspended, and half a crop only has been gathered. In order to fill the Government ice-house, a lengthy cold anap mut occur, which is very improbable. The other important crop, wood, is large. The mild winter, and the increase of wood-yards and choppers, have conspired to make the article very plenty. The steamers of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone will have no trouble in buying an abundance of fuel at bottom prices.

The stage-line from Buford to Tongua River now makes two trips a week. The travel is on the increase. It is, "On to the Yellowstone"! Cattle-raising seems to be the prospective bonanza. Besides, there are people in this section who believe there is gold in the Big-Horn country, and uext spring they intend to be there and test it to their hearts' content. As an illustratation of how the fortunes of mining run, I have a little story from Adobetown, Montana. A claim out of which the owner, in 1865, made a fortune, was sold in 1866 as 'played-out' ground, for \$1,000. The irresh purchaser made money out of the ground, and sold numerous partnership-interests besides, for many times the original cost of \$1,000. He sold his last interest, a year ago, for \$6,000, made good wages out of the diggings, and nave bundreds of dollars in sight. "Played-out" g

good wages out of the diggings, and have nudreds of dollars in sight. "Played-out" ground sometimes pays.

Indian sensations are painfully scarce. It is getting monotonous. A caim, however, is supposed to precede a storm. Threatened Fort Peck has been reinforced, and now has about 100 men. The Indians in that neighborhood are evidently there at the present as buffalohunters. The buffalo are very numerous, and the weather so delightful that no Indian with an Indian's love of sport and game could resist the temptation to run away from the Agencies and make for the land of buffalo-mest. It is reported that Loue-Dog, from Sittings and make for the land of buffalo-mest. It is reported that Loue-Dog, from Sittings Bull's camp, has been interviewing the Assinboines at Wolf Point, with fight in his speech. He got forty Uncapapas, who were with the Assiniboines, to join him.

A careful reading of the Northern Pacife Extension bill reveals the unpleasant fact that the settlers on the Big Heart, west of Hismarck, are "left," The bill protects settlers 100 miles from either terminus, but leaves those within that distance to trust to luck.

Gen. S. D. Sturgis will return from his "sick leave" to-morrow evening, and relieve Col. The ford as Commandant of Fort A. Lincoln.

Capt. Donovan, of the Seventeenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Pembina, has been continuaritialed on the charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The verdict has not been officially promulgated.

CHAMPAGNE.

CHAMPAGNE.

Proud wine of France, proud lily-crested wine!
Wine that hath crowned the board of mighty kings
In History's golden ages, when they drank
To woman's beauty and the strong in war—
Ere ever breezes from the sun-kissed sea
Moaned, vengeance-summoning, over falles
thrones
Where sate the bravest of the olden time!
Upon thy grapes a mildly-tempored sky

Where sate the bravest of the olden time!
Upon thy grapes a mildly-tempered sky
Hath smiled, and given warmth and strength to
thee.
A roseate hue, as of the sinking day,
Lingers about thee, and I seem to hear
A wondrous soothing melody of chimes,
As from cathedral-towers in thine own land,
That ring at early morning from afar.
I love thee, O thou noblest of all wines,
Pure as the gentlest daughter of thy soil,
Bright as the beams of rosy-tinted Morn,
And blushing as the bride that whispers
Here, in a foaming cup, I bedge the land
From whence thou comest, and mine own satisfied.
And all the brave, and all the hity-fair!
LEITZIG, Feb. 3, 1878.

TYLER B. EINE.

'TIS SWEET.

'Tis sweet to feel within our bearts
Love's beacon brightly burning.
To light the bope that oft departs
Departing, ne'er returning.

"Tis eweet to know that we are loved-By some, forgotten never; nd, though our tops may be unmoved, Our hearts are thankful ever.

'Tis sweet for us of those to dream We hold in blest surveillance; And, though our love may hopeless seem, 'Tis sweet to love in silence.

'Tis sweet to love, and to be loved
Is far a better treasure;
But O a blessed mutual love
Is happiness forever!
L & Om

SUITS TO At \$25, \$3 In greater variety of P SPRING OVE Of the latest and best fall At \$20, \$2

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At \$4, \$5,

Popular Tailor 179, 181 CLARK OPEN TILL 9 P. M. TAKE NO

That we will make up first-ogoods we have in a took at just object is to sell at cost what we our business May 1.

A. D. TITSWORT AMUSEM FARWELL -Tucsday Evening,

JEANIE Dramatic

PROM THE PRESS "She was frequently inter Tork World. "Jeanie Jewell, a relative Jewell, of Connecticut, is to p at Steinway Hall, next autumi

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